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Albert W. M. Ingle,

HISTORY

OF THE

STATE OF COLORADO

EMBRACING ACCOUNTS OF THE

PRE-HISTORIC RACES AND THEIR REMAINS; THE EARLIEST SPANISH, FRENCH AND
AMERICAN EXPLORATIONS; THE LIVES OF THE PRIMITIVE HUNTERS, TRAP-
PERS AND TRADERS; THE COMMERCE OF THE PRAIRIES; THE FIRST
AMERICAN SETTLEMENTS FOUNDED; THE ORIGINAL DISCOVERIES
OF GOLD IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS; THE DEVELOPMENT
OF CITIES AND TOWNS, WITH THE VARIOUS PHASES
OF INDUSTRIAL AND POLITICAL TRANSITION,
FROM 1858 TO 1890.

IN FOUR VOLUMES.

ILLUSTRATED.

VOLUME IV.

BY
FRANK HALL,
FOR THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN HISTORICAL COMPANY

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INTRODUCTORY.

In submitting the fourth volume of the History of Colorado, a tinge of regret mingles with the author's satisfaction that the task, somewhat reluctantly undertaken, in 1887, is completed. There is intense relief that the trials and difficulties attending my endeavors at every stage, at times inexpressibly discouraging, are at an end. Whatever of regret there may be, arises from the realization that in a literary sense, if indeed any such merit appear, I am bidding a final adieu to memories and scenes with which I have been so long associated. And, more than all, that under happier auspices much that has been omitted might have found honorable place in these annals. When, in June, 1887, I engaged to prepare four volumes of 500 to 700 pages each, the magnitude of the work prearranged seemed appalling, for it appeared to me then, before a scrap had been gathered, quite beyond my capabilities to find sufficient important, and at the same time generally interesting, material for so large a space. I now, after eight years of labor, very forcibly comprehend that the room afforded was inadequate to the enormous supply. Two or three hundred pages more might have been profitably devoted to such subjects as the development of agriculture, irrigation, annals of the bench and bar, statistics of mining, climatology, municipal government, schools, churches, manufactures and commerce, with a well-digested epitome of the resources of the state, all of which, from the necessities of the situation, have been passed with only brief mention. Indeed, numerous outlines of these topics were drawn from time to time, but lacking facilities for perfecting them, they were, perforce, laid aside to be taken up and properly elaborated by later and more capable writers. The political annals from 1888 to 1890 inclusive are hastily summarized in the first chapter. It will be observed that in treating of mining districts, old and new, little description of mines has been attempted. Sufficient reason may be found in the fact that in most sections the chief producers of 1890, for example, which then attracted wide attention, were mainly or wholly obsolete a few years later, having meanwhile been superseded in public regard by an entirely new series of discoveries. One is reminded of these transitory conditions by reading Hollister, Fossett, Cushman and other book-writers of the first and second decades, who, in their histories have given extensive accounts of the mines of their respective epochs, scarcely one of which attracts even casual mention to-day. The whole face of mining and metallurgy has been revolutionized in the last ten years, and these industries, like the lives of men, have been utterly changed in the third and most radical epoch of advancement.

The delay of this volume beyond the anticipated time for its production was caused, partly by the disastrous financial revulsion of 1892-93 and partly by events which cannot well be explained. Nevertheless, the long interval has enabled me to incorporate much valuable matter bearing upon the origin of settlement in Denver, and in some of the mountain districts, which would have been overlooked had the publication occurred as previously announced. In 1894-95 the State Historical Society, through the efforts of Mr. Wm. N. Byers, to whom, permit me to say *en passant*, I am deeply indebted for much kindly advice and important information

from the beginning to the close of this work, was fortunate enough to recover the original manuscript records of the founding of Auraria (now West Denver), St. Charles and Denver, all of which were long believed to be wholly lost. With these valuable data at my disposal, reinforced by trustworthy written and oral statements furnished by the first immigrants who took part in the primary discoveries of gold in the Platte Valley, and also in locating the several town sites mentioned, builders of the first cabins and other essential improvements, all the important links hitherto missing have been supplied, and so placed as to form, with the events set down in preceding volumes, a complete, harmonious and interesting narrative. These, supplemented by chronicles of all county organizations thus far created by statute, with the beginning of settlement in each, constitute a compilation of historical memoranda whose value cannot well be over-estimated.

Readers who have patiently followed us thus far in the lengthy recital, are earnestly invited to peruse these histories of the counties, for a majority of them contain incidents of thrilling interest, relating to the efforts of the early pioneers who planted civilization upon the slopes and valleys of the Rocky Mountains. It will thus be discovered that not all of the tribulations, tragedies and discomfort incident to the process occurred in the City of Denver, but that every town, camp and hamlet bore its share of suffering, and is fairly entitled to its share of credit in the grand consummation.

Finally, to illustrate the lives, character and influence of the men of this generation, who may be said to have built the substantial commonwealth we now enjoy, a comprehensive biographical department is appended. In conclusion I feel that, imperfect as the work may be, the better thought and industry of my now well matured life appear in its pages. In large degree it has been a labor of love and sacrifice. If it has brought me little beyond a hoped-for increase of respect from those among whom all the years of my manhood have been passed, my labors have been amply requited.

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ERRATA.

- VOL. I. Page 214, line 10, 2d paragraph: "Corner of Sixteenth and Holladay streets," should read: "On Blake, near Sixteenth."
- VOL. I. Page 216, last line: "Morton C. Fisher," should read: "C. A. Lawrence."
- VOL. I. Page 324, line 2, 2d paragraph: "1861," should read: "1860."
- VOL. I. Page 397, line 2, 3d paragraph: "Tootle & Leach's store," should read: "W. S. Cheesman's."
- VOL. I. Page 498, line 2, 4th paragraph: "At foot of 15th street," should read: "foot of 19th street."
- VOL. II. Page 278, line 2, 2d paragraph: "Forty-second Congress," should read: "Forty-third Congress."
- VOL. III. Page 46, line 4: "D. P. Kingsley of Montrose," should read: "of Mesa."
- VOL. III. Page 38, line 14, 2d paragraph: "the successor of Nathaniel P. Hill," should read: "the successor of Henry M. Teller."
-

REFERENCE NOTES.

- CHAPTER V., VOL. I., relating to Cliff and Cave Dwellers, should be read in connection with the history of La Plata county, VOL. IV., in which certain new matter appears.
- VOL. I. Page 95. The site of Lieut. Pike's log fort, in the San Luis Valley, is now a part of Governor A. W. McIntire's ranch.
- VOL. I. Page 177. See new account of the Russell party, its origin and discoveries, in History of Denver, VOL. IV.
- VOL. I. Pages 179-180-181. Details of the founding of Montana, Auraria, St. Charles and Denver, from original records, are given in History of Denver, VOL. IV.
- VOL. I. Page 188. In connection with George A. Jackson's explorations of 1858-59, see also History of Larimer county, VOL. IV.
- VOL. I. Pages 218-219. The beginning of our school system. See also "Schools," History of Denver, VOL. IV.
- VOL. I. Pages 227-228. Discovery of gold in Park and Summit counties. See histories of those counties, VOL. IV.
- VOL. II. Page 192. Baker's explorations of the San Juan Mountains. See further account in history of La Plata county, VOL. IV.
- VOL. II. Page 227. See additional particulars of Green Russell's discoveries, etc., History of Denver, VOL. IV.

HISTORY OF COLORADO.

CHAPTER I.

POLITICAL ANNALS CONTINUED TO 1890.

From the outset of political organization in Colorado, the Republican party has held the ascendancy in point of numerical strength. Whenever deprived of control it was due to violent internal dissensions or bad management. Nearly all the Territorial legislatures were Republican; the governors of that era without exception were of that faith. From the admission of the state in 1876, to the present time, the Republicans have held a majority on joint ballot in every General Assembly save one (the Ninth), therefore always able to elect the United States senators. The diminution of their strength in the Ninth Assembly was the result of a disastrous reversal of popular sentiment on financial issues in 1892, which elected a Populist administration throughout, and also deprived the Republicans of supremacy in the legislative department. Taken altogether it was the most unfortunate political epoch in our history.

The campaign of 1888 was exceedingly active. An unusual number of candidates for the governorship were advanced. For the second time, owing to bitter contentions, a Democrat—Alva Adams—occupied the executive office. The last Indian outbreak to stain our annals had been suppressed, resulting in the expulsion of all hostile savages from our borders. With this exception, tranquility prevailed in all departments. The two great industries, agriculture and mining, were producing satisfactory returns; the City of Denver was enjoying unprecedented prosperity through phenomenal growth. Under these happy auspices the Republican state convention assembled in the Tabor Grand Opera House, Tuesday, September 4th, 1888, with Hon. John L. Routt as chairman. After the organization, Hosea Townsend of Custer was nominated for representative in Congress by acclamation. But for the office of governor five names were presented—Dr. David H. Moore, then Chancellor of the Denver University; Job A. Cooper, cashier of the German National Bank; Wolfe Londoner, a prominent merchant; Horace A. W. Tabor and Norman H. Meldrum (then lieutenant-governor), all residents of Arapahoe county. After one or two ballots had been taken without choice, the convention adjourned to the 5th, when Mr. Cooper was chosen on the fifth ballot. Meanwhile, Londoner and Meldrum had been withdrawn. For lieutenant-governor, William G. Smith of

Jefferson was nominated on the first formal ballot. At the close the following ticket was presented:

For Presidential Electors.—(Harrison and Morton)—David H. Moore, James P. Galloway and Frank F. Osbiston.

For Judges of Supreme Court.—(Long term)—Charles D. Hayt of Conejos; Victor A. Elliott of Arapahoe.

For Representative in Congress.—Hosea Townsend of Custer.

For Governor.—Job A. Cooper of Arapahoe.

For Lieutenant-Governor.—William G. Smith of Jefferson.

For Secretary of State.—James Rice of Pueblo.

For State Treasurer.—W. H. Brisbane of Lake.

For Auditor of State.—Louis B. Schwanbeck of Saguache.

For Attorney-General.—Samuel W. Jones of Summit.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction.—Fred Dick of Las Animas.

For Regents State University.—Charles R. Dudley of Arapahoe, S. A. Giffen of Boulder.

For Chairman of the State Central Committee.—Wolfe Londoner of Arapahoe.

The Democratic state convention assembled in the same house Tuesday, September 11th, Martin Morris temporary chairman. In the permanent organization Dexter D. Sapp was elected chairman. The ticket following was nominated:

For Presidential Electors.—John M. S. Egan of Clear Creek, Charles J. Hughes Jr. of Arapahoe, and L. Horn of Las Animas.

For Representative in Congress.—Thomas Macon of Fremont.

For Judges of the Supreme Court.—M. B. Gerry of Montrose, Amos J. Rising of Custer.

For Governor.—Thomas M. Patterson of Arapahoe.

For Lieutenant-Governor.—John A. Porter of La Plata.

For Secretary of State.—William R. Earhart of Boulder.

For State Treasurer.—Amos G. Henderson of Lake.

For Auditor of State.—Leopold Mayer of Saguache.

For Attorney-General.—J. M. Abbott of Washington.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction.—John L. Howe of Rio Grande.

For Regents State University.—Charles Ambrook of Boulder, Frank A. Chavez of Conejos.

For Chairman State Central Committee.—Charles S. Thomas of Arapahoe.

The Prohibition state convention met in the Chamber of Commerce, Tuesday, August 28th, 1888, and nominated the candidates following:

For Judges of the Supreme Court.—A. W. Brazee and V. E. Gunnell.

For Representative in Congress.—George W. Woy.

For Governor.—Rev. Gilbert De La Matyr.

For Lieutenant-Governor.—W. R. Fowler.

For Secretary of State.—J. H. Houghton.

For State Treasurer.—George W. Currier.

For Auditor of State.—W. A. Rice.

For Attorney-General.—John Hipp.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction.—H. E. Gordon.

For Regents State University.—William B. Wheeler and I. J. Keator.

In November the Republicans elected their state ticket, together with a good working majority in both branches of the legislature. The ticket was nominated and the campaign conducted with the explicit understanding that Edward O. Wolcott would be the principal candidate for the United States senate to succeed Thomas M. Bowen; therefore, while the state nominees were by no means neglected, especial

attention was paid to the election of candidates for the legislature by the party managers.

The Seventh General Assembly convened at Denver, Wednesday, January 3rd, 1889. Col. M. B. Carpenter was elected president pro tempore of the senate, Willard B. Felton of Fremont secretary, and Stanley Stokes of Arapahoe assistant secretary.

In the permanent organization of the house, H. H. Eddy of Routt was made speaker, and R. M. Stevenson of Pueblo clerk.

On the night of that day the Republican senatorial caucus was held, Senator Charles E. Noble of El Paso presiding. Col. M. B. Carpenter nominated Edward O. Wolcott in a well-digested address. Thomas M. Bowen was nominated by Representative John H. Shaw of Rio Grande, and Horace A. W. Tabor by Senator C. T. Harkison of Arapahoe. In the balloting Wolcott received 45 votes, Bowen 15 and Tabor 1. Mr. Wolcott's nomination was made unanimous.

The senatorial succession having been definitely determined at the opening of the session, legislative deliberations were but briefly disturbed by factional differences growing out of this absorbing issue. On the 4th, Governor Adams delivered his final message, an able and instructive state paper. Everyone realized that his duties had been conscientiously discharged, and that the office had been worthily filled.

Governor-elect Cooper was inaugurated with imposing ceremonies January 8th, 1889, the festivities being crowned by a grand inaugural ball at the Tabor Opera House. Of his administration it may be said that it was unattended by any striking incident to render it remarkable. Most of his appointments met with public approval, peace and prosperity reigned throughout his official term.

Balloting for a senator occurred in each branch of the Assembly. January 15th. In the senate Mr. Wolcott received 19 and Charles S. Thomas, the Democratic nominee, 5 votes. In the house Mr. Wolcott received 43, Mr. Thomas 6. On the 16th, the two houses met in joint session, when Mr. Wolcott was duly elected senator for a term of six years beginning March 4th, 1889. At the present writing his term is nearing its close, but his re-election by the Tenth Assembly is assured. His career in the senate has been both brilliant and useful to the state. At an early period he attracted national attention by his extremely magnetic personality, and the eloquence of his addresses upon great national issues. He has stood steadfastly by his illustrious colleague, Senator Teller, upon all questions affecting the welfare of this commonwealth and the country at large. Universally admired, he has been a potential factor in the more important debates arising upon the floor of the most august legislative body in the world.

While it is true that no legislative body escapes sharp criticism, it is a matter of record that the Seventh General Assembly gave sufficient cause for much, if not all the vehement reproach cast upon it. It was bitterly assailed in the public prints; the credit of the state was attacked and quite seriously imperilled by the virtual repudiation of certain warrants drawn for printing and stationery and other supplies. It was charged that many of the members were grossly immoral; that the closing hours of the session were scandalized by debauchery; that stationery supplies amounting to thousands of dollars were boxed up and shipped to their homes by some of the senators and representatives; that dozens of Webster's unabridged dictionaries, splendid bronze and cut glass inkstands, gallons of ink and mucilage with other costly materials found their way to the same destinations; that a number of fine expensive desks disappeared from the stock of legislative furniture, and even spittoons, carpets and rugs were not overlooked in the general scramble for spoils. Beyond any question of doubt many, indeed most of those accusations, were true. The only reasonable defense that has appeared is, that considering its opportunities and inclinations, the public debt was not increased so much as it might have been.

When Frederick W. Pitkin surrendered the government of Colorado to his suc-

cessor, there was no public debt. State warrants were at par, and at times commanded a premium. The reason for this admirable condition was, that he constantly watched the finances of the state, checked legislative extravagance in its inception, and sharply supervised the offices of the Auditor and Treasurer. He set his face sternly against every departure from strict lines of economy in all departments. Therefore, it becomes a pleasure to put upon permanent record the declaration that Frederick W. Pitkin was the best executive for the people that has thus far occupied the office of chief magistrate in our state. Every subsequent Assembly, except the 5th, has left its burden of debt; the 4th \$324,666.80; the 6th increased it to \$565,-039.80; the 7th to \$687,498.83; the 8th to \$862,499.34, and so on until it is now more than a million dollars. Since we cannot recall that splendid patriot and statesman from the silence of eternal sleep, let us at least study and profit by the great lessons Governor Pitkin not only inculcated but practiced, to the benefit and happiness of the commonwealth.

We now proceed to summarize the last campaign to be noted in this history, that of 1890, which, so far as Arapahoe county was concerned, was the stormiest and most disgraceful in the record of the Republican party in this state. After a tempest of dissensions incident to the primary elections, resulting in two conventions which provoked bitter antagonisms, the Republican state convention assembled in Coliseum Hall, on Wednesday, September 17th, 1890. Alexander Gullett of Gunnison was made temporary chairman, and Abe Roberts of Montrose, secretary. This organization was subsequently made permanent. After much difficulty in the committee on credentials, arising from the opposing delegations from Arapahoe county, one representing what was derisively termed "the Gang" and the other "the Gang Smashers," the convention finally settled down to business and, in due process, put forth the following nominations:

For Representative in Congress.—Hosea Townsend of Custer.

For Governor.—John L. Routt of Arapahoe.

For Lieutenant-Governor.—W. W. Story of Ouray.

For Secretary of State.—Edwin J. Eaton of El Paso.

For State Treasurer.—John H. Fessler of Garfield.

For Auditor of State.—John M. Henderson of Lake.

For Attorney-General.—Samuel W. Jones of Summit.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction.—Fred Dick of Las Animas.

For Regents State University.—O. J. Pfeiffer of Arapahoe, W. H. Cochran of Rio Grande.

For Chairman of the State Central Committee.—E. M. Ashley.

The Democratic state convention assembled in Turner Hall, Wednesday, September 24th, 1890, was called to order by Charles S. Thomas, chairman of the central committee, and Jacob Fillius of Georgetown made chairman. In admirable order, without unnecessary noise or serious difference, the delegates proceeded to nominate as follows:

For Representative in Congress.—T. J. O'Donnell of Arapahoe.

For Governor.—Caldwell Yeaman of Las Animas.

For Lieutenant-Governor.—Platt Rogers of Arapahoe.

For Secretary of State.—William T. Foreman of Summit.

For State Treasurer.—James N. Carlile of Pueblo.

For Auditor of State.—W. T. Skelton of Washington.

For Attorney-General.—Joseph H. Maupin of Fremont.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction.—Dr. N. B. Coy of Jefferson.

For Regents State University.—Charles L. Ford of Arapahoe, H. O. Montague of San Juan.

For Chairman State Central Committee.—Frank P. Arbuckle of Arapahoe.



A. A. Brewster

In the November election, the Democrats elected Carlile of Pueblo State Treasurer upon the direct issue of his pledge to turn into the treasury every dollar of interest earned by the deposit of public funds (which, by the way, for the first time was faithfully kept), Joseph H. Maupin, Attorney General, and Dr. N. B. Coy, Superintendent of Public Instruction, each of whom made an excellent record without blemish in the succeeding administration, thereby illustrating the advantage of an occasional change in political conduct. But perhaps the larger credit is due to Mr. Carlile, the only treasurer who up to that time had not diverted the interest on public funds to his own private use. Mr. Maupin was an able and faithful officer, and Mr. Coy notably the best superintendent of instruction that has ever graced the office.

John L. Routt is an effective campaigner. In this instance his canvass was mainly a personal one, unmarked by rhetorical flourish on the rostrum, but strong in immediate and constant intercourse with the common people. From the outset his election was assured. Judge Caldwell Yeaman, his competitor in the race, was generally and favorably known south of Pueblo as a refined and polished gentleman, a distinguished lawyer and jurist, a man eminently fitted for the bench and equally well equipped for the office of chief magistrate, but in the northerly division of the state he was comparatively unknown. He made a vigorous canvass on the stump, but in the finality was compelled to submit to overwhelming odds.

The Prohibition convention was held in the City of Pueblo, September 15th and 16th, 1890, when the ticket following was nominated:

For Representative in Congress.—George Richardson of Arapahoe.

For Governor.—John A. Ellett of Boulder.

For Lieutenant Governor.—E. Ford of Chaffee.

For State Treasurer.—George S. Emerson of Huerfano.

For Auditor of State.—R. W. Anderson of El Paso.

For Secretary of State.—Phidella A. Rice of Mesa.

For Attorney General.—John Hipp of Arapahoe.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction.—J. A. Ferguson of Larimer.

For Regents State University.—Mark G. Bradford of Pueblo, and J. F. Coffman of La Plata.

The legislature chosen that fall assembled in January, 1891, and the Republicans, having a large majority, re-elected Henry M. Teller to the United States senate, the Democrats casting their votes for Judge Caldwell Yeaman. The House of Representatives was a riotous body, and being divided against itself was in almost constant confusion.

THE CITY OF DENVER.

A TERSE REVIEW FROM THE EARLIEST IMMIGRANTS TO 1890—CONTAINING MUCH MATTER NOT HITHERTO PUBLISHED.

In an address delivered to the Pioneer Association at a banquet given in the Windsor hotel in 1876, I find the following paragraph, which closes with a prophecy that is worthy of permanent record: "In 1857, General Frank P. Blair, Jr., in an address to a public meeting at Boston, Mass., said, that while visiting a Major of cavalry at old Fort Lyon, on the Arkansas river, in 1846, they rode together to an eminence beyond the fort which commanded a full view of the Snowy Ranges, when the Major, pointing to the Spanish Peaks, Pike's Peak and the northern range of mountains, and alluding to his campaign in the Mexican war, made this prediction: 'Beyond those peaks, a few years will discover and develop there a region of the precious metals far transcending all that the human family possess or even imagine to exist.'"

Certificate number one, for lot number one, block one, consideration one dollar, issued by the St. Charles Town association to the old plainsman, William McGaa, alias "Jack Jones," dated Lawrence, Kansas Territory, December 1st, 1858, marks the first recorded stage toward the fulfillment of the prophetic assurance just noted. The block mentioned is that on which the first Denver Water company located its plant at the foot of 15th street in 1871, and is therefore historic ground, for it was the beginning of real estate transactions in the City of Denver.

The certificate, the records of the original Auraria Town company, with much other valuable, because authentic memoranda, hitherto inaccessible, are before me as I write. Let us examine this primitive history with a view of correcting certain errors in preceding accounts, and also of presenting a continuous narrative of events that led to the founding of four remarkable town sites—Montana, St. Charles, Auraria and Highlands—almost simultaneously under the shadows of the Rocky Mountains, before gold in any considerable quantities had been discovered by the earlier explorers.

It may be stated in passing, however, that most of the important annals of Denver have been already recorded in the three preceding volumes. But since then, many essential particulars have been secured. At this epoch, therefore, with abundant data for the basis, we may proceed without serious apprehension of future controversy over the statements herein set down.

On the 7th day of February, 1858, W. Green Russell left his home in Dawson county, Georgia, accompanied by seven others, bound for the wilderness of the Rocky Mountains in search of gold. It appears that he was led to this undertaking by the circumstance of his having met, while in California in 1849, a Cherokee Indian named Beck, who informed him that he (Beck) and a companion named Ralston in crossing the plains, via the Arkansas route, had paused a while on Cherry Creek and

the Platte river, and in prospecting had discovered gold. They then agreed to examine the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains together at some future time. In due course both returned home, Russell to Georgia and Beck to the Cherokee nation. They corresponded, and finally, early in 1858, arranged to carry out the project that had been formulated on the Pacific coast.

Russell's company consisted of himself, his two brothers, Oliver and Levi J. Russell, Samuel Bates, Solomon Roe, Joseph McAfee, William Anderson, and Louis Ralston (Beck's comrade). They arrived in Leavenworth, Kansas, early in May, where they were joined by James H. and Richard J. Pierce, relatives of the Russells, William McFadding, Jacob Masterson, William McKimmons, T. C. Dickson, George L. Howard, J. Brock, John Young and a Frenchman called "Frenchie." Having outfitted, they left Leavenworth about the middle of the same month, crossing the Kansas river at Fort Riley and striking out thence across the country to the old Santa Fé trail, reaching the mouth of Cherry Creek June 23rd, 1858.

On the Pawnee Fork, a party of Cherokee Indians—Beck's, presumably, by previous arrangement—were overtaken and the two companies traveled together. Unsettled as to future proceedings, the Indians remained at Cherry Creek, while the others went north to Ralston Creek, eight miles distant, where they hoped to find rich deposits of precious metal. This venture, however, brought only indifferent results, nevertheless evidences of gold sufficient to inspire further search were obtained. They then returned to the Cherokee encampment, where they found the Indians greatly discouraged and bent upon returning to their own nation. Being also apprehensive of trouble with the Utes and plains Indians, they started back the next day, leaving the white men to prospect the country.

We now take up the narrative of Mr. James H. Pierce, as published in the Rocky Mountain "News" of August 13th, 1888, on his return to Denver after an absence of thirty years, who tells us how and by whom gold was found on a tributary of the Platte. Russell, deeply grieved by the threatened desertion of all his associates, with tearful eyes besought them to remain, saying, "if but one man will stay with me, I will prospect those mountains," but only twelve decided to remain. These were, his two brothers, Samuel Bates, Solomon Roe, R. J. and James H. Pierce, of the Georgians; and of those who had joined him at Leavenworth, W. E. McFadding, McKimmons, Masterson, Tierney, Herring and Young. Thus supported, Russell started up the Platte toward the mountains, prospecting along that stream. Most of the company passed ahead of the wagons, while Green Russell was somewhat behind them. "When about four miles up the river," says Pierce, "I saw a bank which looked as if it might contain gold. I stopped, got a pan of the dirt and gravel and began panning it out. I was about half through when Green Russell came up, took the pan and finished it. It contained ten cents. 'Run ahead, boy,' said he, 'and call the others back, our fortune is made.' Being only twenty-one years old, I was the kid of the party, so I went and brought back the others, when we went into camp. We made a rocker out of a cottonwood log, and the first day obtained about six dollars in gold dust. These diggings were not very rich, however, but in prospecting around we discovered some dirt on Dry Creek, some three or four miles from the Platte, from which we took three ounces the first day. These diggings paid very well, and from all of them we secured some \$600 to \$700 during the summer.

"While we were working on Dry Creek, a man named Cantrell, who had made a trip from the Missouri river to Fort Laramie alone, came along on his way home and camped with us. He saw our dust and asked for a bushel or so of the dirt. We gave it to him, and when he reached home at Westport he panned it out and published the results, with an affidavit setting forth the facts just recounted. This was late in the fall of 1858, and is what started the gold hunters in such crowds across the plains."

We will now trace the next expedition, no member of which, it must be understood, knew aught of Russell or his doings until after their arrival in the region described, but were impelled hither by an entirely different series of events.

In the spring of 1858, reports reached Lawrence, Kansas, through two Delaware Indians, "Fall Leaf" and "Little Beaver," that gold had been discovered by themselves near the base of Pike's Peak. "Fall Leaf" said he had been one of Fremont's guides through the mountains. Whether true or not, he exhibited considerable gold dust, much of it in the nugget form, as material evidence of the existence of gold in the country named. Naturally this Indian created a good deal of excitement in that quiet Kansas settlement. A number of young men to whom he had related his story met secretly at the old Commercial hotel, the upshot of which was a resolution to undertake the long pilgrimage to Pike's Peak.

Therefore, on the 22nd of May, 1858, eleven wagons, laden with provisions for six months, implements, etc., departed from Lawrence for the new Eldorado, under command of J. H. Tierney,* with George W. Smith as captain of the night guard. The train passed up to the Arkansas by the Santa Fé trail, thence to the mouth of the Fountain qui Bouille, and north 15 miles above the present City of Pueblo, where they halted July 4th, and formed "Camp Independence" in honor "of the day we celebrate." Some days later they found themselves in the "Garden of the Gods," where, owing to its vicinity to Pike's Peak, they expected to find immensely rich diggings. For three weeks they prospected the region round about, but in vain.† They then voted to go south toward New Mexico and accordingly started in that direction, but had proceeded no further than Fort Garland near the Sangre de Cristo mountains when they were overtaken by a wandering trapper, who informed them that Green Russell's company had found rich diggings on the Platte, whereupon they immediately packed up and came north, arriving at Russell's camp on Dry Creek, five miles above Cherry Creek, September 9th, 1858. Among those whom they found there were S. M. Rooker, wife, daughter and son (John), Mormons who had escaped the tyranny of Brigham Young, the despot of Salt Lake, and "old John Simpson Smith," the Indian trader.

Presently, true to their American instincts, and also in preparation for winter, they resolved to form a company and build a town. Josiah Hinman was made president, and William Boyer secretary; Charles Nichols, Jason T. Younker, Howard Hunt and others became active promoters of the enterprise. Excepting the earlier trading posts on the Arkansas, St. Vrain's near the base of Long's Peak, and the military Fort Massachusetts in the San Luis Valley, this was the first settlement of white people in the Rocky Mountain region. It was christened Montana,—the feminine for mountain,—several rows of log cabins were built, and called Kansas Row, Lawrence Row, Leavenworth Row, etc.

The next movement. A few days after their lodgment on Dry Creek as recited above, a number of the Lawrence party by prearrangement stole away in the night,

* Members of the expedition:—Wm. Prentiss, Peter Halsey, Wm. McAlister, Geo. W. Smith, Wm. Parsons. — Bowen, Robert Peebles, John Easter, Ross Hutchins, Wm. Mills, Jack Turner, Pap Maywood, George Peck, John Miller, — Voorthies, Wm. Copley, Charles Nichols, Adnah French, John A. Churchill, Charles Runyon, — Cross, Josiah Hinman, Jason T. Younker, Howard Hunt, Wm. Boyer, A. F. Bercaw, A. C. Wright, Frank M. Cobb, Nick Smith, Robert Middleton, wife and child, two young men, Charles Holmes, Mrs. Annie Archibald Holmes, Albert W. Archibald, Wm. Regan, Joseph Brown, Wm. Hartley, James White, Giles Blood, — McKay.

† Inside the main gateway to the Garden of the Gods may be seen to this day the following names of this Lawrence expedition plainly cut in the sandstone: H. Hunt, A. C. Wright, Josiah Hinman, F. M. Cobb, and Wm. Hartley, and beneath, "the year 1858," left as an enduring memorial of their encampment in one of the most picturesque and beautiful spots in the Rocky Mountains. Mrs. Annie Archibald Holmes with others made the ascent of Pike's Peak to its pinnacle, consuming three days on the trip, the first accomplishment of that difficult feat since that of Dr. James, the botanist of Major Long's explorers, in July, 1820.

with the design of founding a city on the east bank of Cherry Creek. Here are the names:—Adnah French, Charles Nichols, Frank M. Cobb, William Smith, J. A. Churchill, Wm. Hartley, a surveyor, and T. C. Dickson. At a subsequent period John S. Smith and Wm. McGaa were admitted to close communion, by reason of their alleged trapper's rights to possess all the territory between Kansas and New Mexico. Articles of agreement were drawn, taking this expression:—

"Upper Waters of the South Platte river at the Mouth of Cherry Creek, Arapahoe county, Kansas Territory, September 24th, 1858.

"This article of agreement witnesseth:—That T. C. Dickson, Wm. McGaa, J. A. Churchill, William Smith, William Hartley, Adnah French, Frank M. Cobb, John S. Smith and Charles Nichols have entered into the following agreement, which they bind themselves, their heirs, and administrators, executors and assigns, etc., forever to well and truly carry out the same."

Article I recites, that—"WHEREAS the aforesaid parties, as above, have agreed to lay out 640 acres of land for town purposes, the following Constitution and By-Laws are enacted, &c., &c." Provision was made for the election of town officers on the 28th of the same month. To each member was assigned a certain number of lots, the remainder to be sold to defray the cost of surveys and improvements. A rough survey was made by Wm. Hartley. The compact closes with this prudential afterthought, that, "in case the country ever amounts to anything, John Smith and McGaa shall separately claim the west side of Cherry Creek, and use all their influence to the end that it may eventually become a part of the company's property." It was at first decided to name the town Golden City, but it was finally resolved to call it St. Charles. At a meeting held in Lawrence, Kansas, November 15th, 1858, a plan for the distribution of lots was adopted. The last meeting of record was held Oct. 24th, 1859, on the town site, when Adnah French resigned as president and J. A. Churchill was elected. It is proper to state in this connection, that the original records of the St. Charles Town company and also those of the Denver Town company were recovered during 1895 and the facts quoted were taken from them by the author. These books are now on file with the State Historical Society.

At a meeting held in McGaa's lodge on the Platte, Sept. 28th, 1858, Adnah French was elected president, McGaa vice-president, T. C. Dickson secretary, John S. Smith treasurer, Frank M. Cobb recorder, Hartley, Nichols, Wm. Smith, and J. A. Churchill, trustees.

The St. Charles town site thus established remained a brief statement on the pages of an old memorandum book, without improvement until further events, about to be related, transpired to enforce more substantial right of occupancy. The autumn was deepening into winter, when even the bravest shrank from lingering in these cheerless solitudes, therefore a few weeks later all but thirteen of the Lawrence company departed for their Kansas homes with the intention, however, of returning early the next spring to build their projected metropolis, if it should be justified by intervening favorable prospects. At a point about 100 miles down the Platte they met a considerable company en route to the gold fields. Apprehending confiscation of their town site by the new comers, Charles Nichols was sent back to protect it. Finding it important to have at least one cabin upon the site to fortify the claim, and Nichols having neither the means nor requisite tools for the purpose, he approached Mr. A. C. Wright with an offer of 62½ lots if he would build a cabin, but Wright politely declined the munificent temptation. Then something happened to the broad possessions of this ambitious town company, as will appear later on.

We will now consider in the order of their occurrence the further accretions of population from the Missouri river country, that had been impelled in this direction by more or less exaggerated reports of its wonderful resources.

Major D. C. Oakes—some years afterward an influential agent for the Ute

Indians—came from Glenwood, Iowa, via the Platte river route, in company with H. J. Graham, Charles Miles, George Pancoast and Abram Walrod, arriving at Cherry Creek October 10th, 1858. Oakes returned to the states subsequently, and in the spring of 1859 brought out a saw mill, which was set up in the pineries near the head of Cherry Creek. From the produce of this mill some of the first frame houses in Denver were built.

Judson H. Dudley, E. P. Stout, Hayman Chapman, Henry Springer and A. J. Smith arrived from Omaha October 20th, 1858.

Robert S. Wilson, Peter Hudson, and W. C. Gastin followed the same route: camped at the mouth of the Cache-la-Poudre, October 11th, 1858, then came on to the general objective point about the 25th of that month.

The Plattsmouth-Nebraska company arrived on the scene October 24th with fifteen wagons, fifty-six men and one woman—Mrs. Count Murat. Of the names recalled were, A. H. Barker, Wm. M. Slaughter, Joseph Hooper, George and David Griffith (for whom the mining town of Georgetown was long afterward named), Bart Kennedy, Wm. Liston, Fred Kocherhautz, Wm. Gullion, Wm. Dermit, Miles Fellows, Jervis Richardson, — Stocking, Ransom Smith, Andrew Slaine, D. Hoover, "French Louey," Count Murat, Capt. Harrington, George A. Bates and John Anthony. Of the wagons named, six were from Plattsmouth and nine from Kansas and Missouri, the two trains uniting at Fort Kearney. They proceeded to the town of Montana (November 2nd) and built "Kansas Row."

Governor J. W. Denver, on being apprised of the discovery of gold to the westward, and the strong emigration thither, decided to organize a new county to be called Arapahoe, from the great Indian tribe of that name to which the country then belonged. Taking advantage of the fact that a large party was about to leave Lecompton with the view of joining the processions of gold hunters, he appointed of their number a set of temporary officers thus:—Probate Judge, H. P. A. Smith; Sheriff, E. W. Wynkoop; Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, Hickory Rogers. Wynkoop tells us that the governor had also in mind the creation of a new territory out here, to be called "Shoshone," and had traced its proposed boundaries with a pencil upon a large map that hung in his office.

General William Larimer, Jr., his son, W. H. H. Larimer, Richard E. Whitsitt, Folsom Dorsett, M. M. Jewett, C. A. Lawrence and others left Leavenworth October 3rd, 1858, by the Arkansas route.* About fifty miles east of Bent's Fort they met Green Russell going back to Georgia. When near the present site of Pueblo, they were advised that Governor Denver's officials, commissioned to organize Arapahoe county, were just ahead of them. Shortly they were overtaken by the Larimer and Whitsitt party, when they all proceeded together to Auraria, arriving November 16th, 1858, and going into camp under a big cottonwood tree.

Having thus grouped our immigrants of 1858 together at the common center, we are prepared to trace distinct outlines of the movement from which sprang the now magnificent capital of Colorado.

But before proceeding to the establishment of Auraria, let us see what happened to the St. Charles town site, and the obliteration of its distinguishing title during the absence of its projectors. Whitsitt, Larimer and their associates, finding the west bank occupied, came over to the east side and by some means unexplained secured the constitution and by-laws of the St. Charles company, probably from old John Smith or McGaa. Assuming abandonment, notwithstanding the presence of Nichols, its representative, they incontinently jumped the entire 640 acres, organized

* In opening the record book of the Denver Town Company, Gen. Larimer states that their journey was long and tedious with a four yoke ox team. Then adds: "I am now living in a house built for a blacksmith shop."

a new company, changed the name to Denver, produced a new survey with definite platting, and proceeded to sell and donate lots to whoever would agree to build, and sent back an agent (Ned Wynkoop) to procure a charter of incorporation from the Kansas legislature, printed stock shares and other needed stationery, etc. Then Mr. Charles Nichols, who had endeavored in vain to save it for his comrades, went back to the states discouraged and disgusted. Meanwhile, Dickson, French, Cobb, Churchill and the rest, in peaceful ignorance of the destruction of their enterprise, had gone to the Kansas capital with their plat of St. Charles, and obtained a charter and certificates of stock, the first of the latter being issued to Wm. McGaa for lot one, block one, as hereinbefore set forth. In June, 1859, they returned, only to find their cherished plans swept out of existence. It is said that the matter was finally compromised by giving Cobb, French and Dickson an interest in the new corporation. Thus arose, and perished in infancy, the city of St. Charles.

Auraria.—A few weeks subsequent to the first endeavor to found a settlement on the east side of our unsightly and sometimes exceedingly vicious channel of Cherry Creek, many residents of Montana came down to the west bank near its mouth, and there located the town of Auraria, so named by the Georgians from a small town in their native state. From this point, for greater accuracy, we follow the record of the town company. It begins:

"At a meeting of the citizens of the South Platte, held October 30th, 1858, for the purpose of selecting a site for a town, Wm. McFadding was appointed chairman and A. J. Smith secretary." A committee of five, composed of Ross Hutchins, Judson H. Dudley, Dr. L. J. Russell, A. J. Smith and S. M. Rooker, was named to select a town site, and to inquire into all prior claims if any existed. It may be stated in passing, there were no valid rights to any part of the ground, yet McGaa and old John Smith, who had been roving plainsmen, consorting with the wild Indian tribes for years, set up certain prerogatives under their previous agreement with the St. Charles town company hereinbefore mentioned. Another committee of five, consisting of the same men as the first, save Rooker, whose place was filled by McGaa, was chosen to draft a constitution and by-laws. October 31st, two reports were rendered and adopted.

The town site committee "selected a tract having Cherry Creek for the easterly line, the South Platte for the northerly line, and extending west and south sufficiently to include not less than 640 acres, reserving and excepting for the benefit of Wm. McGaa and John S. Smith the privilege of a ferry landing (Platte river) within the river boundary of the town lands."

November 6th, following, the stockholders of the Auraria town company met and elected these officials for one year (Wm. M. Slaughter being the judge of election, which was by ballot): President, Wm. McFadding; Vice-President, Judson H. Dudley; Secretary, Dr. L. J. Russell; Treasurer, John S. Smith, and these, with Henry Allen, also constituted the board of directors.

The preamble to the constitution recites, that "We, the citizens of the South Platte, have assembled on this, the first day of November, 1858, and agreed to associate ourselves into a company to be known and distinguished as the Auraria Town company, by which name we hold ourselves liable to sue and be sued, and to transact business as an individual and legal body." Under section 9, the board of directors was empowered to supervise the surveying, platting, lithographing or mapping of the town site; to print or write shares of stock, levy taxes and take control of all improvements.

Article 10 of the by-laws provides that shares of stock shall be issued to each and every stockholder, when he shall have constructed or caused to be constructed within the city limits a house not less than sixteen feet square, to be approved by the directors, and to be completed on or before July 1st, 1859, under penalty of forfeiture.

One hundred signatures are appended to the instrument, probably not all at one time, but in due course of membership accretion.*

In providing for the survey, it was ordered that the lots be 66x132 feet; the four main streets leading from the public square 100 feet wide, and the remainder 80 feet, with 16-foot alleys. At the same time—November 8th—it was resolved to issue four extra shares of stock to the person or persons who would first establish a printing press in the town and continue the same for one year. It is needless to say in view of all that has been written and published during the last thirty years, that Wm. N. Byers & Co. won the prize by founding the Rocky Mountain "News" April 23rd, 1859, which, excepting a few months in 1864, when their office was destroyed by the tremendous flood in Cherry Creek, has been published continuously to the present date.

The surveyor was Wm. S. Foster, who received as compensation for his services \$120 in orders, payable July 1st, 1859. A number of cabins of hewn and unhewn logs arose pending the survey, one by Ross Hutchins, another by J. H. Dudley, still others by Wm. McGaa, old John Smith, and Blake and Williams, all in a line near the east bank of the Platte and called "Indian Row," from the fact that two of the female occupants were squaws. Let it be understood in this connection that the present channel of the Platte is several blocks west of its course when these events were transpiring. On the east side of the creek it ran very near the present Union depot, back of which was a slight bluff fringed with cottonwoods, from which were cut many logs for the primitive cabins. Later builders, however, were less fortunate, some of them being forced to haul their logs from groves four to six miles distant.

There has been no end of contention among the early settlers as to who built the first house in Denver, which, after March, 1860, also embraced Auraria. The extract subjoined from the written proceedings of the town company would appear to remove all doubt, but it doesn't, as we shall see.

"At a meeting of the board of directors May 27th, 1859, the following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That in consideration of John Rooker having built the first house in the City of Auraria, there is hereby donated to said John Rooker three shares in addition to his former share, making in all sixteen lots." This was S. M. Rooker's son who, in his after career totally ignored the scriptural injunction, "Honor thy father and thy mother," for he was a worthless little rascal.

Nevertheless, Mr. A. C. Wright, a member of the Lawrence party, the first to arrive after Green Russell's, and to whom I am indebted for much trustworthy oral and written data used in this sketch, with some other active spirits during the period under consideration who were building cabins for their own use, assert in the most positive terms that the honor justly belongs to Ross Hutchins and John Easter, his partner, whose house was completed prior to Rooker's. On the other hand, Mr. J. H. Dudley, vice-president of the company, is positive that the record given above is correct. But it doesn't matter. Most of the few pioneers who were brave enough to pass the winter of 1858-9 in the new settlement were comfortably housed before

* Among those now known to be living are E. A. Willoughby, A. C. Wright, Judson H. Dudley, Chas. M. Steinberger, James H. Pierce, Jason T. Younker, A. H. Barker, John J. Reithman, Andrew Sagendorf, Henry Reitze, Capt. Wm. Green, Louis Hermans, Arthur E. Pierce, A. Monti, George C. Schleier, O. P. Wiggins, M. Ivory, John Scudder, Richard Blower, John D. Howland, of Denver; Ross Hutchins, Salt Lake; Wm. M. Slaughter, Loveland; John Easter, Cripple Creek; Jack Turner, Durango; T. C. Dickson, Cheyenne; John D. Miller, Pueblo; George Peck, Las Animas; Geo. L. Howard, Springfield, Oregon; Henry Springer, Springer, New Mexico; Wm. H. Clark, Globeville; George A. Jackson, Ouray; Albert W. Archibald, Trinidad; J. S. Sanderson, Saguache; J. D. Hoover, Clear Creek; F. M. Cobb, Pueblo; Wm. Coberly, Nebraska; D. R. Wagstaff, Longmont; A. Slaine, Saguache; James Cochran, Silver Cliff; Robert Willis, Huerfano; Anthony Botts, Colorado City; John Sutton, Central City; Oscar Totten, Helena, Montana; Chas. Dohler, Salt Lake; M. A. Avery, New York. Residences unknown, James Luttrell, A. A. Brookfield, Eli Dickerson



H. W. Baerresen

the end of December, but a large majority, lacking both courage and inducement, returned to the states, bearing dismal intelligence of the worthlessness of the country.

The survey and platting, though begun, was not completed by Wm. S. Foster, but by George L. Moody, who was employed by the directors, July 8th, 1859. The only plat now existent was prepared by H. M. Fosdick and Lewis N. Tappan, dated December 1st, 1859, and embraces the sites of Auraria, Denver and Highlands. A lithograph copy of this map, together with the record of the town company from which I have extracted certain notes, was discovered, and filed with the State Historical Society, by William N. Byers in May, 1894.

The last entry in this unique minute book runs as follows, dated May 5th, 1860:

"On motion of A. C. Hunt, *Resolved*, that block No. 108 be hereby donated to E. Karezewsky, he having built a fine bridge across the Platte river at the foot of Ferry street, and that a deed to the same be issued at the earliest convenience, *unless the company refuse to recognize this act of the board.*"

April 3rd, 1860, an election was held, whereby a majority determined that Auraria and Denver should be consolidated under the latter name. It was ratified the same evening by the people of both towns amid great rejoicing, upon a bridge thrown across Cherry Creek at Larimer street. And thus perished Auraria, and with it subsided the long and rancorous contention between the rival settlements that frequently imperiled public safety. The town of Highlands on the north side of the Platte, was scarcely more than a mere speculative paper town until many years afterward. It is now the most populous and beautiful of our suburbs.

Blake and Williams were the first merchants of the west side, beginning toward the close of October, 1858. Mr. Williams lately died in Denver. Mr. E. A. Wiloughby, who came with him, is still a resident. Mr. C. H. Blake, the senior partner for whom Blake street was named,—until after 1870, the business center of the city—died at his ranch near Pueblo about the 20th of September, 1894. Avery & Wiloughby were the first building contractors, erecting, among other structures, the famous old Denver Hall. The first real estate agents were Wyatt, Whitsitt & Co., Wm. Clancy, E. P. Stout, George C. Schleier, and Chas. G. Chever. The first news-dealer, and also the founder of the first library association on Colorado soil, was Arthur E. Pierce.

The Denver Town company took formal possession November 17th, 1858, on which date the city may be said to have been founded. On the 22nd, its constitution was adopted and the following officers were elected: President, E. P. Stout; treasurer and donating agent, Gen. William Larimer, Jr.; secretary, H. P. A. Smith; recorder, P. T. Bassett; directors, E. P. Stout, Wm. Larimer, Jr., Wm. McGaa, Charles A. Lawrence, Hickory Rogers, Wm. Clancy and P. T. Bassett. Curtis & Lowry, surveyors, laid out the principal street, and on the 30th a contract was made with them to survey, stake and plat 320 acres of the town. At a meeting held January 10th, 1859, by-laws were adopted. On the 22nd, it was resolved to dismiss Curtis & Lowry and invite proposals for surveying the city. On the 6th of June, 1859, the contract was awarded to E. D. Boyd. September 24th, E. P. Stout resigned the presidency, and October 4th, R. E. Whitsitt was elected in his stead. At the same time Gen. Larimer resigned as secretary and treasurer and Whitsitt was elected to those vacancies also. On the 8th, Hickory Rogers was appointed to negotiate with William N. Byers and offer him 24 lots to locate his newspaper in Denver. Amos Steck, Blake and Williams, S. S. Curtis and others came into the company in 1859. The last meeting of record was held March 11th, 1861. I am informed by Mr. J. H. Dudley that the first informal meeting of the organizers of the Denver town company was held in Wm. McGaa's cabin in Auraria, for the reason that there was no house whatever on the east side. It was a picket house chinked with mud. The earth floor was covered with buffalo robes, the walls on every side hung with the skins of various wild animals, dressed by squaws. Being a cold night, a generous wood fire

blazed in the ample chimney place. E. P. Stout, J. H. Dudley, McGaa, R. E. Whittsitt, Gen. Larimer, C. A. Lawrence, John S. Smith, H. P. A. Smith, Dorsett, Jewett and others were present. McGaa's hospitality as a host found expression in a camp kettle full of hot punch, brewed from Mexican whiskey, or "Taos lightning," as it was called. It is proper to draw a veil over the final deliberations of the meeting.

It would be useless to encumber these pages with a repetition of events that have been already presented in preceding volumes. Besides I have neither time nor space for a recapitulation. The remainder of this chapter will therefore be devoted to a general review of the progress made in successive stages from 1859, to the present epoch, which, with the illustrations given, will afford the reader a comprehensive understanding of the whole.

Prior to the summer of 1860, when the immigration was very large, Auraria was larger and more substantially built than East Denver. As previously related, this tide of heterogeneous elements was impelled hither by the discovery of rich placers in the mountains. Green Russell returned from Georgia in the spring of 1859, with a strong force of men, passed up to the Gregory diggings, and beyond to the gulch which still bears his name and the traces of his work, where some important mines were found, and operated under his direction with magnificent rewards. After a year or so of extreme prosperity, both Gregory and Russell, the two great pioneers of discovery, from whose trails such mighty consequences have been wrought in the years that have elapsed since their names and deeds thrilled the continent, passed into the endless procession of border reminiscences, leaving no monument, nothing but the memory that covers a page or two of history.

To illustrate the value of realty, Mr. A. C. Wright informs me that in March, 1859, he was the owner of 124 lots in Auraria, 80 in Denver, and 136 in Highlands; also the ranch subsequently known as McNassar's, near the present Argo, which he "took up" in September, 1858. Desiring to visit Salt Lake, but having no animal for the journey, he offered all this property without reserve to a Mexican named Joe Merrival for a horse, saddle and bridle, but it was rejected with scorn. Joe felt that his horse and equipments were worth something, while the land was valueless. It is now worth millions. Mr. Wright finally sold the ranch to a Frenchman for a horse and \$25 in cash. But in May, 1859, John Gregory had solved the problem of Colorado's future, which instantly dispelled the winter of our discontent and made glorious summer for the disheartened, when Wright decided not to emigrate.

Albert D. Richardson,* who came out with the venerable and all-powerful editor of the New York "Tribune" in 1859, for the express purpose of discovering the extent and value of the golden magnet that was impelling thousands across the great American Sahara, that he might speak truthfully to the millions of readers who accepted his words as their gospel, writing of the wonderful exodus from east to west, said:—"It was an uncontrollable eruption, a great river of human life rolling toward the setting sun, at once a triumph and a prophecy. Denver was a most forlorn and desolate looking metropolis. There were only five women in the entire gold region. The men who gathered about our coach on its arrival were attired in slouched hats, tattered woolen shirts, buckskin pantaloons and moccasins, and had knives and revolvers suspended from their belts."

The roof of the cabin he occupied, an example of a majority, was of baked mud upon a layer of split logs and grass; the floor of hard smooth earth; no window invited adventurous burglars, and the solitary door that swung upon wooden hinges, opened to the touch of no key but a pen-knife or a string. The chief articles of diet were salt bacon, dried apples, beans and coffee; flour when to be had, fresh meat when game abounded. The social fabric was a singular medley, Americans, Mexicans, Indians, half-breeds, trappers, speculators, gamblers, desperadoes, broken-

* Beyond the Mississippi.

down politicians, ruined bankers, real estate speculators, and now and then an honest man. There were very few glass windows; but two or three cabins had board floors. One lady, by sewing together gunny sacks for a carpet and covering her log walls with sheets and table cloths, gave to her mansion an appearance of almost aristocratic refinement and comfort. Stools, tables, and pole-bedsteads were the staple furniture, while rough pine boxes did duty as bureaus and sideboards. The vacant places in the lower part of the embryonic city were occupied by Indian lodges, enlivened by squaws dressing the skins of wild animals, or cooking dogs for dinner; naked children playing in the sand, and braves lounging on the ground, wearing no clothing except a narrow strip of cloth about the hips. Such was the picture in 1859. It was not materially changed in the spring of 1860, except that more and better buildings had arisen and the population amazingly augmented. All roads leading to the mountains were lined with ox or mule trains with white sheeted wagons winding their way slowly to the newly discovered and exceedingly prosperous gold mines.

The first meeting of officers elect under the constitution of the "People's Government of the City of Denver," was held October 8th, 1860. Present, J. M. Broadwell, William Dunn, D. C. Oakes, Charles A. Cook, Lewis N. Tappan, members of the council; J. H. Gerrish, treasurer; A. H. Mayer, secretary; D. A. Wallingford, N. Sargent, judges of the Probate Court, and Thomas Pollock, marshal. Absent, A. C. Hunt, judge of Appellate Court, and J. M. Taylor, councilman. Mr. Dunn was called to the chair and the members were sworn in. The first ordinance, introduced and passed, was to prohibit gambling and the sale of liquors or merchandise on the streets or in tents. This government prevailed with more or less regularity and force until superseded by the charter granted the city by the first Territorial legislature in 1861.

We present a series of sketches exhibiting Denver as it appeared in 1859 and again in 1866, the first by Albert D. Richardson, and the remainder from "Pencil Sketches of Colorado" (really quite handsome colored lithographs) by A. E. Mathews. I knew both artists, the latter quite intimately.

Let us now supplement these engravings by a hasty description of East Denver as it stood in 1870, just prior to the advent of our first railway, for there were no material changes in the situation as depicted by Artist Mathews in 1866, until 1870, when a brisk revival occurred. We will then show the several stages of progression to the present beautiful metropolis.

Four pre-eminently influential waves of immigration and incidental prosperity, through strong development, mark the annals of Denver: The first from 1858, to 1861, the second in 1870-71, the third from 1878, to 1883, and the fourth beginning in September, 1885, and continuing until the close of 1890. The first epoch has been quite fully described.

The assessment roll of taxable real and personal property for the city, April 1st, 1871, showed a total valuation of \$6,772,908. The levy for that year was 7 mills; the population (census of 1870), 4,759, and for the entire Territory, only 39,864, a gain of but 5,587 in ten years, and for the city proper of only ten people during the same period. It seems incredible, but that is what the official U. S. census shows. The income of the municipal government in 1871 was, from general taxation \$35,000; from licenses, \$12,245, and from all other sources, \$3,000, a total of \$50,245. The expenses, including all improvements, which were few, amounted to \$47,079.89, leaving a surplus of \$3,165.11. For the number of wards, names of officers and councilmen, see appendix to Vol. II. The first board of supervisors was elected in April, 1885, for two years. Prior to that date the legislative department consisted of a board of aldermen, elected annually. The eastern limit of the builded city was Arapahoe street, and the western was Wazee; 17th on the northeast and 14th on the southwest. The only banks were the First National, Colorado

National, and Warren Hussey's. In June, 1870, there were but 1,128 buildings of all classes in the city, mostly plain, cheap structures, frame and brick. August 1st, 1871, there were 1,964; December 31st, 2,752, of which 788 were finished in 1871. This unusual activity, remember, was due to the introduction of railways. The total cost of buildings and improvements was roughly estimated at \$2,301,375. The sales by all mercantile trades, \$11,597,437; value of manufactures, \$1,013,000. The latter embraced wooden fabrics, wagons and carriages, foundry and blacksmithing, brick, native jewelry, flour, beer, cigars, planing mills, soap and miscellaneous, shoemaking, harness, saddlery, etc. The mines of Gilpin, Clear Creek and Boulder counties, the only ones in which quartz mining was carried on to any extent, were estimated to yield 150 tons of ore per day. There was but one smelting establishment in the territory,—the Boston & Colorado at Black Hawk.

The railways in operation were, the Denver Pacific to Cheyenne, the Kansas Pacific, the Boulder Valley to the Erie coal mines, and the Denver & Rio Grande to Colorado Springs. The total freight receipts for the year were 39,384,708 pounds. Most of the coal came from the Erie mines and from the Hazelton beds at Golden. The daily receipts of this fuel aggregated about 50 tons. The amount consumed here during 1871 was 18,250 tons at an average price of \$5.75 per ton for ordinary lignite, the only kind then available. Railway fares between Denver and Chicago or St. Louis, \$55; Denver to Cheyenne, \$10; to Kansas City, \$44; all local fares, ten cents per mile.

A large majority of the business blocks were only two stories high. Governor Evans' building at the corner of Lawrence and Fifteenth, Charpiot's hotel, Schleier's adjoining, and the gas and water office on Larimer were, if I remember aright, the only three-story buildings. The Holly water system was begun at the foot of 15th street in July, 1870; the gas works early in 1871. For some time thereafter the price of illuminating gas was \$5 per 1,000 feet.

The occupied east and west parallels were bordered by fine cottonwoods and box elders as far down as Market street. There were fifteen school districts in the county, and about 1,200 persons of school age in the city. The amount expended for school purposes was \$17,347.37; the value of all school buildings in the county, \$8,841. The Arapahoe street school—now the Metropolitan club, was commenced in 1871. The only churches were the First Presbyterian, Stuart Presbyterian, Congregational, Methodist Episcopal, M. E. South, Episcopal, Catholic, Unitarian, Colored Baptist and Colored Methodist. Such was the general condition of our little inchoate metropolis in 1870-71.

Townsite filings of Auraria, and Denver in 1858, and of the townsite of Highlands in the year 1859.* First corporate limits of the town of Denver established by act of the legislature November 7th, 1861, including all territory formerly covered by the townsites of Auraria, Denver and Highlands. The corporate limits of Denver were re-established by an act approved March 1st, 1864, excluding a considerable part of the territory embraced in the first corporate limits, and establishing as the City of Denver all of sections 33 and 34, the south half of section 28 and the s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 27 in township 3, range 68 west, and the north $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 4, and the n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 3 in township 4, range 68 west, in all $3\frac{1}{2}$ sections. Of this area $1\frac{1}{2}$ sections known as the Congressional Grant, and described as section 33 and the west $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 34 was, by Act of Congress, approved May 28th, 1864, granted "for the relief of the citizens of Denver." Within the corporate limits of the city as established by the act of 1864 was included, in addition to the territory afterward known as the Congressional Grant, that portion of the city in which are located the following subdivisions: Hunt's, Witter's First, Smith's, Elmwood, Evans', Whitsitt's, Stiles', Clement's, H. C. Brown's, Union, Casement's, Kasserman's, Gaston's, and Steck's additions.

* From notes furnished me by Mr. John B. Hunter, city engineer.

The first extension of the corporate limits was in 1868, by an act approved on the 9th of January, which added an area of about 1,620 acres, in which the following sub-divisions are located: H. C. Brown's 2nd, J. W. Smith's, Porter's Park Avenue, part of Wyman's, Schinner's, San Rafael, Kountze, Barth's, Horner's, McMann's, Downing, Ford's, Hyde Park, Provident Park, Case & Ebert's, Witter's and Riverside additions, and other small sub-divisions generally known as part of East Denver.

The second extension of the boundaries was by the act of February 13th, 1883, and contains about 4,625 acres. This extension includes the territory south to Alameda avenue, east to York street, north to Gaston street, and west to Gallup avenue.

The third addition was under an act approved March 11th 1889, containing 2,400 acres, and extending the easterly limits of the city to the Colorado boulevard, including the City Park property.

Approximate area of Denver, including the bed of the South Platte river and Cherry Creek, 11,110 acres; miles of dedicated streets and avenues, 360; miles of alleys, 200.

In that portion of the Congressional Grant known as West Denver, the streets running n. e. and s. w., or parallel with what is now Larimer street in West Denver, were numbered from 1st street on the west boundary of the sub-division to 9th, and the streets running n. w. and s. e., or parallel to what is now 15th street in the east division of the city, were lettered from B street, near Colfax avenue to Z street, near the northeast boundary of the city. By an ordinance numbered 57, approved February 20th, 1873, a general change was made in street names and a house-numbering system established in that portion.

By ordinances Nos. 50 and 67, series of 1886, a new system of house numbering was adopted and street names were changed in the residence portion to numeral avenues, to conform to the decimal system of numbering thereby established. The names of streets and avenues in the City of Denver, as shown on the map published by Edward Rollandet in 1885, are adopted as official, except as to certain changes provided for and described in said ordinances.

The Brown Palace hotel, a very beautiful structure, erected in 1892, stands upon a part of the land originally pre-empted by Mr. Henry C. Brown. The first house built on the eminence known as Capitol Hill, was a small frame pre-emption house, by Mr. Brown, located at the corner of 12th and Sherman avenues. In 1864, it was moved to the block on which he in later years—about 1880—erected a large and handsome mansion, afterward the property of Mrs. Augusta Tabor, and on part of which stand the Metropole hotel and the Broadway theater. The second house was that of Dr. Cunningham, on lots 1 and 2, block 250, in Clement's addition, near the Ebert school. Clement's addition, 160 acres, was pre-empted by Alfred H. Clements in July, 1864. The first house was a small frame shanty for pre-emption purposes, and stood on the present site of St. John's cathedral. Henry C. Brown did the work for which he was paid \$100. The first brick house was that of Caleb B. Clements, built in the summer of 1865, and is still there, back of the cathedral. The fourth was a frame built in 1865, by Elias Gilbert, and still stands on Welton near 21st. The next was on the northeast corner of 16th and Lincoln avenues. The lots were purchased for \$50 each. Col. John Wanless built under the hill on Lincoln, about 1867. The next was the Sargent house on Lincoln between 18th and 19th avenues. These were the solitary evidences of occupancy in what is now the most aristocratic quarter of the city, for many years so remote from the general business and residence sections as to be almost inaccessible to pedestrians. The country between them and Arapahoe street was very sparsely inhabited. Early in 1879, Judge G. G. Symes, and Westbrook S. Decker purchased lots up there, the first on Lincoln and the other on Sherman avenue and simultaneously built residences there. Judge Decker informs me

that his predecessors in the Capitol Hill settlement were the Haskell frame between 16th and 17th avenues, the Byers, on Colfax and Sherman, Mr. E. B. Light, on Sherman, and those just previously mentioned. There were no open streets or regular roadways, no transportation lines. Down town people marveled that these gentlemen should desire to isolate themselves at points so distant from Denver. That was only fourteen years ago, at the close of the second decade.

The regular and continuous statistical period of Denver's progress begins with 1884. Between 1878, and the date just cited there arose a remarkable movement which assured the future of this metropolis beyond peradventure. The growth was simply marvelous, due as everyone knows to an extraordinary influx of capital and immigration incident to the discovery and wonderful outpouring of wealth from the mines of the upper Arkansas.

The census of 1880, taken at the height of the unprecedented development, gave this city a population of 35,629. During the two years preceding, Denver was transformed from a village into one of the brightest and most progressive cities of the Union. Almost destitute of substantial manufactures at the inception of this new era, and with few business houses of more than ordinary importance, this unusual lodgment of people and money brought many large establishments. Then followed a period of depression, extending from 1882 to the fall of 1885. The state census of the latter year made a total population for the city of 54,308, and for the entire state, 199,327. The volume of wholesale and retail trade for 1883 aggregated \$58,336,998, and of manufactures, \$23,030,433, including the entire bullion product of the smelters. Until about 1884-5, the growth of manufactures was extremely gradual, because there was little or no encouragement for such enterprises, nearly all attempts to institute them being resisted by the pooled railways which, enjoying the profits of the long haul upon about everything consumed here, naturally put forth every possible endeavor to retain it. It is a fact that the influence exerted toward the upbuilding of manufactures by the Chamber of Commerce in 1884-5, and subsequent years was more potential than any other in fostering their development.

Between 1880 and 1886, there was marked improvement in architectural designs. This was especially noticeable in the business center and in a few of the better residence districts. Many splendid buildings for public and private use adorned the principal thoroughfares. The City Hall, County Court House, the Union depot, Windsor, St. James, Markham and Albany hotels; several beautiful school houses and churches, the Tabor block and Grand Opera House; the Cheesman, Clayton, and Barclay blocks, the Colorado National Bank, and a number of others attest the more advanced spirit and taste of the time. Meanwhile also, certain districts of the city had been underlain with sewers. It was largely lighted by electric lamps, and many portions supplied with pure artesian water. The suburbs, north, south, and west, naturally separated by the Platte river and Cherry Creek, were connected by a series of permanent iron bridges. The site for our now superb granite capitol had been prepared for the superstructure.

During 1884-5, there was but slight activity in real estate and building improvements. In 1883, the tide began to recede, when the shrinkage of values, though not sudden nor great, was distinctly visible in the gradual dismissal of thousands of carpenters, builders, brickmakers and layers, plumbers, indeed of all classes of mechanics and laborers, who were obliged to seek employment elsewhere. While at no time did the course of development entirely cease, thereafter, until the beginning of 1886, it was sluggish. Real estate dealers, agents and owners suffered from loss of business, and in their abundant leisure freely canvassed the causes of the depression, settling down finally upon the conviction that the railways were to blame. But it was not so much the merciless extortions practiced by these agencies, as the combined operation of stagnating conditions universally prevalent. Only one city in the Union made any marked advance. It was one of the periods which invariably

succeed epochs of excessive activity in iron manufacture, railway building and speculation.

About the beginning of September, 1885, was ushered in the fourth great era. It came about easily from a natural impulse wholly uninfluenced by any mining boom. The volume of transactions increased steadily to the close of that year, with a slightly accelerated momentum in the first three-quarters of 1886. Many notable transfers of realty were made for the purpose of immediate or early improvement. The Federal post office, and the state capitol were put under construction; the completion of the East Denver high school added another monument to public enterprise. The mercantile trade in 1886 amounted to \$67,735,256, and manufactures to \$24,045,006; the sales of real estate to \$11,021,208.91.

The year 1887 was signalized by the most rapid advance that had occurred in our local history. Speculative dealing ran wild, especially in the suburbs. Millions of money came in from eastern and western centers for investment in buildings and landed property. The primary causes of this stimulus were numerous. Several new railways were approaching; the Missouri Pacific from southeastern Kansas, the Chicago & Rock Island, the Chicago & Northwestern, and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé. The Denver, Texas & Fort Worth, with connections at Galveston and New Orleans, begun April 14th, 1887, and completed in March, 1888, became the most significant factor in the problem. It restored the equilibrium of our hitherto lop-sided commerce which had been running upon pooled paralleled lines from the Missouri river. The new outlet insured the future of Denver as a great inland commercial emporium capable of indefinite expansion. Again, the Denver & Rio Grande, essentially a Colorado road, with a Colorado president and general manager, was speeding several important extensions to isolated mining districts. The Colorado Midland was pushing its broad gauge through the mountains to Aspen. A fine military post, Fort Logan, had been located near the city. A tremendous hegira of population began moving from the east westward upon the 38th and 41st parallels. It was clearly defined and as strong in character as any previous immigration had been. Heavy accessions poured into our eastern and southern borders and occupied the vacant lands, whereon many new towns arose in due course.

In the city proper, the activity in real estate was mainly confined to what were then the borders; in other words, to the numerous additions that since have been almost completely covered by new settlements, and to 17th street, the only rival of 16th. The district between Broadway on the southeast, Colfax avenue on the south, and Larimer on the north, was embellished with magnificent improvements, while intervening parallels were converted into splendid commercial marts.

At the close of 1887, the real estate sales for the year footed up \$29,176,752.79. The directory estimate of our population was 96,000. The report of the building inspector placed the estimated cost of building operations at \$4,007,050. The Missouri Pacific began running trains into Denver over the Rio Grande tracks, in December; the Rock Island was rapidly approaching Colorado Springs. Both operated to augment the demand for property and the rage for building. Between 1887 and 1893, Wyman's and adjoining additions were covered with magnificent residences, where before had been only brickyards and cow pastures. Everybody with money to spare, or credit to mortgage, plunged into the busy pool. Some, nearly all, suffered for it later on, but, meanwhile, before the crash came in 1893, Denver boasted the largest army of landed millionaires to be found west of the Missouri river. At this writing it has been reduced to a mere corporal's guard.

Apart from the large accessions of capital, and the settlement here of hundreds of brisk, brainy, pushing business men, of the influences brought into the work of development to aid them, none were more potential than the building of the Denver City Cable railway and the rapidly expanding lines of the Denver Tramway company, to which we will now give hasty attention.

Four distinct changes have been made in the title of the last named corporation, as follows:

1st. The Denver Electric & Cable Railway company, incorporated February 5th, 1885. 2nd. The Denver Railway association, January 21st, 1886. 3rd. The Denver Tramway company, May 4th, 1886. 4th. The Denver Consolidated Tramway company (embracing the franchises of the Metropolitan), September 6th, 1893.

The corporators of the first company were J. J. Reithman, M. J. McNamara, J. F. Brown, Wm. N. Byers, F. A. Keener, Dr. W. F. McClelland, John Evans, B. P. Brasher, Cyrus W. Fisher, Rodney Curtis, Scott J. Anthony, R. W. Woodbury and W. B. Rundle. A majority of those names still remain as stockholders. Right of way was granted by the city council on 15th street and other thoroughfares. In the spring of 1885, the original company began experimenting with electricity as a motive power for street railway cars. The inventions under which it operated were those of Professor Sidney H. Short, of the Denver University. Later inventions were made by Professor Short and John W. Nesmith. Some twenty patents were obtained. On the last day of July, 1886, the first passenger car was successfully conducted over 3,000 feet of track on 15th street. One or two cars passed over this track daily for three months following. Power houses and other improvements were built. At the beginning of 1887, three and a half miles of track had been constructed and four or five cars were running. But the system did not prove satisfactory, therefore, in the spring of 1888, the company prepared plans for a series of cable lines. The governing inducement was a proposition submitted by property owners along Broadway, south of Colfax avenue, to the effect that if the company would substitute a cable for the imperfect electric line and extend its tracks to Alameda avenue, then the southern boundary of the city, they would subscribe a liberal subsidy in furtherance of the enterprise. About this time also, Messrs. Hayden & Dickinson; Philip Feldhauser; Porter, Raymond & Co.; Donald Fletcher, H. B. Chamberlin & Co., with other large owners of property along Colfax avenue east of Broadway, a large part of which east of Logan and Pennsylvania avenues was but sparsely and much wholly unoccupied, realizing the advantage of rapid transit, subscribed and in due course paid a subsidy of \$80,000 for a cable line on Colfax from 15th street to the present "loop," near City Park. Omitting details, the proposals were accepted, the lines built, and the first cable cars started; one series on Broadway and another on Colfax avenue December 22nd, 1888. The method adopted was not the San Francisco patent, but certain devices invented by Mr. H. M. Lane, of Cincinnati, Ohio. A double track was laid the entire length of 15th street, and on Broadway and Colfax as stated above. In 1889, the company decided to build electric trolley lines, but when first proposed it met with furious opposition from some of the local papers; nevertheless the project was rapidly consummated. The first trolley car was run on Broadway Christmas day, 1889. Then followed in regular order the Lawrence street, June 3rd, 1890. The cable was not wholly abandoned on Broadway, however, until May, 1893; the Colfax being dropped and electricity substituted in July of that year. Meanwhile, a cable had been laid on 18th avenue, and started November 27th, 1891. An agreement was shortly after entered into with the Denver City Cable Railway company, whereby the Tramway company took up its tracks on 18th avenue and relaid them for electrical operation on 19th avenue. This line was started November 28th, 1891; the 22nd street, October 11th, 1890; the Agate avenue, June 18th, 1890; the Ashland avenue, July 7th, 1890. January 1st, 1891, the University Park line was opened, and simultaneously the company acquired possession of the Berkley and Rocky Mountain Lake lines (then operating steam motors) and at once electrified them. It will be seen by the dates of these several enterprises that rapid work was performed; that the remarkable speed attending the construction of so many railways covering much of the inhabited portions of the city and going out to distant sub-divisions on the south, east, west and north, manifested a wonderful



Frank LeKendrick

spirit, supported by abundant capital, with remarkable sagacity in anticipating the growth of settlement in all directions.

Meantime, a rival corporation, called the Denver & Suburban railway company had entered the field with valuable franchises upon certain streets, intending the construction of a separate system of roads, but before any lines were built, the Metropolitan company, which was largely composed of stockholders in the Tramway company, purchased its rights and effected a consolidation. The 11th avenue line was opened December 19th, 1891; the 8th avenue—Broadway to Arlington Park—on the same date; the South Tremont and Stout street, January 1st, 1892; the Harman extension of the 8th avenue, March 17th, 1892; the Platte street, November 24th, 1892; the Riverside, December 12th, 1892, and the 25th avenue, April 15th, 1893. The Park Hill line was purchased and electrified April 29th, 1893, and the Pearl street line was built June 1st, 1893.

Therefore, the company has now in operation 99 5-10 miles of track, 265 cars, three large power houses, employs 450 men, and assumes a pay-roll of \$28,000 a month. The system is so admirably arranged, its details are so completely modeled as to form perfect connections all over the city. A car, or any number of cars may be started at any given point, and conducted over every mile of track the company controls.

This is one of the really great institutions of Denver. It is safe to state that no metropolis in the land enjoys better transportation facilities; perhaps not one whose lines are so well adapted to all purposes of convenient and rapid distribution as this. At the southwesterly corner of Arapahoe street, the uniting point of the present loop, half a square of ground in the heart of the city has been purchased, and in due time a grand central depot will be erected.

The influence of these lines upon the development of many of our more populous suburbs, as the Colfax, South Broadway, and the north side extensions has been almost incalculable. They have converted waste places into beautiful residence districts, by causing the building of countless houses. The rapid settlement of those additions is mainly ascribable to the easy and quick transportation afforded by the multiplicity of roadways thus supplied.

The company is officered as follows: President, Rodney Curtis; vice-president, John J. Reithman; secretary, Wm. G. Evans; treasurer, F. A. Keener; superintendent, C. K. Durbin.

The Denver City Cable Railway company.—The greater part of the history of this corporation, beginning with its original charter, the building of horse car lines, and their progress to recent years, is set forth in preceding volumes. The original plant with all rights, franchises, etc., was sold to Providence, Rhode Island, capitalists in 1883, and Col. George E. Randolph appointed general manager, who reconstructed the tracks, relaid them where necessary with steel rails, opened new routes and extended others, and built a large stable and car house at the foot of 17th street, where all the roads were concentrated. In that year the company had 15½ miles of track; 205 horses; 45 cars, and employed 100 men.

In December, 1888, Col. Randolph let contracts for twelve miles of double track cable railway, which was begun in February, 1889. November 1st, the Larimer street, 16th, Welton and North Denver lines were completed, and two very expensive viaducts across Platte river and the intricate network of railways, constructed. The 17th street line began running December 1st, 1891; the Curtis street and West Denver, June 6th, 1892.

The Larimer street line runs from 40th avenue on the east, across Platte river on West Colfax avenue to Maple street, thence west by an electric trolley known as the West End Electric, north via Manhattan Beach and Elitch's Gardens to Prospect avenue, and thence east to a connection with the 16th street cable at Fairview avenue.

The 16th street cable runs south from Humphrey's street on North 16th street,

to 16th street, through the center of business to Court place, thence to 17th avenue, and thence east along 17th avenue to York street. The 17th street line runs from the Union depot southeast to Broadway. The Welton street from 16th along Welton to Downing avenue, at 28th avenue to Columbine, with a branch on Gaylord, running north to 38th avenue. The West Denver line on Curtis, from 17th street, westerly to 11th street, thence along 11th street on Colfax avenue to South 11th, and thence south on South 11th to West 4th avenue.

The system thus outlined, including the West End electric, embraces about 50 miles of track in operation. The consummation of these enterprises also vastly stimulated the population and improvement of the sections penetrated. They were accomplished at great cost and without subsidies.

The Denver, Lakewood & Golden, another important electric artery for the accommodation of residents in the western sub-divisions, runs from its central station on Arapahoe street near 14th, westerly into Barnum's addition, and thence to the town of Golden.

At the close of 1888, Denver was indisputably one of the liveliest of the younger American cities. All trades flourished; buildings arose in every sub-division in great numbers, and in many sections, particularly in Wyman's, Rohlfing's and other parts south and north of Colfax, splendid architectural triumphs were achieved. Suburbs vacant the year before were nearly covered with fine residences. The mercantile trade that year aggregated nearly \$128,000,000, and the produce of manufactures over \$30,000,000. The Rock Island railroad was completed to Colorado Springs and began running trains into Denver over the Rio Grande tracks. During that year also, enormous sums of eastern capital were invested. This was in some respects the most eventful year of the epoch under consideration, though the tide ran high thence onward to about the end of 1890, when it began to recede. In 1889, the mercantile trade amounted to \$181,136,320; the products of manufacture to \$34,499,223; real estate sales to \$60,392,098. By reason of the enormous activity manifested in all directions at that time, Denver seemed to be the most inviting field in the West for young, vigorous business men, and they accordingly came in great numbers. In the five years from 1885 to 1890, our population increased from 54,308 to 106,713, exclusive of the incorporated suburbs. Every channel of human opportunity bristled with energetic forces. From the abundance of money, interest rates fell from 12 to 6, and even 5 per cent on large, long-time loans. The chief product of our mines, silver, which had reached a low stage, was largely benefited by the enactment of what is commonly known as the Sherman act of July 14th, 1890, providing for the purchase by the United States treasury of 4,500,000 ounces each month, which covered the major part of the produce of American silver mines. Between the approval of this law and September 1st, following, the price rose steadily to \$1.20 per fine ounce, but as rapidly receded after that date. At length the adverse legislation at home and abroad caused very disastrous results to the entire industry of silver mining, and almost universal collapse in the world at large. While it lasted, the stimulus lent by the Sherman law served to accelerate the prevailing spirit of progress here. Of course no one then dreamed of the sudden and disastrous termination of the magnificent movement. But I have neither time nor space for proper consideration of the momentous questions relating to finance which the statesmen and financiers of all nations are endeavoring to solve.

During 1889-90, manufacturing industries received many signal acquisitions through diffuse advertising of our advantages. A cotton mill, paper mill, woolen mill, boot and shoe factory, and several other concerns with an aggregate capital of nearly a million dollars were established. Agriculture and mining were unusually prosperous. Buildings of an estimated cost of \$16,541,625 were begun; realty sales amounted to \$65,500,000; bank clearings to \$213,599,001; sales of merchandise to \$213,346,745; the value of manufactures to \$42,034,677.

The Citizens' Water company, a new corporation, constructed a separate water system with a great main thirty miles in length, from Platte Cañon; laid 70 miles of iron mains within the city limits, and connected a large number of blocks and dwellings therewith. The Denver Water company also greatly enlarged its plant, extended its pipes and built a large reservoir on Capitol Hill.

The Denver Clearing House. — The primary movement which resulted in the organization of this highly important local institution, may be credited to the efforts of Gen. R. W. Woodbury, then president of the Chamber of Commerce. His first attempt failed to convince the bankers of its necessity, but he persisted and at length, in October, 1885, sent a letter to the president and cashier of each bank in the city inviting them to meet in the director's room of the Chamber on the 25th of that month for the purpose of considering a plan. The response was general. David H. Moffat and S. N. Wood of the First, George Tritch of the German, J. A. Thatcher and A. A. Denman of the Denver, Wm. B. Berger of the Colorado, John R. Hanna of the City, E. P. Wright of the State and Wm. D. Todd of the Union were present. When convened, Mr. Woodbury delivered a short address, epitomizing the object of the call and then retired, leaving these eminent financiers to their deliberations. Mr. Thatcher was made chairman, and Mr. Denman, secretary. After due consideration of the minor details, Messrs. Wood, Berger and Todd were appointed to draft rules and regulations. Their plan was reported at a subsequent meeting and adopted. To save the expense of a distinct clearing house, as in larger cities, each bank in the association took it for a period of three months. The first clearings were reported to the Chamber and posted in its Exchange Hall, November 16th, 1885. This, in brief, was the origin of this now extremely valuable association. Its clearings have been reported daily to the Chamber from that date to the present, and the data it supplies are among the more valuable features of our statistical literature.

The Denver Chamber of Commerce. — It may be stated with entire truthfulness that this institution comprises in its large membership, the vast wealth thereby represented and, in its power for the advancement of the public welfare, much greater influence for good than any other commercial organization ever incorporated in Colorado.

The first institution of its class was organized late in 1860, taking the name, "Denver Chamber of Commerce," with General F. J. Marshall as president. It was maintained but a short time however. Nothing further in that direction was attempted until November 13th, 1867, when the first Board of Trade was formed to aid the building of the Denver Pacific railway, as more fully set down in our first volume.

The Merchant's Board of Trade was organized November 12th, 1880, Joseph T. Cornforth, president; N. B. McCrary, vice-president; Lewis Mathews, secretary; A. W. Jones, treasurer. Its headquarters were in the old "Tribune" building, at the corner of Market and 16th streets. Notwithstanding repeated failures to maintain open boards for trading purposes, it exerted much beneficial influence. For a time it received and posted market reports from Kansas City; in 1881, raised by subscription a fund to influence the adoption of Denver for the state capital, and performed other effective service, but with all its efforts, it was not cordially supported by the public. The entire community was dull, spiritless, inert. Meanwhile Governor Evans had projected and partly matured the great enterprise of his life, an independent railway from Denver to the Gulf. Recalling the potency of a well-organized force, as exemplified by the original Board of Trade, he resolved to create a new combination of like elements to further his latest design. Therefore he called a meeting of citizens at the district court room on the evening of January 29th, 1881. While plans were discussed and committees appointed to carry them into effect, nothing material came of this effort.

The next step was taken January 8th, 1884, when begins the history of the exist-

ing Chamber of Commerce, which will be hastily epitomized. If details are required they may be found in the records of the institution and in its reports, which are very complete. The first meeting for organization was held in the police court room at the City Hall, January 15th, 1884, at which time a constitution was adopted. March 27th the old Board of Trade was formally dissolved, it having been consolidated with the Chamber of Commerce. On the same date an election for directors was held, who in turn chose the following officers: President, R. W. Woodbury; first vice-president, M. J. McNamara; second vice-president, Joseph T. Cornforth; temporary secretary, John L. Dailey; treasurer, Wm. D. Todd. New standing committees were appointed; meetings were held each week in the police court room. Realizing the value of real property as a basis for membership certificates, the board was no sooner organized than it began to move toward the erection of a suitable building. The site at the corner of 14th and Lawrence streets, belonging to the city was leased, and the contract for the present structure awarded to Peter Gumry, October 1st, 1884. It was completed and occupied September 1st, 1885, the fourth story being reserved for a public library and historical museum. The building was dedicated with imposing ceremonies, September 22nd, 1885. Meanwhile President Woodbury had organized a series of seven commercial exchanges, representing real estate, produce, lumber, live stock, mining, stocks and manufactures. The latter is the only one that has endured the test of time, and it has been of inestimable benefit to the great industries under its patronage. It has wrought perseveringly and always effectually for the upbuilding of local industries, and has reason to take infinite pride in the remarkable development achieved. The city and state are indebted to the first board of directors of the Chamber for the location here of a Commissary of Subsistence, which at once opened a new market for military supplies, and very largely for the project which eventuated in the building of Fort Logan. They performed all the preliminary work of advancing the bill for it through Congress, and prepared the way for a committee of citizens to complete it by purchasing a site and donating the same to the federal government. Indeed, the amount of work done by this board and its immediate successors was prodigious, much of it of far-reaching effect upon the future of our now splendid metropolis. They founded, maintained, and systematically developed what is now the City Library, which, under the able direction of Mr. Charles R. Dudley, has become the leading institution of its class in the state.

*Fort Logan.**—Early in 1887, Henry R. Wolcott, Senator N. P. Hill, D. H. Moffat, W. S. Cheesman, and other wealthy and enterprising citizens, foreseeing the great advantage of a large garrison near this city, proposed to donate a tract of land sufficient for the purpose, and offered several sites to the general government for selection. Accordingly on the 28th of February, 1887, Congress passed an act authorizing the Secretary of War to establish a military post near the City of Denver, at some suitable site to be selected by the lieutenant-general of the Army, and approved by him. The title to the land was to be first made to the United States, free of cost, of not less than 640 acres in a compact body. The same act appropriated \$100,000 to be expended under direction of the Secretary of War in commencement of the work of constructing the necessary buildings, quarters, barracks, and stables. The state of Colorado was required to cede to the United States jurisdiction over the tract. General Phillip H. Sheridan came to Denver and selected the present location

* Many of the facts in this account are condensed from an illustrated and admirably written article by Virginia Bash, Colorado Magazine, April, 1893. Credit for the establishment of this important military post should be given to Major W. S. Peabody who spent many years in Denver but finally removed to Washington, D. C. It is entirely true that he forwarded the movement with untiring zeal from its inception to the final consummation, as the agent of the Chamber of Commerce and of the syndicate of Denver capitalists who purchased the site and donated it to the government. He aided in drafting the bill and was influential in securing its passage through the lower house of Congress. This is freely acknowledged by our senators and representative with whom he was in constant communication.

out of the great number offered, and after it had been accepted by the War Department, Col. George K. Brady, with two companies of the Eighteenth infantry, was ordered to proceed and erect temporary quarters on the ground, to be known as "Camp Near the City of Denver." In November the same year, Capt. L. E. Campbell, of the quartermaster's department, was ordered to Denver to begin the construction of permanent quarters for a twelve-company post, adapted to cavalry, artillery and infantry. He engaged the services of Mr. F. J. Grodavent, an accomplished architect, to prepare the plans and supervise the work. In spite of many difficulties and discouragements, the details were pushed, and at the end of three years the ground was leveled, roads and walks constructed, trees planted and grass sown; two large artesian wells were sunk; quarters and barracks built for six companies of infantry and a band; an administration building erected, and one of the finest and most complete hospitals in the army. Then came that accomplished officer and gentleman, Col. H. C. Merriam, with six companies of the Seventh Infantry, and took possession.

Capt. Campbell was succeeded by Capt. F. B. Jones, and he by Capt. M. C. Martin, A. Q. M., and the work of building went steadily on until accommodations for two troops of cavalry and a proposed company of Indians were completed. It was some time before a name was affixed by authority. Until then it was commonly called Fort Sheridan. In like manner by common consent, the people of Chicago had named their post (began almost simultaneously) Fort Logan, but Gen. Sheridan had also great love for Chicago, and when the matter was submitted to him he reversed the names, and the new Colorado post was christened for the favorite son of Illinois.

It is situated about eight miles southwest of the city upon a slightly eminence which affords a few fine views of the mountains and plains. General Sheridan's object in placing it there was to prevent, as far as possible, the soldiers from coming into the city and spending their money in dissipation. The fort is connected with town by a spur of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad. The design of its founder was to make it one of the largest and finest military stations in the West.

Our Public Schools.—It is not the purpose of this sketch to present in detail a complete history of education in Denver, but only to trace the beginnings, with a brief review of the results achieved. After 1875, accurate reports were annually published, to which reference may be had if greater detail is desired. Limited space will not admit of anything further than a passing glance at private schools, seminaries and colleges.

On the first Monday of September, 1859, Mr. F. B. Steinberger, then only fifteen years old, started a school in a little log shanty on Ferry street, Auraria, situated half a block from the corner of Ferry and Larimer streets. There were fourteen children, in age ranging between nine and thirteen years. The names were Johnnie, Amelia and Susie Dodson; Mary, John and Samuel Scott; Frank and Emma Fox; Tommy Bradford; Homer, John and Samuel Bennett; John and Lucy Haman. This was the original effort. Mr. Steinberger was one of the founders of Auraria in 1858; is now a resident of Denver, and has preserved the memoranda from which this sketch is prepared. He has also in his possession a little silver gong bell, with which he called this school to order, and takes much pride in announcing that with it he has called no less than 975 schools to "attention" in different parts of the United States. He taught school here until 1862, then followed the great gold excitement of that year to the Bannock mines of Montana, where he established the first Sunday and day schools in that territory. At this writing he has a small school in West Denver, mainly composed of poor waifs who have no other refuge.

The next attempt in this direction was the Union school, opened in a little log cabin with dirt floor and roof, also in the town of Auraria near the present crossing

of Larimer street.* On the morning of October 3rd, 1859, "Professor" O. J. Goldrick, one of the quaintest, most original and altogether picturesque Irishmen that ever trod the soil of Colorado, but possessing a thorough classical education and a decided penchant for teaching, after much effort succeeded in gathering from the juvenile population of that early period a motley assemblage of twelve or fifteen children, Mexicans, half-breeds and native Americans. With this rude material it may be said that he laid the foundation of our present, let us say in truth and justice, incomparable system of public schools. While the immediate results were not wholly satisfactory, perseverance in a good cause ultimately developed a continuous chain of remarkable progression, as we shall see. In 1860 the Union was supplemented by two private schools, one by Miss Indiana Sopris, the other by that good natured and altogether worthy maiden lady of "uncertain age" whom every one knew as "Miss Ring." In the fall of 1861, pursuant to call in a newspaper, a meeting of prominent citizens was held for the purpose of organizing a school district and appointing officers therefor. The deliberations were conducted on a dry goods box in front of a store opposite the present Lindell hotel in West Denver. The prominent citizens were, General John Pierce, O. J. Goldrick, Frank M. Case, Capt. Edwin Scudder and Baxter B. Stiles. Of these only one (General Pierce) survives. A board of school officers was selected from their own number, and they entered upon their duties with more or less enthusiasm under the constant prodding of Prof. Goldrick whose heart was fully enlisted in the work.

The first school house actually owned by any district in this city or county, was purchased by West Denver in 1865, a two-story brick store known as the Giddings building, erected in 1861, and used for mercantile purposes until 1863. During the next two years it served the military authorities as a warehouse for ordnance stores, hence was dubbed "The Arsenal." The district paid \$700 for it, the money being raised by subscription. In 1873, it was torn down and a good school building erected on the site. In 1862, the territorial legislature provided for the levy of a school tax, and also for a superintendent. On the first Monday of September that year, Prof. Goldrick was elected superintendent for Arapahoe county, and at once instituted a public school in a small building in the rear of Hanauer & Salomon's wholesale grocery house, now a part of the Lindell hotel, installing Mr. A. R. Brown as principal, with two female assistants. He also divided the county into districts.

The school board of district No. 1 was organized† October 23rd, 1862, by the election of Amos Steck, president; Lewis N. Tappan, secretary, and Joseph B. Cass, treasurer. There were at this time 188 persons of school age residing in the district. On December 1st, Mr. H. H. Lamb and Miss Indiana Sopris were engaged as teachers, the session to continue as long as the money held out, which it did until the following April, when the board ordered an assessment or tax levy of four mills, appointing B. P. Frink to do the collecting. The second school election was held in May, 1863, and resulted in the unanimous reinstatement of the old officers. But in May, 1866, Dr. W. F. McClelland was installed as president, W. S. Walker as secretary and J. B. Cass as treasurer. A brick building on Larimer street, known as the Kehler house (site of the present Windsor hotel) was rented at \$75 per month for the use of the school. At this time there were 456 white, and 42 colored children of school age in the district. In 1867, the former president was re-elected, W. D. Anthony made secretary, and I. W. Veasey, treasurer. A petition was offered the board to establish separate schools for whites and blacks, but they refused to grant it. During 1868, a meeting of citizens established a tax levy of one mill, and Amos Steck donated three lots on Arapahoe street, near 17th, upon which to erect a suit-

* Examine pages 218-19, 254, 513-14 Vol. I; also history of Arapahoe county, Vol. III, pages 271-72.

† From a sketch of our public schools by Prof. Aaron Gove, now on file with the State Historical Society.

able school house. It was built, and occupied in April, 1873. H. M. Bridges, Miss Lucia Hackett, Miss B. H. Goff, Mrs. M. L. Horr and Rufus R. Felton were the teachers. The year 1869, saw John S. McCool, John C. Anderson and Adolph Schinner, as the school board, and a tax of one mill was levied. Dr. R. G. Buckingham succeeded Mr. McCool in 1870, and great interest in the schools was expressed by the citizens generally. Five adjoining lots to those already owned on Arapahoe street were purchased and the Methodist seminary on 14th street was rented at \$150 per month. In 1871, Mr. Opitz took Mr. Schinner's place in the board, and, on June 27th, the board adopted the plans of G. F. Randall for the Arapahoe street school building, this action being approved by the citizens, July 1st; R. W. Woodbury, W. C. Lothrop and D. H. Moffat were the representatives. It was at this period that General Frank M. Case donated block 75, Case & Ebert's addition, upon which the 30th street primary was afterward erected. Miss A. M. Overton became a teacher that year. In September, the contract for the basement of the new building was awarded, and a few days later Mr. H. Carver was elected superintendent of schools. The citizens then held a meeting and by a vote of 508 to 202, voted \$75,000 in bonds, from the proceeds of which the contract for the superstructure of the new school last referred to was let. The same board was re-elected in 1872, and, on the 24th of June, laid the corner stone of the Arapahoe street building. April 3rd following the just finished building was dedicated, and Mr. F. C. Garbutt was installed as superintendent of schools. The board consisted of Dr. F. J. Bancroft, D. J. Martin and Fred Steinhauer. During this administration the lots in Hunter's addition were purchased and a new building was immediately commenced. Dr. Buckingham, a firm devoted friend of education being a member of the territorial legislature, succeeded in passing some excellent school laws. Six members now constituted the school board, those in 1874, being Dr. F. J. Bancroft, E. M. Ashley, and P. Gottesleben elected for one year, and Daniel Hurd, W. M. Newton and W. C. Lothrop for two years. In July, Mr. Aaron Gove was elected to the superintendency, and has held it ever since. This event signalized the beginning of a remarkable new era of energetic development. At the commencement of the fall term in 1874, it became manifest that a grade higher than any previously taught was essential to the welfare of the schools, therefore the High School was inaugurated with 108 pupils. While representing the state in the Forty-fifth Congress, Mr. T. M. Patterson secured the passage of an act donating block 143, East Denver, known as "Government Square," to the city for educational uses. In 1881, the west wing was begun, completed in 1882, and occupied. The entire structure, as it now stands, was not finished until the fall of 1889. The library and reading rooms in the west wing were opened to the public with about 1,500 volumes, June 8th, 1889.

The Broadway school house was built in 1875, the 24th street in 1878, the Ebert in 1880, the Gilpin in 1881, the Longfellow, 1882; the Whittier, 1883, and soon afterward, the Emerson. In district No. 2, the Central was built in 1880, the Fairmont in 1883, the Franklin begun the same year, and the Washington in 1884. In North Denver and Highlands, the Ashland in 1872, the Bryant, 1882, and the Boulevard the same year.

There is no institution in our community that is more earnestly and effectively fostered, or with which the people are more completely satisfied, than the excellent system of public schools. And it may be stated, without exaggeration, that they are not only eminently deserving of the exalted praise bestowed upon them by our own citizens, but that no city is more faithfully served in this regard. The underlying cause is found in the fact that the administration of educational affairs has been held above the contaminations of political strife. It is here that all shades of political opinion unite and act together for the public good. The boards of directors are chosen from a class known to be thoroughly devoted to the cause and willing to accept and honorably discharge the great duties entrusted to them. Under such control there

has been no conflict within or without. A report to the National Commissioner of Education at Washington, by a representative sent here in 1883, to investigate, says: "I find the Denver school system admirable in all respects. Its development has been so wisely and energetically conducted, that already it fairly belongs to the front rank of city systems. The creation of a system of schools on so large a scale of such exceptional merits, and in so brief a time, is a phenomenon to which the history of education affords no parallel. The school houses of Denver reflect the highest credit upon the school officials who are responsible for the plans, and the liberality of the citizens in furnishing the funds for their erection. These are all handsome and substantial structures, well located, and of ample dimensions."

I am indebted to Hon. A. D. Shepard, county superintendent, for the following data, covering the year 1894:

Number of school buildings in Denver, 46; estimated value of the same, \$2,854,-500.

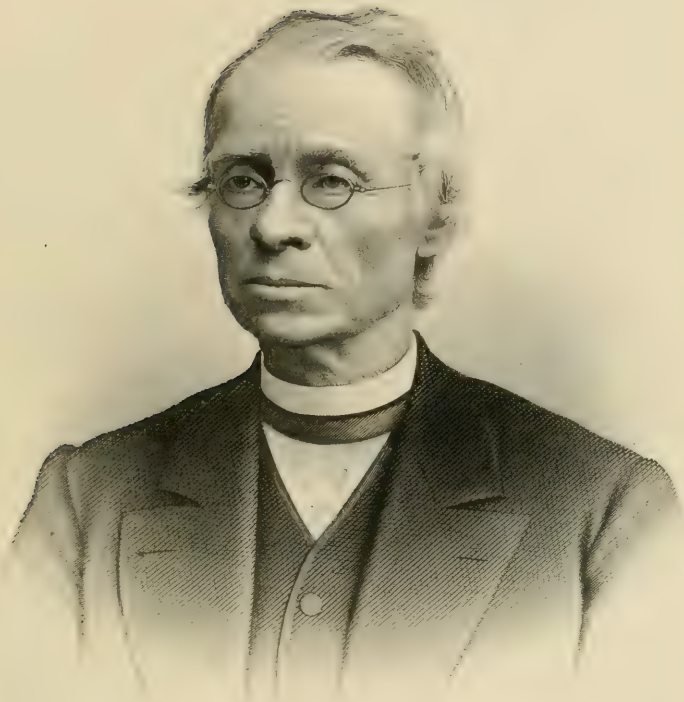
Number of children of school age in Denver, males, 12,656; females, 13,371; total, 26,027.

Number of children of school age enrolled in Denver, males, 9,655; females, 9,816; total 19,471. Average daily attendance, 13,433.

Number of teachers employed, males, 49; females, 363; total, 412.

Denominational Schools.—What is now the University of Denver was organized under the auspices of the Methodist Society in 1863, and called the Colorado Seminary, for the education of young ladies. Early in 1864, it was chartered by the territorial legislature. Funds for the original building, erected near the corner of Arapahoe and 14th streets, were raised by subscription. The school flourished for about three years, when financial embarrassment led to a suspension of active work until 1880, when new and superior buildings were erected on the site, and the University system was adopted under the superintendency of Rev. David H. Moore, D.D., as chancellor. As a scrap of history, it may be related that when the territorial capital was removed from Golden to Denver, in December, 1867, the House of Representatives of the Legislature and the executive officers were installed for the remainder of that session in the old seminary. Shortly after the completion of the new buildings, Haish Manual training school was placed at the opposite corner, upon the site of St. John's church, and steps were taken to build a superior university at University Park, then within the southerly limits of South Denver. A large tract of ground was secured, and as a beginning University Hall, Wycliffe Cottage and the Chamberlin Observatory were erected. Under the direction of Chancellor William F. McDowell, aided by munificent gifts from Mrs. Elizabeth Warren, William S. Iliff, H. B. Chamberlin and others, University Park has become not only a great educational center, but, by reason of its attractiveness, a very beautiful suburb of the city proper.

Loretto Academy was founded in very early times, beginning with St. Mary's Academy, and at length, occupying an entire square of ground on California, Welton, 14th and 15th streets, has in orderly progression been housed in a very beautiful building of red sandstone at Loretto Heights, on the west side of the Platte river, some six or seven miles south of Denver. It was built in 1890-91, and occupies a bold, slightly promontory which overlooks Fort Logan just beyond, almost the entire Platte valley, the City of Denver, and the town of Littleton, affording superb views also of the greater part of the Rocky Mountain range. Here, in quarters thoroughly adapted to all uses for many years to come, with every facility for complete mental and physical training of young ladies, the Sisters of Loretto make their home, one of the rarest and best institutes of its class west of the Missouri river. The Catholics, from their earliest efforts in this field in 1860, have contented themselves with plain, inexpensive houses of worship, expending their revenues mainly upon fine



+ J. P. Macchlenf
B. P. of Denver

hospitals and schools, instead of upon magnificent churches and cathedrals. The results are witnessed in the vast benefits achieved.

The College of the Sacred Heart.—A school for the instruction of young men for higher educational work under charge of Jesuit fathers, is situated a mile north of Berkeley lake, where may be seen a splendid greystone edifice. In addition, the Catholics have a number of good parochial schools in different parts of the city.

Wolfe Hall.—This is now the largest and perhaps the most complete of all the denominational schools in or about Denver, a seminary for young ladies. Its founder, the Right Rev. George M. Randall, first Episcopal bishop of this diocese, a man of great learning and remarkable power, raised the funds for the original building (at the corner of Champa and 17th streets), among his friends in the East John D. Wolfe and his daughter, Miss Catherine, being large contributors, hence the name. It was built in 1867. In 1889, it was torn down to make room for the Boston block. Meanwhile a new site had been secured at the corner of Clarkson street and 13th avenue, whereon the present beautiful structure was erected.

Jarvis Hall and Mathews Hall.—Schools for boys, were founded by Bishop Randall, in 1868-9. They were first built near Golden, George A. Jarvis of New York furnishing a considerable part of the money. November 17th, 1869, Jarvis Hall was blown down by a terrific gale, but was rebuilt and reopened in October, 1870. Some years later the schools were removed to Denver, and located on Glenarm street, near St. John's cathedral, where the work was continued until 1888. In that year the Cathedral Chapter, acting as a board of trustees, secured a tract of land in Montclair where a new building, expressly designed for the uses of these schools, was completed in December, 1888. It was dedicated by Bishop Spalding, March 1st, 1889, and was materially enlarged in 1890.

In the same suburb the Baptist society has erected a large and well-appointed college, for the education of women.

Westminster University.—Under the control of the Presbyterians, was inaugurated in June, 1891. This large and extremely handsome building of red sandstone is situated about nine miles north of the business center of Denver, beyond Clear Creek valley, on the line of the Highland boulevard, occupying a fine elevated mesa, called Crown Point, the highest in Arapahoe county. The school is in excellent condition.

In concluding this review of Denver, I am aware that many details of importance have been omitted, for which quite extensive memoranda had been prepared, but which, for reasons already cited, must be reserved for a future edition, should I be spared to write one. If not, the data will be filed with the State Historical Society, for the use of my successor, if he shall find them worthy of compilation.

HISTORIC DENVER.

AS IT APPEARED IN THE FIRST DECADE.

According to the United States census, this city gained only ten inhabitants in the decade between 1860 and 1870. In that period, Blake street, from Cherry Creek to 17th, was the chief center of business, with Larimer as the upper or easterly limit of traffic. Between Larimer and Blake on 15th and 16th, there were a few business houses. Larimer, Lawrence and Arapahoe were the residence sections. There were only a few residences on Curtis and Champa. East, along the northeast and southwest parallels, were small cheap frame houses scattered over the prairie, as shown in the sketch by A. E. Mathews. The Methodist church, at the corner of Lawrence and 14th, and the United States Branch Mint were the show places of the city. Up to 1879-80, when H. A. W. Tabor, with his abundant wealth acquired in Leadville, began purchasing corners and building on 16th, it was believed that the general trend of business would always run along the northeast and southwest streets. The Tabor block (the first building above three stories erected here, and also the first of cut stone), the Grand Opera House, the final location of the Court House, the Federal Post Office and the State Capitol combined to change the primary course. The building of the Union depot and the Albany hotel had great influence in defining the future of 17th street as a great business thoroughfare. Fifteenth has made less progress, according to its situation and opportunities, than any other in the city. It should, and might have been the equal of 16th in the character of its business houses.

With this brief introductory we proceed to show what occupied the sites of some of the present splendid structures, many of them grand architectural triumphs, before they were erected.

Ernest & Cranmer Block.—Amos Steck's homestead.

Patterson & Thomas Block.—Ed. Shapter's residence. Shapter was for many years the manager, cashier, etc., of Jack Langrishe's theaters.

Cooper Building.—Dr. S. W. Treat's residence, a little frame cottage surrounded by tall cottonwoods.

Boston Block.—Wolfe Hall, a seminary for young ladies.

Equitable Building.—Mostly vacant. On 17th, a little brick Presbyterian church. A part on Stout street was occupied by a brick residence, where Stickney killed Compton and a young lady many years ago. Subsequently the Union League club.

Albany Hotel.—Corner four lots vacant.

Cass & Graham Block.—A handsome frame residence, with green blinds, built by R. E. Whitsitt about 1860, and in its time one of the finest dwellings in Denver. It was bought by Dr. O. D. Cass, who resided there, as also did Warren Hussey. The adjoining lots on Curtis were owned by Jonas Deitsch, and next by Fred A. Clark. Next adjoining north, frame residence of Redwood Fisher.

Tabor Opera House.—Residence of A. B. Daniels, a two-story brick, sur-

rounded by fine lawn, trees, shrubbery and flowers, built and first occupied by Sam Howe, first sheriff of Arapahoe county, Colorado. In the rear on Curtis, was a two-story frame, and next H. Z. Salomon's house.

Rische Block.—First by what was known as the "Baptist dugout." The Baptist society excavated a basement and laid the foundation for a church, but lacking funds the "cellar" was roofed over with pine boards and used as a place of worship, also for a school. Charles Leischenring bought the ground and built Walhalla Hall, for theatrical purposes, concerts, dancing, public meetings, etc. The second session of the state legislature was held there; Governor F. W. Pitkin was inaugurated, and Prof. Nathaniel P. Hill was elected United States senator within its walls. Next below on 16th, Leischenring opened a summer garden; subsequently (in 1880), used as a theater by Jack Langrishe. Next below that, and running clear around Walhalla to Curtis street, were the stables of the old horse car company (now Garson & Kerngood's clothing house). Both Henry R. and Edward O. Wolcott served their legislative apprenticeship in the old Walhalla building.

St. James Hotel.—The old Wentworth house; next adjoining south, residence of Rodney Curtis, and on the corner the First Congregational church.

Tritch Block.—Curtis and 16th, T. G. Anderson's skating rink, the old City market—small fruit stands.

Federal Post Office.—Residence of Geo. W. McClure. In very early times Isador Badolet had a log cabin there, on or near the corner.

Charles Block.—Curtis and 15th, residence of John Q. Charles; frame house, with beautiful grounds.

Walbrach Block.—Sixteenth and Champa. Residence of Mark A. Schaffenburg, also of C. Walbrach.

Barth Block.—Sixteenth and Stout. Residence of William Barth.

Symes Block.—Two-story frame residence on the corner. Part of this block on Champa street was long occupied by the United States district court.

Steele Block.—Sixteenth and Stout. Residence of Dr. H. K. Steele.

Mack Block.—Sixteenth and California. Residence of John J. Riethman.

Hayden & Dickinson Building.—Sixteenth and California. Residence of Gen. W. H. Lessig. Beautiful grounds.

McNamara Building.—Erected and still owned by John J. Riethman. Originally the property of L. F. Bartels, used as a florist's garden. Afterward a skating rink. Senator Voorhies of Indiana, Terence V. Powderly and other national celebrities made speeches there.

McClintock Block.—Sixteenth and California. A small frame residence.

Masonic Temple.—Residence of A. Jacobs, built by Henry Fuerstein.

Bancroft Block.—Sixteenth and Stout. Residence in early days of D. Tom Smith. Afterward of Dr. F. J. Bancroft; fine grounds. The home was a wedding present to Mrs. Bancroft by her father.

Cambridge Block.—(Woman's Exchange) Residence of W. G. Fisher, and Chas. H. Reynolds.

Kittridge Block.—Sixteenth and Glenarm. Residence of Judge D. B. Graham. Other small cottages on the site.

Toltec Block.—Seventeenth and Stout. Residence of F. A. Keener.

Jacobson Building.—Sixteenth and Arapahoe. Two-story brick residence of Luke Dubois. On the alley stood his livery stable, afterward owned by Geo. H. Estabrook, and later by B. D. Spencer. Col. Jacobson bought the property just before his death. For some years the corner was occupied by small fruit stands.

Arapahoe Building.—Arapahoe street. Residence and chicken ranch of Chas. G. Chever, who imported and distributed along Platte Valley about Littleton, the first live quail brought to Colorado. These were domesticated on the premises named above. A number of citizens subscribed the money to bring them here.

Bank Block.—Seventeenth and Arapahoe. Residence of Julius Mitchell.

Windsor Hotel.—Residence of J. H. Kehler, first sheriff of Arapahoe county, Kansas territory. Afterward, residence of Major John S. Fillmore, where he died. Later used as a school house, and still later as a carriage factory by Charles W. Mather.

St. John's Church.—(Corner of Arapahoe and 14th, incorporated by the legislature of 1865, as "St. John's Church in the Wilderness"). First, a little brick structure on the alley, with a wooden bell tower in front. Subsequently extended to the corner. Bishop George M. Randall, a famous missionary and scholar, delivered many splendid sermons and lectures in this tiny little church; also his successor, Bishop Spalding. Revs. Finch and H. B. Hitchings ministered to its congregations. It was here that Rev. H. Martyn Hart, now Dean of St. John's Cathedral, preached his first sermon and received his call. The site is now occupied by the Haish Manual Training school, of the Denver University.

Byers Block.—East side of Arapahoe, between 15th and 16th. A very neat and attractive frame, built by Cooper & Wyatt in 1859 or '60. Then purchased by Joseph B. Cass, who resided there some years. Bought by Mr. Wm. N. Byers in 1864, who also occupied it many years. It was removed in 1882, and the Byers block erected. Beyond, toward 16th, was a small cottage occupied by A. H. Miles. On the opposite, or westerly side, was the brick residence of Mayor M. M. De Lano, where Generals Grant, Sherman and Sheridan were entertained during their first visit to Denver in 1868. It was subsequently owned by W. H. Pierce. Further on toward 16th, was the residence of Mrs. J. S. Fillmore; later rented to Governor Alexander Cummings and daughter. It was there I received my commission as secretary of Colorado territory in May, 1866. Near by stood a small frame building, occupied by General Emery Upton as department headquarters while he commanded here. There General Upton formulated his famous system of military tactics, afterward adopted by the War department. I saw the manuscript, and received from him an explanation of the new method of drill. He was a splendid officer, commanding a division of the celebrated Sixth corps during the Rebellion. He died at the Presidio, California, some years later.

Lothrop Block.—Corner 18th and Lawrence. Residence of Wilbur C. Lothrop.

King Block.—West side of Lawrence, between 16th and 17th. Residence of John Hughes, who sold to George T. Clark, and subsequently regained possession of the property.

Markham Hotel.—Lawrence and 17th. Residence of J. H. Eames and Charles Lerchen. The Munger house was first built there, subsequently the Grand Central hotel. It was here I first met General J. W. Denver, for whom the city is named. House remodeled by Markham, Patterson & Thomas, and reopened under its present title.

Daniels & Fisher.—Corner 16th and Lawrence. Corner vacant. On part of the land was a little house occupied by a lame and very eccentric negro named "Old Lige," who did odd jobs, and among others pranced up and down the streets with a big bell searching for lost children. Everybody knew "Old Lige."

Essex Building.—Rear of lot occupied by the Recorder's office, Arapahoe county.

Skinner Bros. & Wright.—The old Denver theater, a large frame building originally christened the Platte Valley theater. Purchased by Jack Langrishe in 1861. It was a public meeting house as well, and many distinguished men delivered addresses there. Our first railway may be said to have been born in that building. At any rate the plans for it were submitted to the people from its stage. Next below on 16th street stood the carpenter's shop of E. A. Willoughby, afterward the Brunswick hotel, now the May clothing house.

People's Bank Building.—Ground owned by George C. Schleier. Formerly occupied by a nest of small frame buildings.

Times Block.—When this ground was purchased by R. W. Woodbury, back in the "seventies," there was a small one-and-a-half-story, ugly looking, cheap brick building thereon, into which he moved his newspaper from the corner of 15th and Lawrence. Next adjoining south stood a white frame cottage, where lived R. R. McCormic and his father-in-law, Major W. H. Johnson. Jerome Rische built the present block, which was afterward bought by Miss Emma Abbott, the opera singer, and still bears her name.

Moffat & Kassler Block.—Here stood a little brick cottage where D. H. Moffat lived after his marriage. The lots adjoining south were owned by E. J. Sanderlin, who resided there until the present building succeeded. Opposite the Abbott block was the Central Fire station, now a business house.

Hughes & Bissell Block.—Southwest corner of 15th and Lawrence. The Pike's Peak and Overland Stage barn. After the present block was erected, the upper floor was occupied by the district court and all county offices; the lower for many years by the post office.

Evans Block, opposite the above.—This was one of the first three-story buildings erected in Denver, and attracted much attention. The site was formerly occupied by M. M. De Lano's lumber yards, and E. A. Willoughby's carpenter shop.

McClelland Block.—Corner Lawrence and 15th. Small frame cottages. Wm. Graham built a brick house which was used as a boarding house. He traded the lots to Dr. W. F. McClelland for a wagon load of bacon, which the latter had brought out from the Missouri river. Adjoining on 15th (L. D. Reithman's block) stood a little brick church, built by the Presbyterians, whence the society moved into their new and imposing stone edifice at the corner of Champa and 18th.

Clayton Block.—Corner 17th and Lawrence. At one time the residence of Wm. M. and G. W. Clayton.

Cheesman Block.—Corner of 17th and Larimer. Frame buildings, in one of which Major Jacob Downing had his law and real estate office.

Tabor Block.—Sixteenth and Larimer. The first fine cut stone building in the city, every block of which was dressed in Ohio and shipped here. The sidewalk flagging was brought from Joliet, Ill. It was also the first to rise above three stories. The site was first occupied by James M. Broadwell who, in 1859, built the Broadwell hotel thereon, a large white painted frame. Many years afterward it was re-named the Pacific house. It was torn down in 1880.

McClintock Block.—Sixteenth and Larimer. A one-story frame, built in 1860, and used as a billiard room. At one time these two lots were offered in exchange for a yoke of oxen, and refused. In excavating for the foundation of the present structure, some bones of a mastodon were found, and placed on exhibition at Woolworth & Moffat's book-store. The First National bank occupied the corner after its removal from Blake street.

Good Block.—Corner owned by Henry Fuerstein, but vacant many years. Next adjoining the original Good block stood the office of the Rocky Mountain "News," built by Byers & Dailey after the Cherry Creek flood in 1864. Next to that on the old Fillmore post office lots stood Wallingford & Murphy's log store, built in 1859, over which a confederate flag was raised in 1861, which came near precipitating a riot, until removed by Capt. Sam Logan, of the 1st Colorado regiment. Later, it was used as a military prison.

Appel Block.—Sixteenth and Larimer. In 1860 occupied by a small frame, the office of the county clerk and recorder, where were deposited the records and papers of the original Denver Town company, and of Arapahoe county. This building first stood on the site of the Hughes & Bissell block, at 15th and Lawrence, whence it was removed in April, 1860. In December, 1861, Charles G. Chever was elected clerk of

Arapahoe county, and held the office seven consecutive years. When George E. Roper leased the ground, and prepared to build a two-story brick, the clerk's office was removed to the rear of the lot on Lawrence street, where, in 1887, was built the Essex block. In 1893, the Appels tore down the Roper building and erected a handsome four-story block.

Pioneer Building.—Fifteenth and Larimer. A row of cheap, one-story frames, built by Charles A. Lawrence in 1859, occupied by saloons and gambling dens; when completed, a grand ball was given. Later, Julius Mitchell kept a grocery there, and in 1866, Rodney Curtis and Chambers C. Davis the same; thenceforward, until torn down, by J. G. Hoffer's meat market. The two-story brick directly opposite, (n. e. corner Larimer and 15th) was one of the first brick buildings in East Denver, erected by the Stettauer Bros., of Leavenworth, in 1860, for a dry goods store, afterward occupied by the Deitsch Bros. The upper story used by Governor William Gilpin for executive offices and military headquarters.

Granite Building, directly opposite that last mentioned. First a log cabin near the alley built by Gen. Wm. Larimer; occupied by him and also by A. O. McGrew, who wheeled a barrow to Colorado, or Pike's Peak. The first house on the corner was a frame store by P. G. Lowe & Co., of Leavenworth, for dry goods; succeeded by a two-story brick by W. M. and G. W. Clayton, who kept a general supply store. The Granite building was occupied by M. J. McNamara & Co., dry goods for many years.

Railroad Building.—On the west side of Larimer, erected by Governor Evans; stands on ground formerly occupied by Criterion Hall (afterward Mozart Hall), a dance and gambling den, built in 1859, by Ed. Jumps, probably one of the vilest places ever opened in this city; the resort of criminals and desperadoes of all grades. The concrete buildings further along toward 16th, numbered 1525-1529, with old-fashioned dingy brick fronts were built in early times by George W. McClure. The first floor used for stores, and the second in 1865-6, by the district and probate courts, by S. H. Elbert, secretary, and Alexander Cummings, governor of Colorado territory. The territorial legislature of 1865-6 was held there. In the winter of 1866-7, Governor Cummings packed up and removed all territorial archives to Golden City, because the people here were hostile to his eccentric policy. In the winter of 1868, they were moved back again, but not to that building.

Gallup & Stansbury Building.—West side of Larimer, between 15th and 14th, the old "Tambien" saloon, a famous drinking place. About midway of the block opposite stood the first drug store opened in Denver by Wm. Graham, in a log cabin with earthen floor. Later on, the stock was moved to the corner of 15th and Larimer, now John J. Riethman's. On the second floor, Coleman and Moore published a rabid secession newspaper the first year of the war.

Cole Block.—South side of Larimer, between 15th and 16th. The upper floor was a large hall used for dancing and public meetings. The old Board of Trade held many important meetings there. It was the swell society hall of the "Sixties."

City Hall.—Residence of E. P. Stout, afterwards of Charles Page and J. P. Sears, built of logs with a canvas roof. On the margin of Cherry Creek stood the law office of Collier & Clancy, a two-story frame. Directly opposite was a long low building occupied by St. Vrain and James; afterward the office of the Pike's Peak & Leavenworth Express company.

Witter Block.—Corner of 16th and Blake, built by Daniel Witter. Site of the old Planter's House, a large frame building erected by Majors & Russell, the famous freighters of the plains, for a general warehouse. Subsequently converted into a hotel. When completed, the Witter block was the finest apartment house in Denver.

Fink Block.—Corner 15th and Market. Site originally occupied by a small frame, built by a South African French trader named Guiraud; subsequently Fred

Charpiot's restaurant. For many years the Masonic orders occupied the upper floor of the Fink block, Garson, Kerngood & Co., the lower.

Tappan Block.—Southwest side of 15th near Market. Built by Lewis N. Tappan in 1867-8. Here were located the offices of the governor, secretary, auditor, and other territorial officials after the removal of the Capital from Golden. The Masons took the upper floor. The corner of 15th and Market was the stage and express office of the Overland Stage company. On the corner directly opposite was the Colorado National Bank (prior to 1866, the Kountze Bros.).

On Market, between 14th and 15th, lower side, stands one of the log cabins built in 1859, by Henry Sweigert, and used as a store by Morton C. Fisher. Just across the Market street bridge, in West Denver, is another, built by Byers & Dailey, for the Rocky Mountain "News." Byers and family lived in the rear, the "News" was published in the front, and Dailey roomed in the attic. During the mobilization of the Colorado First Regiment, it was a recruiting office, and later a military guard house. Still later, the city calaboose. It is still owned by John L. Dailey. On Lawrence street, west side, near the corner of 15th, is a third of the old log cabins built in 1859, now a saloon, with a rude modern front, bearing the legend, "Old Log Cabin." It is owned by Mr. Jacob Gregory.

SCRAPS FROM MY NOTE BOOKS.

The first street paving with asphalt was done in 1892.

The City of Denver was incorporated November 8th, 1861.

The Board of Public Works was instituted by Charter revision in 1889. The Fire and Police Board by the same act.

Most of the original streets were named for members of the Denver Town company in 1859.

In October, 1874, John W. Smith built the largest flouring mill and grain elevator in the territory at 8th and Lawrence streets, West Denver.

Post Office Free Delivery.—August 5th, 1879, orders were received, and arrangements made by William N. Byers, postmaster, for putting into effect the free delivery system, on September 1st, following.

Post Office Building.—Authorized in 1884, with an appropriation of \$350,000. Contract awarded to McGilvray & Hayes, who began the foundation toward the last of January, 1885.

Colorado Iron Works.—Removed from Black Hawk to Denver by A. G. Langford in 1874; our citizens raised a subscription and purchased the land. Contract closed in October, 1874.

The First Steam Fire Engine was brought here in the early "sixties." It had belonged to the Manhattan Fire company, No. 8, of Brooklyn, New York, and was intended for use in hydraulic placer mining, but proved a failure.

The First Omnibus and Transfer line was established in 1869, by John Hughes & Co., who sold to Lyons & Noble; they in turn transferred to McClure & Sanborn. The latter bought Mr. McClure's interest, and finally sold to Hughes, Lincoln & Co. (John Hughes, Abram R. Lincoln and A. S. Hughes). They ran omnibuses and baggage wagons from the old Union depot to up-town hotels and residences.

Sewerage.—This subject was agitated in 1878, but took practical form through the efforts and arguments of Dr. W. R. Whitehead, while he was a member of the City Council, in 1875-76. The present system was instituted and largely built by Harvey C. Lowrie, while City Engineer.

Tabor Block.—February 1st, 1879, H. A. W. Tabor purchased the Broadwell corner, 16th and Larimer, 75x125 feet, for \$39,000, and on the same day took possession of the H. C. Brown residence on Broadway. About the last of July, 1879, he decided to build a Grand Opera House in Denver.

Woman Suffrage.—At the election in the fall of 1879, a proposed amendment to the Constitution, providing for the enfranchisement of women, was submitted to the people. The subject had been fully canvassed throughout the state by Susan B. Anthony, and other noted leaders. The total vote as 22,047. For the amendment, 6,612; against, 14,053. At this election Wilbur F. Stone, who had been nominated by the Bar Association, was elected a Judge of the Supreme court without opposition; vice, E. T. Wells, resigned.



John S. Perky.

R. M. H. Co.

Silver Coin.—One of the first of the coins known as the "Bland silver dollars," struck at the United States Mint in Philadelphia, was presented to the State Historical Society, of Denver, by L. A. Curtice, and is now in the collection of its historical relics.

Col. Robert G. Ingersoll delivered his first lecture in the city at Old Guard Hall, corner of 15th and Curtis streets, May 12th, 1877.

Gen. Judson Kilpatrick, the famous cavalry leader, lectured in Guard Hall, May 10th, 1876, on "Reminiscences of the War," and subsequently at the Presbyterian church in Central City.

Central Presbyterian Church.—Corner stone laid at the corner of 18th and Champa streets, January 6th, 1876, Dr. Willis Lord, pastor. When built, it was believed by many that the congregation would not go to so distant a point to worship. At that time the site was "way out on the plains."

Albany Hotel.—Completed and opened to the public July 7th, 1885. It was then considered the finest hotel in the city. As remodeled and furnished in 1893, it has few superiors west of the Missouri river.

Electric Lighting.—The first public exhibition of Edison incandescent lights in Denver was given on Saturday, April 21st, 1883, by the Colorado-Edison Electric Light company, which was organized in March, preceding. The plant was located at 390 Curtis street, and the lights were sixteen candle power.

Grand Army of the Republic.—The first national encampment in Denver, occurred July 23rd-24th, 1883. General John A. Logan was the hero of the occasion. Delegations began arriving from all parts of the country on the 15th. Camp Van Der Voort was established on the northern outskirts of the city, Brigadier General Albert H. Jones, of the Colorado National Guard, commandant. The grand parade occurred on the 24th, with about 5,000 veterans in line.

The First Rolling Mill was brought here from Pueblo by William Faux, in the summer of 1878. F. J. Ebert, Col. W. G. Sprague, and other capitalists subsidized the plant. The mill was put in operation in November, of that year, and was situated just west of the old Fair grounds, on the Kansas Pacific railway. It ran quite successfully about two years, furnishing part of the rails used in building the Denver & South Park railway. When the great iron works were established at Bessemer, near Pueblo, this mill was purchased, and a year later moved to Bessemer.

Daniels & Fisher.—This firm was an outgrowth of the house of Daniels & Eckhart, located on 15th street, near Blake. Under the name of Daniels & Eckhart, it began the dry goods business in October, 1868. In the summer of 1871, they moved into the Schleier building, on Larimer, near Charpiot's hotel. In January, 1872, W. G. Fisher was admitted to partnership. In January, 1875, Mr. Eckhart retired, when the firm became Daniels & Fisher. In the winter of 1875-6, Mr. Daniels built a two-story block on the corner of Lawrence and 16th. People said: "You may build away out there on the borders of the city, but you won't be able to carry the trade with you."

Severe Winters.—There were several of unusual severity between 1870 and 1880. In that of 1874-5, the Kansas Pacific train, on one occasion, was eleven days in crossing the plains, and there were instances where trains were blockaded for more than two weeks by snow and sleet storms. Under high winds all cuts were compactly filled with snow and sand. In the case under consideration, six tons of mail and an immense quantity of express matter accumulated. There were eighty-five passengers on the train which finally was brought in by four locomotives. All food products in the express cars were consumed by the passengers.

Artesian Wells.—After the accidental discovery of artesian water near St. Luke's hospital, in Highlands, in 1883, Mr. T. G. Anderson was the first to bring the problem to practical solution. As early as 1880, while a member of the City Council, he had strongly urged the sinking of an experimental well, but without effect. In June,

1883, he sunk a well on his property near the Colfax avenue bridge, and at a depth of 340 feet, struck strong hydraulic pressure, which brought water in a great stream to the surface. Then followed a mania for artesian wells, which continued two or three years, until about two hundred had been put down.

The Platte Ditch.—March 2nd, 1875, Alderman A. J. Williams presented to the City Council a resolution providing that the question of issuing bonds to the amount of \$60,000 (twenty years at 10 per cent) be submitted to the people at the next ensuing election, for the purpose of buying the stock and ditch of the Platte Water company, with all rights, franchises, etc. The proposition was defeated. It was submitted again May 19th, 1875, and accepted by a majority of 14. On the 25th, the ditch became the property of the city, Mayor W. J. Barker executing the requisite papers.

First Telephone.—In December, 1878, Mr. F. O. Vaille came to establish the Bell Telephone system, circulated a paper for subscriptions to instruments, and opened an office at 370 Larimer street. He began with about 200 subscribers. W. H. Pierce, of the City Transfer company, had previously used a primitive temporary line between his business office and the railroad freight depots, which, though crude, served the purpose very well. While Mr. Vaille was perfecting his arrangements, the telephone fever inspired a number of people on Lawrence street to experiment with tin cans for transmitters and receivers, connected by cotton strings. In due course, Mr. Vaille's subscriptions extended over the greater part of the city, as well as to Central City, Black Hawk, Georgetown, Idaho Springs, Manitou and Pueblo. The company was incorporated January 1st, 1881, under the name of the Colorado Telephone company. At the beginning of 1884, it had about 2,000 miles of wire in use. It is now one of the most complete systems in the country, with a building of its own on Lawrence street.

Floods in Cherry Creek.—The first, and most destructive occurred in 1864, as described in a previous volume. The next of serious import took place on the night of July 20th, 1875, the water descending in tremendous volume, threatening to eclipse the dismal scenes of 1864. The night was very dark; the streets were filled with frightened people; all foot bridges were swept away, as also the railroad crossings, and much damage occurred in the lower part of the town. The third came May 22nd, 1878, tearing out bridges and inundating many houses. The water rose with great rapidity from cloudbursts on the Cherry Creek Divide. The spring of 1885 was marked by heavy snows and rains. During the night of July 26th, one of the worst floods ever known here occurred. On this occasion, the foundations of the City Hall were imperilled. All the mountain railroads and several towns were greatly damaged. After the rude experiences of 1875 and 1878, there were frantic demands to have the channel of the creek diverted so that it should no longer be a source of peril to the citizens. The discussion became hot and furious on the streets, in the public prints and in the Council. November 24th, 1875, the city government devised a plan which contemplated a dam at a point three miles out, and the digging of a new channel straight west to the Platte river, intersecting it at a point about two miles above the mouth of Cherry Creek. Oliver B. Green, and John B. Brown, of Chicago, submitted a contract to do the work for \$100,000; \$42,000 cash, and the balance in lots in the bed of the creek, the value of the lots to be fixed by appraisers. Then arose a fierce war for and against the proposition, producing intense excitement. Nevertheless, the Council passed a resolution accepting the terms. On the 27th, a special meeting of that body was held, when a resolution to rescind previous action in the matter was offered. Meanwhile the contract had gone to Mayor W. J. Barker for signature. He asked for twenty-four hours to consider. He was warmly supported by one faction, and fiercely denounced by the other. The whole city was up in arms. One alderman proposed that should Mr. Barker prove contumacious, the power be taken out of his hands by a vote authorizing the

vice mayor to sign in his stead. Finally, after a heated fight the Council adjourned, till 4 p. m. of the last day. In the meantime a large lobby gathered and many petitions for, and remonstrances against, were handed in. At the proper moment Mayor Barker, who had taken counsel and profoundly considered the matter in all its bearings, presented his views at length in writing, concluding with a declination to ratify the contract. D. J. Cook, then sheriff, put a quietus upon the conflict by serving an injunction restraining the Mayor from signing. The contract provided for a channel only 25 feet wide, which the Mayor contended was about one-fifth the size necessary to carry the water at flood time, and also that the contractors should widen it to 100 feet if necessary at an agreed price per yard that would make the cost about four times that mentioned. In brief, it was designed for a steal of large dimensions, hence his objections.

June 22nd, 1876, an election was held to vote upon a proposition to issue \$75,000 in bonds, the proceeds to be expended in an attempt to turn the creek, but it was defeated. Again, in 1878, still another effort in the same direction came to naught.

Ladies' Relief Home.—The corner stone of this building, one of the most hideous examples of the old architectural monstrosities left upon the face of our city, situate in Whitsitt's addition overlooking Cherry Creek, was laid with Masonic ceremonies December 9th, 1875. The society was regularly formed in November, 1873, though it had been in operation for some time previous. The first officers were Miss Anna Figg, president; Miss Lizzie Miller, vice-president; Miss Mary Henry, secretary, and Miss Jennie Downing, treasurer. The society was organized and incorporated in 1874, when an advisory board was elected, as follows: Mrs. John Evans, W. J. Barker, Henry Crow, C. B. Kountze, John R. Hanna, J. Q. Charles, W. H. J. Nichols, D. D. Belden and Richard E. Whitsitt. The site and grounds of the Home, 12 lots, were donated by Mr. Whitsitt, who also bonded to the society eight adjacent lots for \$2,000, payable at any time within the succeeding five years. The Home, though it accomplished much good for a time, was never equal to the anticipations of its builders.

First Public Library.—The founder of the first public library, though in diminutive form, was Mr. Arthur E. Pierce, in 1860, for the benefit of Auraria and Denver. About the middle of December, 1872, press and people became clamorous for a general library and reading room. At length, a number of citizens organized an association, and established a nucleus in rooms on Larimer street. Cyrus H. McLaughlin purchased the private library of Mr. N. G. Bond, which, though small, was well selected. A number of newspapers, magazines, etc., were placed on file, but it did not prosper. After some years of abortive effort, the rooms were closed and the books turned over to the East Denver High School, which constituted the basis of the present splendid Public Library, in the High School building. It was not until the Mercantile Library of the Chamber of Commerce was started in November, 1885, that any of the various measures instituted brought effective results. Under the able direction of Mr. Charles R. Dudley and well-ordered committees of the Chamber, it has become an unmixed blessing to the community.

State Historical Society.—This association should have been organized and well provided for by the territory in 1859, but it was not effectively begun until February 10th, 1879. On this date a meeting of those interested was held at the rooms of Prof. J. C. Shattuck, then state superintendent of public instruction. Dr. F. J. Bancroft was called to preside and Prof. Aaron Gove was made secretary. Under the operations of House Bill No. 134, of the legislature, the stingy little sum of \$500 had been appropriated to set afloat one of the more important institutes of the state. With \$5,000 at command, the society might have done something creditable, but with only \$500 there was slight encouragement to extraordinary effort. Anyhow, the association was incorporated, and on July 31st, 1879, the incorporators met and perfected this organization: F. J. Bancroft, president; Prof. J. A. Sewell and Rich-

ard Sopris, vice-presidents; W. B. Vickers, recording and corresponding secretary; Wm. D. Todd, treasurer; Dr. H. K. Steele, Aaron Gove and W. E. Pabor, curators. In the course of the intervening years, the officers have managed under many trials and difficulties from lack of funds, to collect a small but fairly representative museum, which has been transferred from the Chamber of Commerce to the State Capitol. Vast quantities of old memoranda, manuscripts and other data relating to the history of our commonwealth are in the hands of its pioneers, but should be lodged with the society's other relics for the benefit of the future historian. Had this work been begun twenty-five to thirty years ago, and properly maintained, the present author might have presented a more complete and interesting chronicle of Colorado than he has done under the crude conditions that have attended his work.

First Mining Exchange.—The original movement for the organization of a Mining Exchange, for the sale of stocks, occurred at the office of Peter Winne and Job A. Cooper, insurance agents, February 6th, 1875. W. J. Barker presided, and Fred Z. Salomon was the secretary. A committee consisting of Daniel Witter, L. C. Ellsworth, John W. Smith, Amos Steck, Henry Crow, C. B. Kountze, and R. R. McCormic was appointed to consider the feasibility of the project, with instructions to report at a meeting to be held March 19th. At the time mentioned, and at the same place, Mr. Witter submitted a report of his correspondence with mining men as to their desires to list stocks on such an exchange, that was not wholly satisfactory. Nevertheless, the projectors concluded to persevere, therefore a committee was appointed to draft by-laws and a general plan of procedure. May 10th, the following officers of "The Colorado Stock & Exchange Board" were duly elected: President, Daniel Witter; first vice-president, Dr. A. B. Robbins; second vice-president and caller, William D. Todd; secretary, E. W. Cobb; treasurer, George E. Snider; chairman executive committee, E. M. Ashley; chairman stock list committee, Owen E. Le Fevre; chairman arbitration committee, Walter S. Cheesman. The membership was limited to 60. The formal opening occurred June 1st, 1875, in the old "Tribune" building, corner of Holladay and 16th streets. The president announced, as a starter, the donation of one share of stock in the Marshall Tunnel at Georgetown, par value \$100, by Gen. F. J. Marshall, and that it would be sold for the benefit of the Ladies' Relief society. The share was called by Mr. Todd, and from \$10 was rapidly advanced to \$100, when it was knocked down to Daniel Witter, who immediately redonated it to the Exchange. Again the bidding started briskly, and in a few minutes it was bought by Jere Kershaw for \$60. He in turn put it afloat, when it was taken by O. E. Le Fevre for \$105. Thus, within the hour, this single share of stock had contributed \$265 to the charity fund of the Ladies' Relief society.

Stocks of various kinds were bought and sold, one of the most extensive being East Roe, of Georgetown. Leadville and the great mines of the western slope had not then been discovered. During the winter and spring of 1876, business languished, and the exchange threatened to collapse, when it was revived for a time by quite extensive transactions in California and Nevada stocks. A few months later, the entire project died out, and no further efforts were made until 1879, when another exchange was established in the Windsor hotel. This prospered only for a brief period. Then came the present Mining Exchange in July, 1889, which began in the basement of the Evening Times building, and whose history is well known.

The Christening of Gray's Peak.—This noted promontory of the main range above Georgetown, Clear Creek county, was named for Prof. Asa Gray, the noted botanist, by Prof. C. C. Parry, in 1862, the summer of which he spent in botanizing on the head waters of Clear Creek, largely about the slopes of this peak. His collection was divided between an institution near his home, Davenport, Iowa, and that in Philadelphia, of which Prof. Gray was the head. He received credit for 646 new plants, gathered by him that season. Dr. Parry was the botanist of the government

expedition which surveyed the "Gadsden Purchase," in Arizona, in the early "fifties."

Much other memoranda, more or less valuable, appears in my note books, but cannot be set down in this edition for the want of space. The notes just given in regard to Gray's Peak, were furnished by Mr. Wm. N. Byers.

THE DENVER AND SOUTH PARK RAILWAY.

A TERSE REVIEW OF ITS ORGANIZATION AND PROGRESS AND ITS SALE TO JAY GOULD.

The inception of this enterprise, following immediately after the completion of the Denver Pacific, Kansas Pacific and Colorado Central lines, and the beginning of the Denver & Rio Grande, has been set forth in Vol. II, at pages 102-103. As there stated, the first articles of incorporation were signed September 30th, 1872, and filed October 1st. It appears that a new company was formed June 14th, 1873, with a capital stock of \$500,000. The board of trustees for the first year comprised the following: John Evans, Henry Crow, W. S. Cheesman, Fred A. Clark, David H. Moffat, John Hughes, Charles B. Kountze, Leonard H. Eicholtz and John C. Rieff. For the second and third years they were the same, except that E. F. Hallack and John W. Smith were chosen in place of Clark and Rieff. In the fifth year, George W. Clayton succeeded John Hughes, and J. Sidney Brown took the place of Henry Crow in the directorate. September 2nd, 1878, John Evans, W. S. Cheesman, Charles B. Kountze, L. H. Eicholtz, D. H. Moffat, J. S. Brown, John W. Smith, E. F. Hallack and Geo. W. Clayton were elected. John Evans was made president, W. S. Cheesman, vice-president; C. B. Kountze, treasurer; George W. Kassler, secretary, and L. H. Eicholtz, chief engineer.

August 4th, 1873, the board of county commissioners for Arapahoe county subscribed \$300,000 to the capital stock of the company by authorization of a vote of the people, July 28th, 1873, and, in exchange therefor, issued a like amount of county bonds.

About the middle of August following, the work of grading this line began. Surveys, depot grounds, etc., had been provided for by an association of the parties interested, known as the "Denver Railway association," with which a contract was made to build the road. The plan was to construct a narrow gauge to the South Park, via Morrison, and the company believing the Platte Cañon route impracticable, the original line ran via Bear Creek. Meantime, a new project called the "Denver, Georgetown & Utah Railroad," had been instituted by the principals in the Kansas Pacific, which had in view the use of the South Park line, as far as Bergen Park, whence it would build a line of its own to Idaho Springs and Georgetown. Arapahoe county subscribed \$200,000 to this scheme, but the bonds were not issued, and in due course the project was abandoned.

While the graders were proceeding toward Morrison, the engineers of the South Park company carefully examined the Platte Cañon, and reporting it practicable, that route was adopted, and the line located to the mouth of Trout Creek, in the Arkansas Valley. To satisfy all parties, the company resolved to complete its road to Morrison, build thence to Buffalo Creek and thence to the South Park, and it was upon this agreement that the people of Arapahoe county ratified the subscription of \$300,000, the stipulation being that the road should be finished to Morrison in nine months, and to Buffalo Creek within eighteen months.

The long detention of the terminus at Morrison, caused by the financial panic of 1873, gave rise to much caustic criticism of the management by the people, who demanded that the road be pushed into the mountains. But those were hard times for railway builders. The panic fell with paralyzing force upon all enterprises. Nevertheless the pressure for greater activity continued. Smarting under the lash of denunciation, harsh, bitter, unreasonable and long continued, Governor Evans, the principal target of these assaults, in April, 1876, tendered his resignation as president of the company. The Board of Trade that had given such efficient aid to the Denver Pacific, realizing the need of financial assistance to advance this later venture, undertook to raise funds by subscription, but the effort was not successful, owing to the stagnation in every department of business. Added to the financial panic came general destruction of crops by locusts in 1874-75-76. When the road reached Morrison, it seemed destined by the causes stated to remain there indefinitely for the lack of means to carry it on to its ultimate destination. But the surveys in the Platte Cañon were prosecuted with considerable vigor and a fair line was staked out. Some of the newspapers and a number of citizens violently attacked the company for its inaction and, to make matters worse, dissensions arose among the stockholders.

These circumstances impelled Governor Evans to resign under the feeling expressed to the trustees that he could no longer endure the injustice. Said he, "we have fallen upon evil times for building railroads," which was wholly true. Nevertheless, the trustees adopted a resolution offered by Gen. Bela M. Hughes, expressing entire confidence in the management and deprecating the unjust assaults upon the governor, closing with a request that he withdraw his resignation, and pledging him earnest support in the further prosecution of the work.

Funds being needed, and it being impossible to raise them in New York, on the 28th of April, 1876, the trustees met and adopted a preamble and resolution which recited in brief that John W. Smith and other citizens had represented that they could probably secure \$150,000 wherewith to resume work and complete the road to Bailey's ranch on certain conditions. It was adopted with the proviso that the money was to be raised and duly applied as stipulated in the proposition submitted by Mr. Smith. This involved the organization of a new company called the "San Juan Construction company," which was to assume all obligations of the original company, and especially to build said railroad, "and to pay this company on the first mortgage seven per cent. gold bonds of the Denver & South Park & Pacific company not to exceed in amount \$16,666.66 per mile, and only to be issued on the completed road at par, dollar for dollar, for all of the moneys that have been paid in and credited on the stock subscription to this company, &c."

A committee of five was appointed to assist the citizens in meeting their part of the compact. Omitting unimportant details, the committee labored industriously for some time and finally accomplished their mission. On the 23rd of July, 1876, the subscribers met and elected as trustees John Evans, D. H. Moffat, W. S. Cheesman and Charles B. Kountze of the old board, and Wm. Barth, John W. Smith, J. S. Brown, F. J. Ebert and George Tritch trustees of the new corporation. The capital stock was placed at \$350,000. The first meeting of the new board was held July 26th, when officers were elected. Under these auspices the road was completed to Bailey's ranch.

November 25th, 1877, the Denver & South Park Construction company was incorporated with a capital stock of \$120,000. The incorporators were John W. Smith, D. H. Moffat, Bela M. Hughes, J. Sidney Brown, W. S. Cheesman, Wm. Barth, George Tritch, C. B. Kountze, A. B. Daniels and John Evans.

By this time the financial horizon had grown much brighter; new funds were supplied and it was believed that the road could be finished to the South Park by

the middle of June, 1878. By this time also, a new incentive for haste had arisen out of the discovery of extraordinary mineral deposits at Leadville.

When Jay Gould, Russell Sage and their associates began their scheme of consolidating the Union Pacific, Kansas Pacific and Colorado Central railways in 1878, overtures were made to the South Park company for close connection in the great and growing traffic with Leadville. Gould proposed to advance the Construction company \$450,000, the latter to apply such part of that amount on debts already contracted, chiefly for iron, as might be necessary, and the balance to the completion of the road to the eastern foot of Kenosha Hill. In the course of negotiations the Gould syndicate purchased one-fourth of the capital stock of the stockholders in the Construction company, and to obtain a still greater interest, proposed to lend its aid to the rapid completion of the line to Leadville. But the Construction company, now assured of success by the enormously increased traffic and the brilliant prospects ahead, was not inclined to part with any larger share of its holdings, so the proffer was rejected.

Toward the close of December, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé company, then engaged in deadly strife with the Denver & Rio Grande, endeavored to form an alliance with the South Park. Indeed, it made liberal offers of funds, and a contract was actually negotiated, but had finally to be abandoned. But the South Park company had little difficulty now in raising all the money it required, hence the work was pushed with the utmost rapidity over Kenosha Hill, into and across the Park.

Meanwhile, Gould and Sage, having consummated the consolidation of the Union Pacific, Kansas Pacific, Denver Pacific and Colorado Central systems, and owning a large interest in the South Park, decided to obtain absolute control and use the latter as a feeder to their other lines. With the Kansas Pacific they had also acquired a subscription of \$30,000 made to the stock of the South Park company which, with the agreements subsequently made, gave them a holding of about \$300,000. Placing Gould's quarter of the stock at its face value, and adding the claim held by the Kansas Pacific, and the stock held by Arapahoe county, it gave them a total of \$1,175,000. Therefore to make up the face difference between what he held and the full stock, required the payment of only \$2,325,000.

Negotiations for the control began about November 1st, 1879. On the 8th, Gould telegraphed Governor Evans asking if he and his associates of the Denver pool would take 90 cents on the dollar for their stock, and was answered in the negative. On the 9th, he asked what they would take for all the stock. On the 10th, Governor Evans replied, "One hundred cents on the dollar." On the same day Gould wired that the offer was accepted, and instructed Evans to procure proxies of the trustees, together with the stock, and meet him in New York.

The Governor obtained the proxies of the trustees, and their resignations conditioned upon the sale, with full power of attorney, and that evening left for New York. On the 16th, he telegraphed that the sale had been concluded and the money deposited.

At the stockholders' meeting for the election of directors held January 9th, 1880, Jay Gould, Russell Sage and Cyrus W. Fisher were chosen in place of Wm. Barth, G. W. Clayton and L. H. Eicholtz; Messrs. Evans, Cheesman, Moffat, Brown, Smith and Kountze remaining. The new board elected as officers: John Evans, president; W. S. Cheesman, first vice-president; C. W. Fisher, second vice-president; C. B. Kountze, treasurer, and George W. Kassler, secretary.

The road was completed to the mouth of Trout Creek, 30 miles below Leadville, February 9th, 1880, and from that point to Leadville its trains were run over the track of the Denver & Rio Grande. The line was subsequently extended to Gunnison via Alpine Pass.

Such, in brief, is the early history of the Denver & South Park railway, now a part of the Union Pacific system.

The town of Buena Vista was laid out in the month of August, 1879, by the Buena Vista Land company, W. S. Cheesman, president; Major W. Marsh Kasson, vice-president and agent, and Charles Wheeler, treasurer. It is now one of the most attractive and substantial towns in the Arkansas Valley.

THE UNION DEPOT.

A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF ITS INCEPTION AND COMPLETION.

The first well ordered railway depot, or station for the accommodation of the traveling public, and to serve as a common center for the arrival and departure of trains, was built by the joint capital and effort of the Denver Pacific and Kansas Pacific railways; the first having been completed to this city in June, and the second in August, 1870. From this small nucleus a mighty system has developed with the passing years until Denver is now one of the great railway centers of the West. The structure in question was a large two-story brick, erected in the summer of 1870, at the foot of 22nd street, then about the limit of settlement in that direction and but sparsely occupied. It was considered quite a remarkable and rather imposing edifice in its time, but as railways multiplied and traffic increased, a much larger building and general concentration were found to be essential. The Colorado Central had erected a small frame structure at the foot of 15th street, near the Platte river, after the change of its line from the Denver Pacific.

The original plans for creating a Central depot for the narrow gauge roads were formulated October 24th, 1879, when Governor Evans representing the South Park, W. A. H. Loveland, the Colorado Central, and D. C. Dodge, the Denver & Rio Grande, conferred at a meeting held on that date. An agreement was then reached whereby the Rio Grande and the South Park, whose stations were on the west side of Cherry Creek, extended their respective lines to the Colorado Central station.

The first meeting of what was then termed "The Union Depot and Railroad Company," to consider plans for the erection of the present Union depot, was mainly brought about by Mr. W. S. Cheesman, beginning with a proposition made by him to Jay Gould, and subsequently perfected by correspondence. The representatives of the several roads met in conference November 24th, 1879. The subject having been fully discussed, "The Union Depot and Railroad Company" was duly organized and articles of incorporation framed, bearing the signatures of Bela M. Hughes, Walter S. Cheesman, D. C. Dodge, A. A. Egbert and J. F. Welborn as corporators, and those of W. S. Cheesman, Sylvester T. Smith, S. H. H. Clark, A. A. Egbert and D. C. Dodge as trustees for the first year. The trustees elected the following officers:

President, W. S. Cheesman; vice-president, S. T. Smith; treasurer, George W. Kassler; secretary, D. C. Dodge. The capital stock was \$400,000. These preliminaries arranged, it became necessary to purchase land for the building and terminal facilities, which duty was assigned to Mr. Cheesman, who shrewdly foresaw that all such negotiations must be conducted with great skill and secrecy to prevent the frustration of his purposes by real estate speculators. In due time he secured at fair valuation twelve acres of land running from 16th to 18th streets, and adjoin-



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ing Wynkoop on the north. On December 10th, 1879, the company issued \$300,000 of 7 per cent. twenty year bonds, which were sold, and the proceeds applied to the cost of the land and the proposed building.

February 2nd, 1880, an agreement was executed by the representatives of the roads to concentrate their terminals at this point.

The company employed as architect, Mr. W. E. Taylor, of Kansas City, who completed his plans March 20th, 1880, and on that date advertised for proposals to lay the substructure. May 25th, the contract for this was let to A. H. Garfield and W. R. Barton, who completed it in July, 1880. On the 2nd, of that month, James A. McGonigle of Leavenworth, Kansas, took the contract for the superstructure, which was mainly, though not entirely finished, June 1st, 1881, at which time, however, the building was occupied. It was 503.6 feet long, by 65½ feet wide, two and a half stories high, built of lava and sandstone, the first from quarries near Castle Rock in Douglas county, and the latter from the sandstone quarries near Morrison. The Union Pacific owns four-fifths, and the Denver & Rio Grande one-fifth of this now extremely valuable property; the other roads centering there paying rental for the facilities afforded them. The total cost of the building and grounds (without recent additions) was \$525,000.

April 28th, 1881, Commodore William B. Trufant was appointed superintendent, and by reason of his marked efficiency, retained that position to the time of his death in 1894.

It is unnecessary to dwell upon the architectural beauty of this great edifice, or upon the adornment of the grounds along the east frontage. There are few institutions of its class in any of the large cities of the county more eligibly located for convenience both of the railways and the public, nor do we know of one which has more attractive surroundings.*

THE PIONEER LADIES' AID SOCIETY.

Among the numerous charitable institutions with which Denver is blessed, and one whose object is so entirely worthy of the hearty commendations of her people, The Pioneer Ladies' Aid Society deserves especial mention. Its object is the care of indigent pioneers and their families, a class who formed the vanguard of that continuously moving throng who left their comfortable homes in the East in 1859-60, braved the dangers of the American Sahara, and courageously pitched their tents upon the remote border of civilization. Like the old battle-scarred heroes of the war, they are now rapidly passing away, and because of their deeds and sacrifices, done and suffered at a time "which tried men's souls" such of them as now survive, and have been unfortunate, should be cared for. Who so well fitted to act the part of "ministering angels" as the pioneer ladies composing, as they do in part, the remaining contingent of Colorado's early settlers? An organization was effected in September, 1889, at a meeting held by the following ladies, each of whom may be classed as a pioneer: Mesdames Alvin McCune, Andrew Sagendorf, A. G. Rhoads, W. N. Byers, Augusta Tabor, L. W. Cutler, Birks Cornforth, R. Moseley, D. Mitchell, J. T. Henderson, Justina Trankle, H. W. Michael, C. H. McLaughlin and R. Sopris.

* The greater part of this building was destroyed by fire in 1894, and at this writing has been completely rebuilt.

At a meeting held for the election of officers, the result was as follows: President, Mrs. Birks Cornforth; first vice, Mrs. Wm. N. Byers; second vice, Mrs. A. Sagendorf; third vice, Mrs. Augusta Tabor; fourth vice, Mrs. R. Mosely; secretary, Mrs. L. W. Cutler; treasurer, Mrs. D. Mitchell. From its initial meeting, the society had the good will and sympathy of the "old timers," and grew in numbers until in January, 1894, the membership had increased to 148.

Up to this date, there had been expended \$1,935.52, which was about \$500.00 each year since the society was organized. Although this was not a large sum, it was generously paid as emergencies required, and its judicious bestowal has helped to bridge many little chasms, and aided in driving "the wolf from the door" of a number of families. Through the efforts of these ladies, a home for the homeless was established in March, 1893, and one year later, the society was incorporated. The present officers are: President, Mrs. F. D. Hardin; first vice, Mrs. Birks. Cornforth; second vice, Mrs. C. H. McLaughlin; third vice, Mrs. Sarah Stanton; fourth vice, Mrs. H. N. Sales; secretary, Mrs. A. E. McLellan; treasurer, Mrs. H. M. Mitchell. The author bids The Pioneer Ladies' Aid Society "God speed" in its work. The names of its members are worthy of a place on the fairest page of Colorado's history, and will be embalmed in the hearts of not only the old pioneers who still linger upon the shores of time, but will be remembered with gratitude by their descendants.

THE UTE INDIANS.

A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF THEIR ORIGIN, RESERVATION, TREATIES, HABITS AND CHARACTER, WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF PRESENT CHIEFS—INFLUENCE EXERTED BY SUPREME CHIEF IGNACIO—DANCES AND SUPERSTITIONS—HOW COUNCILS ARE HELD—SUPPLIES ISSUED—AMOUNT OF FARMING DONE BY THE INDIANS, ETC.

Before considering the present status of the small remnant of Ute Indians left in Colorado, let us inquire briefly into the antecedent history of the changes in their condition effected by the settlement of white people, and by the several treaties concluded with the various tribes and divisions, and the different reservations allotted them. It is not my purpose to enter upon anything more than a rapid digest of matters relating to these red men, but to present a terse review of such facts as will lead to a comprehension of how they came to their present allotment of lands in the southwestern corner of the state, with a few observations upon their condition. In the histories of Rio Blanco, Grand, Conejos, Mesa and Gunnison counties will be found some further details, which it is unnecessary to repeat in this summary.

From time immemorial the Utes, or Utahs, have made their homes in the larger parks and valleys of the Rocky Mountains. It is probable that they originally came from the south and west, and it is known that for many generations they were closely allied with the Apaches of Arizona and New Mexico. Linguistically they are Shoshones, or Snakes. They, with the Apaches, were long the scourge of New Mexico and Utah. The shelter afforded them by the mountain fastnesses, and the abundance of game found there, made it an attractive place for them. Prior to 1863 they claimed all of the Rocky Mountains now within the boundaries of Colorado, excepting a narrow strip on the north and west, while the Arapahoes, Cheyennes and Kiowas asserted their ownership to all the plains region east of the mountains. How and when their rights were extinguished has been narrated in preceding volumes.

The Utes are much like the Apaches in physical stature and general characteristics, short, hardy, muscular, warlike and cruel, but of darker or more dusky color. These two nations appear to have been in hearty sympathy and accord, visiting one another, exchanging hospitalities, sometimes inter-marrying and frequently joining forces against their enemies, when bloody work was done.

All the territory of Colorado, west of the foothills, from north to south, down to the conclusion of the treaty of 1863 belonged to the Utes. The first township survey west of the foothills, undertaken by the government, began in 1867. October 7th, 1863, at the Tabeguache Agency in Conejos, Governor John Evans, ex-officio superintendent of Indian affairs for Colorado, Michael Steck, Simeon Whitely and Lafayette Head negotiated a treaty whereby the Indians surrendered all of the mountains except the following territory:

“Beginning at the mouth of the Uncompahgre river, thence down the Gunni-

son river to its confluence with the Bunkara (now Grand) river; thence up the Bunkara or Grand to the Roaring Fork of the same; thence up the Roaring Fork to its source; thence along the summit of the range dividing the waters of the Arkansas from those of the Gunnison, to its intersection with the range dividing the waters of the San Luis valley from those of the Arkansas river; thence along the summit of said range to the source of Sandy Creek (now the Rito Arena) of the San Luis valley; thence down the Sandy or Rito Arena to the place where its waters sink at low water; thence in a right line to the point where the channel of the Rio Grande del Norte crosses the 106th line of longitude west from Greenwich; thence up the center of the main channel of the Rio Grande del Norte to the line of the 107th degree of longitude west from Greenwich; thence south along said line to the summit of the range dividing the waters of the Rio Grande del Norte from those of San Juan river; thence along said summit westerly to a point due south of the source of the Uncompahgre river; thence to said source and down the main channel of said Uncompahgre river to its mouth, the place of beginning."

This, as we trace the lines, covered all the country now embraced by the eastern part of Mesa, the southern part of Garfield, nearly all of Pitkin, all of Gunnison, part of Chaffee, nearly all of Saguache, the northwestern part of Costilla, the northern part of Rio Grande, most of Hinsdale, the northern part of Archuleta, the eastern half of La Plata, all of San Juan, most of Ouray, parts of San Miguel and eastern Montrose. All this immense region was then a sort of terra incognita, unoccupied and practically unexplored by white men. It was a vast area, but only a fraction of that relinquished. This was the first definite treaty concluded with the Utes, and embraced only the territory owned by the Tabeguaches and their allies. Under this treaty the Mouache bands were settled upon the reservations thus defined, with the Tabeguaches.

March 2nd, 1868, a treaty was concluded by and between Nathaniel G. Taylor, Alexander C. Hunt and Kit Carson, U. S. Commissioners, and Ure (Ouray) Ka-ni-ache, and other chiefs of the Tabeguache, Mouache, Capote, Weeminuche, Yampa, Grand River and Uintah bands, whereby the following reservation boundaries were established:

"Commencing at that point on the southern boundary line of the Territory of Colorado where the meridian of longitude 107 west from Greenwich crosses the same, running thence north with said meridian to a point 15 miles due north of where said meridian intersects the 40th parallel of north latitude; thence due west to the western boundary of said Territory; thence south with said western boundary line of said Territory to the southern boundary line of said Territory; thence east with said boundary line to the place of beginning."

This very large tract was then set apart for the absolute and undisturbed use and occupation of the Indians named, and of such other friendly tribes as from time to time they should be willing to admit among them. Two agencies were to be established, one for the Grand river, Yampa and Uintah bands on White river (in the present county of Rio Blanco), and the other for the Tabeguaches, Mouaches, Weeminuches and Capotes on the Rio de las Pinos, or Pine river, but, as we have shown in the history of Gunnison county, this latter agency was actually established on Cochetopa creek in Saguache county, 60 miles north of Pine river. They were to be provided with houses, agency buildings, saw and grist mills, cattle, sheep and agricultural implements, with the usual annuity goods, and an earnest attempt made to reclaim them from savagery. That founded on White river (see Rio Blanco county) has been noted as the Meeker agency.

In 1872, by authority of Congress, a commission consisting of Hon. John D. Long, Gen. John McDonald and Governor E. M. McCook was appointed, with instructions to negotiate a treaty with the Southern Colorado Utes for a reduction of their reservation, which then covered a tract nearly 300 miles long by 200 miles

wide. Prospectors had entered the San Juan mountains and there discovered valuable mines of silver and gold, but as it was a part of the Indian reservation, they were in danger of conflicts with the savages. Hence, they appealed to delegate Jerome B. Chaffee, who introduced the resolution providing for the commission. This negotiation failed, as related in Vol. II, pages 190 and 508.

September 13th, 1873, Felix Brunot came out from Washington, and at length after much argument (see Vol. II, 508) succeeded in perfecting a treaty whereby the Indians relinquished all their rights to the following part of their reservation:

"Beginning at a point on the eastern boundary of said reservation, 15 miles due north of the southern boundary of the Territory of Colorado, and running thence west on a line parallel to the said southern boundary to a point on said line 20 miles due east of the western boundary of Colorado Territory; thence north by a line parallel with the western boundary to a point 10 miles north of the point where said line intersects the 38th parallel of north latitude; then east to the eastern boundary of the Ute reservation; thence south along said boundary to the place of beginning: Provided, that if any part of the Uncompahgre Park shall be found to extend south of the north line of said described country, the same is not intended to be included therein and is hereby reserved and retained as a portion of the Ute Reservation."

They were permitted to hunt upon said lands "so long as the game lasts and the Indians remain at peace with the white people." The United States agreed to set apart and hold as a perpetual trust for the Utes a sum of money or its equivalent in bonds, "which shall be sufficient to produce the sum of \$25,000 per annum," the same to be disbursed or invested at the discretion of the President, for the use and benefit of the Indians; agency buildings, etc., etc., to be provided as before. This treaty was ratified by the Senate, April 29th, 1874.

June 15th, 1880, the year following the massacre of a part of Major Thornburg's command, and Agent Meeker and his employés by the White River Utes, the chiefs and head men who were taken to Washington for the purpose entered into an agreement to sell to the United States their reservation on White river, and also to surrender for trial, and punishment if found guilty, the Indian leaders who were engaged in the massacre. It may be stated in passing that the guilty Indians were neither surrendered nor punished, but the main object—the removal of the tribes to Utah—was at length accomplished. The southern Utes agreed to locate upon the unoccupied agricultural lands on the La Plata river in Colorado, and, should there not be a sufficiency of such lands on the La Plata or in its vicinity in Colorado, then upon such other unoccupied agricultural lands as might be found on the La Plata or in its vicinity in New Mexico. Allotments in severalty were to be made to each head of a family, one-quarter section with a like quantity of grazing land; to each single person over 18 years of age, one-eighth of a section with a like quantity of grazing land; to each orphan child under 18 years of age the same, and to each other person then living, or born prior to said allotments, one-eighth section each of agricultural and grazing land. Provision followed for the appointment of a commission to select the lands they were to occupy and make the allotments in severalty, but the latter stipulation has not been executed. It was under this agreement that the present strip, 15 miles wide by 110 miles in length, came to be occupied by the Southern Utes. All former reservations were ceded to the United States. A glance at any recent map of the state will define its boundaries.

By the same act the Uncompahgre Utes were required to remove and settle upon agricultural lands on Grand river, now in Mesa county, and the White river bands to be absolutely and finally settled upon a new reservation provided for them in Utah, called the "Uintah Reservation." All were thus relocated, but as shown in Volume III, page 54, Chief Colorow and his band soon afterward escaped and

made their way back to White river, where they fell into somewhat violent collision with the state authority.

To compensate them for these concessions, the Indians were to have, in addition to the annuities and benefits provided in the act of 1873, a certain sum of money sufficient to produce the sum of \$50,000 per annum, to be distributed per capita annually forever. This agreement was signed by Ignacio, Chavaneaux and other chiefs.

To complete the north boundary line of the southern reservation, a small strip of 20 miles having been left out and forgotten when the original lines were run, a contract to survey that part of the line west from the southwest corner of the ceded lands was let January 26th, 1888.

By an act of Congress of July 28th, 1881, all the Ute Indian lands in Colorado, save those just mentioned, were thrown open to settlement in September following, as related in the history of Mesa county.

While there have been numerous petty depredations upon white settlers by roving bands of Utes, and a few men killed here and there in the mountains, the two races dwelt together in comparative amity until the outbreak on White river in September, 1879. Although we have had many alarms of uprisings and slaughter, that was the only serious conflict. When we look back over the years when these savages were very numerous and powerful, and recall the many occasions when bloodshed was averted by the influence of their agents and a few leading men like Ouray, Nevava and Ignacio, it is a matter of wonder that we escaped with so little loss of life and destruction of property. Only a mere fraction of the great Ute nation now remains within our borders, and it is to their condition and prospects that we now invite the reader's attention. Most of the facts subjoined were obtained from their agent, Hon. Charles A. Bartholomew, whom I met at the agency in August, 1891, the notes being taken down at Durango.

About 1,000 Indians are settled upon the reservation, under one supreme chief—Ignacio. There are three bands, divided as follows: One-half Weeminuches, one-third Mouaches, and the remainder Capotes. The Mouaches and Capotes occupy the eastern end of the strip. These bands were formerly located in New Mexico. The Weeminuches formerly occupied parts of southern Colorado when all together, prior to this combination or consolidation. There are 35 farms of 160 acres each, mainly owned by the Mouaches and Capotes, the only tribes that have manifested much inclination toward farming. There are only three farmers among the Weeminuches. A majority of those engaged in cultivating land dwell in frame houses, with shingle roofs and plank floors, built by the government. But 500 acres all told were tilled in 1891, which defines the scope of the effort made to engage these people in the ways of civilization and render them self-supporting. They raise by irrigation very good crops of oats, hay, wheat, barley, and all vegetables, for which they have a special fondness. The government furnishes implements, wagons, harness, seeds, etc., everything except horses. What little farming is done is well done, but very few take kindly to the work. They prefer to lounge about, permitting others to do the labor while they enjoy the proceeds thereof. The government supports them by issuing rations sufficient for their needs. Having no flouring mills, the small amount of wheat harvested is sold, but they consume the vegetables. Except when engaged in hunting, the Indian is habitually indolent, despising all forms of manual labor. Those who have reconciled themselves to it manage to cultivate their lands in a languid, perfunctory way. There is but slight prospect of reducing them to the self-supporting stage. The children, if rightly directed and trained, might be made tolerable farmers, but the young bucks, the middle class and the aged can not well be broken to the yoke. All their tastes and traditions are against it. They have a few sheep, but no cattle of their own, yet they could readily adapt themselves to stock-raising if given the opportunity.

All save the farmers live in tepees after the manner of their fathers. They do not like cabins. The rations issued at stated periods consist of flour, beef, sugar, coffee, soap, salt and baking powder; their furniture of tinware, knives, forks, coffee-mills, washboards, etc., but no household furniture. The farmers are provided with all kinds of agricultural implements. There is an agency herd of beef cattle, maintained by the government. For want of proper attention the herds do not multiply, but rather diminish, suffering decimation from hard winters and the depredations of thieves who plunder them at every opportunity. Only a remnant of the herds furnished is left, and it is believed that in a short time this fraction will be turned over to the Indians to manage according to their pleasure.

By an act of Congress of 1888, a commission was appointed to investigate the expediency of removing these Indians to a new reservation in Utah and settling them upon a tract about three times the area of that now occupied, and said to be much better suited to their tastes. The line of this tract begins at the southwestern corner of Colorado, runs 75 miles north along the line which divides Utah from Colorado, to the east bank of the Colorado river; thence down that stream to the junction of the San Juan river with the Colorado; thence southeasterly along the north bank of the San Juan to the place of beginning. This proposed reservation is fairly watered, but the principal attraction to the Indian is the abundance of game in the Blue Mountains. There are innumerable springs and large areas of fine grazing land, the climate very favorable. For some time past it has been one of their favorite resorts in hunting seasons. In due course the commission concluded a treaty for the change, it was submitted to the Senate, but meeting with violent opposition from the Indian Rights Association of New England, and also from certain cattle companies, it has not yet been ratified. The Utes are as anxious to locate in Utah as the whites are to have them removed. The leaders of the Indian Rights Association are strongly favorable to allotting the lands on Pine river in severalty, upon the misguided theory that the Indians may then be induced to general engagement in agriculture. They are wholly opposed to the present system of reservations, and firmly adhere to their proposition that if the red men are placed upon farms of their own they will readily embrace civilization with all that it implies, including the elective franchise and the higher duties of citizenship, hence their remonstrances against the treaty. We do not propose to argue the question, but will simply cite the fact that no similar attempt of the many undertaken has been successful with wild Indians. The failure of Mr. N. C. Meeker is a case in point.

In our judgment the only way in which it can be accomplished is to separate the children from the families, educate them in training schools, and by compulsory methods adapt them to agriculture and the mechanic arts. As a rule the old bucks and the young warriors and hunters are so deeply convicted against the "dignity of labor" as to be wholly intractable. The Cherokees, Choctaws, Osages and others in Kansas have been brought under civilization only after the older generation of warriors and hunters were buried and their children gradually forced into present ways. The same process of gradual inoculation must be applied to the wild tribes of the West. We have seen that after ten or twelve years of experimenting with the Southern Utes, how little has been accomplished. Mr. Bartholomew tells us that less than 500 acres are tilled, and these only by a few attached to two of the several bands. To render the better lands of the present reservation tillable, extensive irrigating ditches must be constructed, involving great expense. Owing to the influence of the Conejos range on the east and the La Plata Mountains on the north, the lands are not especially suited to grazing. The strip is traversed by a number of streams running south into the San Juan, the Navajo, Piedras and Pine, while the Florida empties into the La Plata, and it in turn into the San Juan; then the Animas, Mancos and La Plata, all coursing southerly, render

the San Juan navigable. The latter is an affluent of the Colorado. Along the margins of these streams there are strips of fine arable land. While the proposed reservation in Utah is not so well watered the Indians prefer it because of the game which abounds there. They care not a fig for the farming, and will neglect it so long as the government furnishes rations. Again, the Colorado reservation is long and narrow, constantly subject to incursions by outlaws and thieves. It contains no game whatever. Except that they are permitted to hunt outside wherever game may be found, life would be intolerable to them.

Again, the white settlers in La Pata and Archuleta counties adjoining find the presence of this reservation a serious obstruction to their plans for the enlargement of agricultural and other enterprises. The various streams are needed to supply irrigating canals, the choice lands for farms, towns and cities. Hence the irreconcilable conflict. As we write, the Senate of the United States is wrestling with the problem, with what result remains to be seen.

The annuity goods issued consist of blankets, stamped U. S. I. D., coats, vests and trousers, all of duck or the best quality of jeans; overcoats of cassimere or duck, shoes, hats, caps and stockings, but no underwear; suspenders; flannel, grey, blue and red; muslin, calico, canvas for tents, skirts for the women, shawls, linsey, gingham, combs, butcher-knives, pots, kettles and tinware.

Supreme authority in all matters of local government and direction is vested in the principal chief, Ignacio, a Weeminuche, who stands six feet two in his moccasins, of well-knit, robust physique, aged 50 years, and weighing 225 pounds. He is extremely intelligent, realizing to the fullest extent the responsibility of his headship, the ultimate destiny of his race, the importance of maintaining peace and concord with their neighbors, and thereby deferring as long as possible the date of their final extinction. He is lavishly generous, and to an unusual degree self-sacrificing. On annuity days he gives away most of his own share to others who may solicit or need the goods allotted to him. He is kind and fatherly always when not aroused by disobedience to his commands, like a devoted priest to his flock, dividing his money and goods with them and giving wise counsel and direction. Mr. Bartholomew pronounces him the best Indian he ever knew or heard of. Like his great predecessor, Ouray, he is always for peace. The utmost confidence and respect subsists between them, and in all the affairs of government they are in perfect accord. Ignacio, though amiable and kind, is a strict disciplinarian, enforcing exact obedience to his orders. In early manhood he was a mighty warrior and hunter. While yet a young man, Indians from another tribe slew certain members of his family. He instantly declared war against them and in pursuit of his vengeance killed twelve men of that band. In the field he was brave, bold and skillful. In stature and physical proportion he is incontestably the finest Ute now living. These Indians live in harmony with those of the north, the Jicarilla Apaches of the southeast adjoining the reservation, and also with the Navajos to the southwest. They have frequently been solicited by the Navajos to join them in raiding and depredating the white settlements, but Ignacio held them to their allegiance. But should these Utes ever be provoked to a serious conflict, they would be effectively supported by all their allies. They are well armed, and confederated would be very formidable.

Next in order is Mariano, Chief of the Weeminuches. His height is five feet seven, strongly built, weighing 180 pounds, aged 45. Controlled by Ignacio, he exerts his influence according to the counsel of his superior. He is a brave warrior who attained his position by valor in war.

Buckskin Charley, Chief of the Mouaches, is five feet six in height, weighs 150 pounds, massive, sturdy and muscular. His mother was a Ute, his father an Apache. Strong willed, resolute and commanding, he rules his braves with an absolute domination. Possessing much shrewdness and sound common sense, he is both



Milo A. Smith,

brave and selfish. He is regarded as the war leader of the Southern Utes. Inheriting his color from his father, he is rather light complexioned, for the Apaches are not so dark as the Utes. Charley speaks broken English, but understands all that is said to him in that language. He is accounted the most intelligent Indian on the reservation and the most crafty.

Sevaro is about 45 years old, weighs 180 pounds, is powerfully built, selfish, treacherous and vindictive.

Dances and Superstitions.—Everyone who knows anything of Indian character is aware that their minds are filled with superstitions. These find themselves constantly subject to malign influences of one kind and another, but the strongest emanate from white people. Sickness and epidemics, fevers and small pox are ascribed to the pale faces. There are many instances in which illness and death are directly traceable to witcheries practiced by some member of their own tribe, and it frequently happens that the person so suspected is killed and put out of the way. The present agent has gradually persuaded them to accept the services of the agency physician instead of their own medicine man, and this change has proven very beneficial, greatly reducing the mortality.

Their favorite dance is the "Harvest dance," which occurs immediately after the gathering of crops, and is confined to the young men and women. To begin with, a green pole having a cluster of leaves at the top is planted, when they circle round it singing and dancing in token of their gladness that the earth has brought forth fruit and it has been gathered. The festivities are continued three or four days, each man taking for his partner the maiden to whom he is most attached. The old men and women sit on the ground watching and enjoying the antics of their children. These occasions are invariably harmonious and happy.

The Dog Dance.—At the close of the hunting season a dog, fattened for the purpose, is killed, thrown into a cauldron of boiling water and then cooked without the slightest dressing. When sufficiently boiled the pot is carried around the circle, each buck taking a part of the liquor and sometimes a piece of the meat. Its significance is not explained. Before engaging in the dance, the men put girdles about their loins, bells upon their ankles, appropriate feather dressing to their heads, and beat drums during the ceremony. From thirty to forty warriors are engaged. It is supposed to be efficacious in warding off disease and in dispelling malign influences. The young squaws gather around them, while their elders are content with simply witnessing the spectacle.

The children, like those of all people the world over, amuse themselves with various devices and games self-invented. There is no difference in the races in the enjoyment of childhood and early life. While buoyant and happy, all manage to extract pleasure from any conditions that may surround them.

The bulk of their food is bread, meat, sugar and coffee. They are also extravagantly fond of the cleansed, dressed and boiled entrails of wild animals when procurable, but, if not, those of any other animal will do.

Chastity of the Women.—There is but one half-breed Indian on the reservation. While the women are not rigidly chaste among the men of their own race, they rarely cohabit with other races, save by regular process of marriage. While polygamy is still practiced to some extent, it is fast dying out. The instances are rare in which Ute women have married into other tribes. There is no formal ceremony of union; the bucks select and purchase their brides, giving presents, usually horses, according to their possessions. At the death of any Indian, two or three ponies are killed to bear him to the happy hunting ground. When buried all traces of the grave are carefully obliterated. The number of ponies slain depends upon the number he possessed while in life. As with the Caucasian, the magnitude of the display is measured not so much by the importance of the defunct, as by the amount of his wealth.

While mothers are tender and kind to their offspring, they are seldom demonstrative or given to much caressing. It is remarked that no squaw has been seen to kiss or fondle her baby with that overwhelming passion which is so large a characteristic of the Anglo Saxons. As soon as ushered into the world the child seems to know by instinct that it is expected to take things stoically as they come, and be content with its cradle lashed to its mother's back.

The agency buildings are of logs and frame, the principal one occupied by the resident agent. There is a large issue-house, where the rations are distributed, a commodious warehouse, implement house, stable, hay-loft, and council building. The agent has both a private and a public office. There are eight employés other than Indians; the latter constitute the police force—twelve patrolmen, commanded by Chief Ignacio. When the agent requires policemen for any duty, he notifies the chief, who sends the men to him.

Councils, are held in a council chamber built for the purpose. Whenever the Indians desire a council, Mr. Bartholomew is advised of the fact and its object, the matters to be considered, etc. When fully assembled the agent enters with an interpreter and a secretary, the latter taking notes of what transpires. These meetings are always public and open to all. If the subjects are of a serious and grave nature, demanding earnest thought and prompt action, Ignacio, being fully apprised in advance of their import, privately informs the agent in order that he may be prepared. If it is a grievance against the government or any of its authorities, it is all taken down and immediately reported to the Commissioner of Indian affairs at Washington. No Indian is permitted to speak more than once. He must digest his thoughts with great care and say all he has to say in a single address. The signal to proceed is given when the agent removes his hat and takes his seat. The Indians simultaneously uncover, conversation ceases and all listen eagerly to the opening exercises. It is like a convention of gentlemen called to order. The speaker designated for the purpose states the object distinctly and fully, choosing well his words since he will have no right to speak a second time. Meanwhile the others smoke cigarettes and think each of what he shall say when his turn comes. The old custom of passing the pipe of peace is obsolete.

The only serious complaint against them is that in their hunting expeditions they go in great numbers and slaughter hundreds of wild animals, not for food as in former years when no rations were issued to them, but almost entirely for the skins. Their incursions extend into distant counties, where the people look upon the rapid decimation of deer, elk and other game with indignation and alarm, for if continued a year or two longer these animals will be wholly extirpated.

The Utes have a strong aversion to sending their children away from home for education in the established training schools, but say to the authorities, if the government will build school houses on the reservation and employ good teachers, the children may be educated there, but they will not send them away.

Finally, as to the agent: Mr. Bartholomew has been a resident of Colorado and New Mexico some thirty years, first in the gold mines of Gilpin county, and afterward in Summit. From 1867 to 1873 he was Lucien B. Maxwell's agent at the Maxwell Grant in New Mexico, where the Utes frequently congregated in large numbers, for they were very fond of Maxwell, who fed, sheltered and traded with them. Here Mr. Bartholomew became intimate with all the tribes and learned their language. Most of the Indians knew and liked him, therefore when he was appointed their agent at Pine river they gave him a cordial welcome. Comprehending their nature and habits, and the importance of always dealing fairly and uprightly, telling them the exact truth on all occasions, and treating them as rational human beings, he has won their complete confidence and respect which gives him great influence over them, and which he is careful not to overrate nor abuse.

Mr. Bartholomew has been a member of several of our state legislatures.

CHRONICLES

OF THE

Great Interior of Colorado

EPITOMIZING THE

ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIETY, INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE IN ALL
THE COUNTIES OF THE STATE NOT EMBRACED IN VOLUME III.

THE RECORD OF THIRTY YEARS—1859 TO 1890.

COMPILED FROM ACCURATE DATA.

ARCHULETA COUNTY.

ORGANIZATION AND RESOURCES—DESCRIPTION OF THE GREAT PAGOSA SPRINGS—
TOWN SITE PLATTED BY THE U. S. GOVERNMENT—CURATIVE POWER OF THE
WATERS—SCHOOLS AND COUNTY OFFICERS—FIRST SETTLERS, ETC.

This county, named in honor of J. M. Archuleta, Sr., head of one of the old Spanish families of New Mexico, was taken from the western part of Conejos county, and duly organized under an act of the General Assembly, approved April 14th, 1885, the capital being located at Pagosa Springs. It is bounded on the north by Hinsdale and Rio Grande, south by New Mexico, east by Conejos and west by La Plata. Its area is 1,100 square miles, and by the census of 1890 its population was 826. In natural configuration, advantages and resources, it is much like La Plata county. The eastern, southern and parts of the western divisions are mountainous, with broad valleys and parks between, which are admirably adapted to cattle and sheep grazing. The mountains are densely timbered with white and yellow pine, cedar and spruce, from which large quantities of lumber are produced. It is splendidly watered by the Rio San Juan, Piedra Navajo, Blanco and Nutria rivers, all large, clear and beautiful streams. The Rio Conejos heads in its mountains; much of the valley appears to be underlaid with good bituminous coal, and there are numerous petroleum springs near the county seat. For years the farmers and others have used the oil products that lie at the surface for lubricating the axles of their wagons. The two principal parks are the Piedra and Weeminuche, which contain thousands of acres of fine agricultural and grazing lands, forming one of the most desirable regions for stock growing to be found in the southwestern division of the state. The assessment roll for 1890 places the number of cattle feeding upon these lands at 3,509; sheep, 17,840, and in addition there were about 1,000 horses. It never has been a populous nor an extensively cultivated farming region. Most of the settlers, to within a very recent period, were Mexicans, who settled along the streams while it was a part of Conejos county. Since its organization as a distinct county, many Americans have located there, and engaged in various pursuits. The report of the assessor for 1890 shows that only 5,693 acres of agricultural land were returned in that year, but there were 86,000 acres of grazing land. Archuleta is situated to the west of the San Juan range, at an elevation of 5,000 to 7,000 feet.

Pagosa Springs, the capital, situated on the north side of the San Juan river, is the only town of importance in the county, and is one of the most noted sanitariums of the state. Here are found some twenty hot springs, the largest, or the "Great Pagosa," being oval shaped, 50x74 feet, and of unknown depth. The temperature near the edge is 145 degrees and in the center 153 degrees. The following extract is taken from an account published in 1891, furnished me by Mr. E. M. Taylor, the county clerk. These wonderful springs "were first discovered by the United States

exploring expedition, under command of J. N. Macomb, Captain of the Topographical Engineer Corps, U. S. A., in the month of July, 1859." It may be well to observe, however, that for centuries, perhaps, the Utes and other Indians had known of and frequently resorted to them for the cure of rheumatic and other ailments.

Owing to the great value of the water on account of its medical properties, and the mammoth size of the "Great Spring," the President of the United States (in accordance with acts of Congress passed March 3d, 1863, and July 1st, 1864) issued an order, during the year 1880, designating one mile square surrounding the principal spring as a United States government town site. In the year 1883 it was platted by the government into streets, avenues, blocks, building lots, large parks and boulevards. In 1885 the building lots were appraised by the U. S. Commissioners and sold from the land office of that district, as appraised government land is sold, to the highest bidder for cash. Since then the town has continued improving, and in 1891 was incorporated, and elected its first mayor and other officers. Now settlers are coming in and taking up government land. Surveys have been made for a railroad from Juniata, up the valley of San Juan river, to Pagosa, a distance of 20 miles. The San Juan river, one of the finest streams in the state, flows through the town site. "The overflow from the hot spring, emptying into the river, is equal to a stream six feet wide by three feet deep." The waters, heavily charged with carbonic acid gas, boil and bubble like the witches' cauldron in Macbeth, emitting clouds of vapor which, as one writer expresses it, "produces the smell of the infernal regions." The prevailing opinion is that this turbulent, odorous Pagosa is the remains of an old geyser. Geologists find here interesting subjects for study. Some remarkable cures have been effected by drinking and bathing in its waters. One of the conductors on the Durango division of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad informed me that for many years he had been rendered well nigh helpless by acute rheumatism in his right hip, and that the flesh had shrunk away so that only the skin adhered to the bone. His left leg was so stiff he could not use it. Advised to try Pagosa, he went there and in a short time was completely cured. Each year hundreds of invalids resort to these springs, and while not all are cured, a large majority are greatly benefited and many restored to health. Chronic rheumatism, sciatica, stomach disorders, blood and kidney diseases have been permanently relieved. Military and other officers of the government have sent many patients there. These springs are 400 miles southwest from Denver, and 280 miles from Pueblo. The nearest railway station is Amargo, a small settlement on the Rio Grande railroad, in New Mexico, just south of the Colorado line, 28 miles away. Passengers, mail and express are conveyed thence to the springs by stage. The climate is mild and exhilarating, the scenery thereabout very beautiful. The great peaks of the San Juan mountains lie to the northward. To the east and west are the verdure and forest-clad plains of the valley, stretching far away into New Mexico. The springs and bath houses are the property of a Leavenworth, Kansas, company. In the pleasant seasons many people bring tents and camp in the groves along the San Juan river, while undergoing treatment.

The town is headquarters for stock and wool growers, and a trading point for farmers. Iron ores, many varieties of sandstone, coal, petroleum, and gold and silver bearing minerals are among the known resources, but remain to be developed. About one-quarter of the county is covered by the Southern Ute Indian reservation. A further account of these Indians, their reservation, etc., will be found in the history of La Plata county.

Schools.—The school census of Archuleta county for 1890 shows a total school population of 175. The enrollment was 99, with an average daily attendance of 46. There are three school houses which cost \$5,450. In 1888 district No. 1 erected a fine building in modern style at a cost of \$3,000. In 1887 district No. 2 furnished

a small but good building at a cost of \$1,500. District No. 3, built at a later date, cost \$1,400.

The first officers of the county were: Clerk, E. M. Taylor; treasurer, Isaac Code; county judge, J. H. Voorhees; assessor, J. P. Archuleta; sheriff, Wm. Dyke; coroner, Dr. N. Hover; superintendent of schools, F. A. Beyone; surveyor, C. Y. Butler; clerk of the district court, E. M. Taylor; commissioners, J. H. Hallett, A. S. Sutton, J. M. Archuleta, Jr.

Those elected for 1890-91 were: Clerk, E. M. Taylor; treasurer, John L. Dowell; county judge, Barzillai Price; assessor, Chas. H. Loucks; sheriff, J. H. Hallett; coroner, Dr. Wm. M. Parish; superintendent of schools, Wm. P. Underwood; surveyor, Jas. S. Hatcher; clerk of the district court, E. M. Taylor; commissioners, R. J. Chambers, Wm. Dyke and Joseph Whitaker.

The county is attached to the Durango land district. The Fort Lewis military reservation of 20,000 acres was opened to homestead settlement in 1890. The assessed valuation of taxable property in the county for 1890 was \$368,334.70. For 1891 it was \$418,681.

The first settlers at Pagosa Springs, who located there in 1876, were Joseph Baker, L. Hamilton, E. C. Laithe, John Swartz, John R. Crump, John L. Dowell, F. A. Beyone, Joseph Lane and W. W. Nassaman. The first house was built by Jacob Scheifeer.

BACA COUNTY.

ORIGIN OF NAME—FINE STOCK-GROWING REGION—STREAMS AND NATIVE RESOURCES
—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS—SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, ETC.

This county, named in honor of the Mexican Baca family resident in Trinidad, one of whom was the first settler on Butte creek, was created from the eastern part of Las Animas, by an act of the General Assembly, approved April 16th, 1889, and forms the extreme southeastern corner of the state. It is bounded on the north by Prowers and Bent, south by the Territory of New Mexico, east by the state of Kansas and west by Las Animas county. Its area is 2,300 square miles, and by the census of 1890 its population was 1,479. The county seat is located at the town of Springfield, situate on a rolling prairie near the junction of Cat creek with Bear creek, and about the geographical center of the county. The region is almost entirely devoted to stock growing, but there are a few good farms along the principal water courses. Most of the original settlers were Mexicans, but the present inhabitants are mainly Americans. In general features it is similar to Las Animas county from which it was segregated. It is watered by Butte, Bear and Horse creeks, the north fork of Cimarron creek, and their numerous small tributaries. The climate is mild and healthful. Nearly all the towns are of recent origin, the capital being the largest of the series. On the east are Minneapolis, Vilas, Boston, Stonington and Plymouth; Decatur north of Springfield, Maxey near the head of Bear creek, northwest of the county seat, Brookfield still further northwest on Two Butte creek, Atlanta on the same stream near the western border, Carrizo and Carrizo Springs toward the southwest. The only considerable towns, however, are Springfield, Vilas and Minneapolis.

Among its natural resources are abundant timber, chiefly pine, and building stones. Coal has been found in various sections, but the deposits have not been

systematically opened. It has been, and is still, a great grazing region, but of late years the major part of the Texas long horns have been displaced by smaller herds of better breeds, which are fed and cared for in winter and as far as possible sheltered from severe storms. There are several fine stock farms in the southeastern portion, and others west of Springfield. At his ranch on Bear creek, Mr. Sylvanus Johnson has introduced 2,000 Angora goats, believing the region well adapted to the successful development of these animals and their valuable fleeces. Dairy farming is a considerable industry, and large quantities of butter are shipped to Trinidad and Pueblo.

From the report of the assessor to the auditor of state for 1891 we extract the following data, in regard to the area of agriculture: Wheat, 2,000 acres; oats, 200; rye, 3,500; corn, 4,000; potatoes, 500; sorghum, 2,000. There were 85 acres in orchards, and 500 acres of grove and forest trees. Considerable alfalfa and clover were grown.

Schools.—By the census of 1890, the total school population was 896 with an enrollment of 698. There were 35 districts and 10 school houses; valuation of the latter, \$6,800. Springfield has a fine stone school building, erected at a cost of about \$4,000. The principal merchants of Springfield are, Dwight Miser, F. M. Friend and R. D. Homsher, dealers in groceries and provisions, E. F. Martin, hardware, J. R. Anderson and A. M. Stanley, druggists. The banking business is conducted by James E. Church, manager of the Baca County Investment company. In the county are three Methodist Episcopal churches, two Baptist, one Catholic, one Presbyterian and one Universalist, with a large number of Sabbath schools.

In the assessment returns for 1890 there were listed 235,516 acres of agricultural land. Of live stock there were 694 horses, 188 mules, and 12,898 cattle. The total assessed valuation of taxable property was \$945,161.

BENT COUNTY.

ORGANIZATION, AREA AND POPULATION—RESOURCES—EARLY SETTLERS—THE BENTS AND THEIR CONTEMPORARIES—OLD FORTS WISE AND LYON—GENERAL JOHN SEDGWICK—THE BIG TIMBER INDIAN AGENCY—RESORT OF PLAINSMEN, TRAPPERS, SCOUTS AND GUIDES—COL. BOONE'S TREATY WITH THE INDIANS—JOHN W. PROWERS AND THE FIRST STOCK GROWERS—KIT CARSON—THE ANIMAS GRANT—INDIAN WARS, RAILWAYS, ETC.

The county of Bent was segregated from Pueblo county by an act of the territorial legislature, approved February 11th, 1870. Since that time its dimensions have been materially reduced by the creation of new counties, all of Kiowa, Prowers and Otero, and parts of Cheyenne and Lincoln having been taken from its original boundaries. Its present area is 1,500 square miles, and, according to the census of 1890, its population was 1,313. Its first board of commissioners consisted of John W. Prowers, Philip Landers and Theodore Gaussoin. Their first meeting for organization was held at the town of Las Animas, March 12th, 1870, when Mr. Prowers was elected chairman. These, with the following officers, were appointed to serve until the next ensuing general election: Clerk, and recorder, Harry Whigham; treasurer, Mark B. Price; probate or county judge, R. M. Moore; sheriff, Thomas O. Boggs; assessor, Moses R. Tate; superintendent



V. L. Cunningham

of schools, R. M. Moore. Until 1872 the county was attached to Pueblo for judicial purposes.

September 13th following, the list subjoined was chosen by vote of the people: Clerk and recorder, George Hunter; treasurer, M. B. Price; probate judge and superintendent of schools, R. M. Moore; sheriff, L. A. Allen; assessor, M. R. Tate; coroner, Charles M. Burr. At the same election the county seat was transferred from Las Animas to Boggsville.* In 1872, by the same authority, it was re-established at Las Animas, where it remained until October, 1875, when it was permanently fixed at West Las Animas on the opposite bank of the Arkansas river.

The region is one of the most fertile in Southern Colorado, equally adapted to agriculture, horticulture and stock growing. Originally it covered an area of 9,500 square miles. It is watered by the Arkansas river which traverses it from west to east, just north of the center, its principal tributaries being the Purgatoire or Las Animas river, which takes its rise in the Raton range and empties into the parent stream near the county seat. Numerous other small affluents contribute to its volume, as Butte creek, Granada, Wolf, Clay, Mud, Caddo and Rule creeks east of the Purgatoire; Crooked, Arroya, Timpas and the Apishapa on the west, most of which rise beyond the southern line of Bent, and, excepting Granada, Wolf, and Clay, are well timbered about their sources and for some distance below. Plum creek has some fine forests of cottonwoods; the Purgatoire and tributary cañons are wooded. The chief varieties are cottonwood, box elder and willow, and here and there undergrowths of plum, mountain currant and wild grape. But there are no forests adapted to the lumber trade. There are some fine mineral springs, the more important situated on Timpas creek thirty-two miles from its mouth, which closely resemble the famous Iron spring at Manitou. Others of a different character are found on some of the streams just mentioned.

The first superficial view of Bent county indeed, of all the lower Arkansas valley, gives it the appearance of a boundless undulating plain, covered with short, but exceedingly nutritious grasses, and occasional fringes of trees and shrubbery along the water courses, but more especially observable on the banks of the great river. At various points great ridges of grey and red sandstone, with beds of gypsum and chalk are seen. The soil is chiefly an alluvial sandy loam, and its fertility, where cultivated, has been shown in the production of large crops.

The primitive history of this valley contains some interesting incidents, for it was the theater where were planted the first seeds of modern civilization in Colorado. Most of the material facts have been set forth in the first volume and need not be repeated here. This region was occupied, at least roamed over, primarily by Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Kiowas and Comanches, who made it their favorite hunting and camping ground, for at certain seasons game abounded there. The Bent brothers, Charles and William, and the St. Vrain established trading posts and forts, and among those employed by them in hunting and trapping, and conducting their merchandise trains, were William Bransford, Ben Ryder, — Metcalfe, Charles Dubrey, Bill Williams, Old John Smith, Kit Carson, Uncle Dick Wootten, and many others of the old guild of frontiersmen. Charles Bent and Ceran St. Vrain held their headquarters in Taos and Santa Fé. Col. William Bent was the moving spirit of all their enterprises. The firm was dissolved in 1847. When Col. William Gilpin was engaged in his famous campaign against the Navajo Indians, he at one time applied to the mercantile house of Bent, St. Vrain & Co. for a stock of provisions wherewith to supply his men, and, while not

* In compiling the history of Bent county down to 1881, an admirable and very complete sketch written by Charles W. Bowman, then editor of the *Las Animas "Leader,"* for Hist. Arkansas Valley, O. L. Baskin & Co., Chicago, has been followed as a guide but with a different arrangement of the facts.

actually refused, met with such opposition as to arouse the anger of William Bent, who at once bought out the interest of his brother and conceded to Gilpin the supplies he had applied for, being subsequently paid by the government. Robert Bent died October 20th, 1841, aged 25, and was buried at the old fort on the Arkansas. George passed away soon afterward, and was laid beside his brother, but the remains were subsequently exhumed and taken to their final resting place in the city of St. Louis.

To the first wife of William Bent five children were born—Mary, Robert, George, Julia and Charles. Her death followed soon after the birth of the last, when her husband, after a period of mourning, married her sister. Colonel William Bent was appointed agent for the Cheyennes and Arapahoes in 1859, but held the position less than one year. In the fall of 1859 he leased his new fort (Fort Wise) to the United States for a military station, and it was occupied by federal troops (under command of Colonel, afterward General, Sedgwick, who was killed at Spottsylvania, Va., May 2nd, 1864) until a short time before the new fort, named in honor of General Lyon, was built. (See Vol. I, page 165.) The same year he erected a picket dwelling at the mouth of the Purgatoire, now known as Judge R. M. Moore's place, where a part of the land was put under cultivation. This was the first improvement in the county outside of the adobe forts mentioned. In 1860 R. M. Moore, son-in-law of Col. Wm. Bent, arrived on the scene from Jackson county, Mo., and occupied the picket house, an enclosure 100x100 feet, with rooms on the north and west sides. Then Col. Bent engaged in the business of freighting goods for the federal government from Leavenworth to Fort Union, New Mexico, in which, and in trading with the Indians, he continued until his death, May 19th, 1869.

The principal agency and rendezvous of the Plains Indians was for many years at "Big Timber," a large forest of gigantic cottonwoods, the site of Bent's new fort, and was conducted by Major Fitzpatrick, one of the more prominent of the old plainsmen, who died there in 1855. He was held in great veneration by the savages, for he was kind, just and brave, knew them, their language, their customs and needs, and treated them in all fairness, honesty and justice. His wife was a half-breed Arapahoe, daughter of John Poisal, an interpreter known as "Red Eyes" from the inflamed state of his visual organs. Robert Miller, from one of the Kansas agencies, succeeded Fitzpatrick, and came to Big Timber accompanied by a young and enterprising man named John W. Prowers, who afterward became one of the more noted of the stock growers, business men and politicians of that section, for whom Prowers county, organized in 1889, was named. He was very energetic, intelligent and broad minded, and in the passing years won a distinguished place in the esteem of his fellow men.

The scout, Indian fighter, and mountaineer, Charley Autobees, formed a small settlement of Mexicans and Indians on the Huerfano, the first in that region, and Uncle Dick Wootten with a few of the same class lived for a time at the foot of the Greenhorn. Both raised crops, and after supplying their own wants sold the surplus to the troops at Fort Union.

At the Big Timber agency, Col. Albert G. Boone succeeded Miller, in 1860, and in that year negotiated the treaty whereby the Arapahoes and Cheyennes relinquished their titles to most of the plains country east of the mountains. In 1863 the agency was removed to "Point of Rocks," where building began on a somewhat extensive scale, and the next spring 300 to 400 acres of land were planted and an irrigating ditch taken out. The Indians, becoming restless, were irritated by the increasing immigration of white people, and regretting the surrender of their lands, also incited by the Sioux, began to prepare for a prodigious uprising in 1864, the particulars of which and its consequences, including the battle of Sand Creek, are related in Volume I, beginning with page 324.

John W. Prowers brought in his first herd of cattle consisting of 100 cows, in the year 1861. This proved the inception of the stock-breeding industry in Bent county. In June, 1863, L. A. Allen, with twelve other young men from Missouri, arrived at Fort Lyon with 700 head of stock for Solomon Young of Jackson county, Missouri. In the fall of the same year came Thomas Rule with three sons and camped upon the stream that bears his name, where they built a stone house, but its abandonment occurred soon after because of the hostility of the Indians. Thomas O. Boggs, one of the earlier settlers in the county, and, during his lifetime one of the most honored of its citizens, and L. A. Allen, came over from Zan Hicklin's ranch on the Greenhorn, bringing a large herd of cattle, the property of Lucien B. Maxwell, and effected their settlement on the Arkansas in Bent county. Sometime prior to this, however, J. B. Doyle, B. B. Fields, William Kroenig and others had settled on the Huerfano and engaged in farming, marketing their produce at the nearest military posts. A fertile and attractive park known as "Nine Mile Bottom," on the Purgatoire, 30 miles above its mouth, became speedily settled. Uriel Higbee, Samuel T. Smith, William Richards, Robert Jones, John Carson (a nephew of Kit Carson) and James Elkins located there in 1865, and at once began stock raising and farming. Mr. Boggs went to New Mexico, and in 1866 returned with Charles L. Rite and L. A. Allen and founded the town of Boggsville, three miles south of the Purgatoire. Prowers and Robert Bent dug an irrigating ditch, and put one thousand acres of land under tillage with satisfactory results. At that time corn sold for 8 to 12 cents a pound, flour \$8 to \$12 per 100 pounds, and vegetables in proportion. The same year a number of ranchmen staked out farms on the Purgatoire and the Arkansas, and sheep and cattle were introduced.

The name and fame of Kit Carson are held in profoundest veneration by the people of Bent county. A sketch of his life appears in Vol. I, page 153. At the close of his military career (1867) he settled with his family at Boggsville, having obtained title to two ranches on the Purgatoire from his friend Ceran St. Vrain, on which he made some improvements. Carson's second wife was of the French Beaubien family. Her mother was a Mexican. To her were born six children—William, Kit, Charles, Estiphenia, Rebecca and Josephita. At the death of their parents, Thomas O. Boggs became the guardian of these children and administrator of the Carson estate, which was appraised at about \$9,000, mainly in live stock.

What is known as the old Las Animas Grant was conveyed to Ceran St. Vrain and Cornelio Vijil of Taos in 1843 by the governor of the Province of New Mexico. It is thus described by Mr. C. W. Bowman, who obtained the boundaries from one of the heirs: "Beginning on the north line of the lands of Miranda and Beaubien, at one league east of the Rio de Las Animas, where there was plowed a corner; thence following a straight line to the Arkansas river, one league below the confluence of the Animas and the Arkansas, made the second corner on the bank of the said Arkansas river; thence continuing to follow up the same Arkansas river to a point one league and a half below its confluence with the San Carlos, made the third corner; thence following a straight line toward the south to the foot of the first mountain, two leagues west of the river Huerfano, and placed the fourth corner; thence continuing on a straight line to the top of the mountain where the Huerfano rises, and placed the fifth corner; thence following the top of the said mountain toward the east until it encounters the line of Miranda and Beaubien, and placed the sixth corner; thence following said line to the beginning corner; within the counties of Pueblo, Huerfano, Las Animas and Bent in the Territory of Colorado, and the county of Colfax in the Territory of New Mexico." (See Vol. II, page 161).

During the construction of the Kansas Pacific railway across the plains in 1868-69, the Indians were extremely active and troublesome, harassing all routes of travel, killing the freighters, and grading parties, attacking ranches, stealing

stock, and murdering and burning wherever the opportunity offered. Troops were sent against them from the east and from Fort Lyon, but it was not until 1870 that their depredations finally ceased.

After the building of Fort Lyon a considerable settlement sprang up on the opposite side of the Arkansas river, three-quarters of a mile distant. A town site was surveyed by Capt. William Craig in February, 1869, and christened Las Animas city. Inhabitants multiplied and the new town grew apace, with flattering prospects for the future. The next year a toll bridge was thrown across the stream and Las Animas city was thus connected with the fort. It soon became the center of a very large freighting traffic between the railroad and towns in New Mexico. In 1873 Charles W. Bowman brought in a printing office and founded the Weekly Las Animas "Leader." Both Bowman and his well-edited journal became valuable acquisitions to that part of the territory, winning the confidence and support of the people. During the progress of the main line of the Kansas Pacific R. R. toward Denver, the town of Kit Carson was founded. Field & Hill erected a building there in the fall of 1869, and stocked it with merchandise. Joseph Perry built a hotel that winter and William Connor another in the spring. It was an active place for a time but soon died out.

In 1873 the Kansas Pacific extended a branch from Kit Carson to the south side of the Arkansas with a view to accommodate Forts Lyon and Reynolds, and with the intention also of continuing on to Pueblo. It reached the site of West Las Animas, October 18th. The town was platted and lots offered for sale by the West Las Animas Town company. The disturbance created by this act has been narrated in our second volume. The first actual settler upon the tract was George A. Brown. One of the first buildings erected was for a whisky saloon. William Carson moved the American house from Kit Carson and reopened it at Las Animas. The Hughes Brothers, dealers in lumber, Shoemaker & Earhart, merchants, followed, and Kehlberg & Bartels and Prowers & Hough established commission houses. Fort Lyon was abandoned in 1890, the property being left in charge of an ordnance sergeant.

The principal industries of the county have always been cattle and sheep growing, and some of the larger operators who sold out when live stock brought high prices realized handsome fortunes.

Soon after the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé railway was extended westward from Kansas into Colorado, the town of Granada was founded. The railway reached it July 4th, 1873, and there halted for a considerable time. Granada and Las Animas became competing points for the trade of New Mexico, which continued with increasing activity until the terminus of the road was moved to La Junta, in December, 1875. The extension of the Denver & Rio Grande road to El Moro, and the completion of the Santa Fé to Pueblo in 1876, literally destroyed the freighting and commission trade of Bent county.

Las Animas, notwithstanding, has grown to be a strong commercial center for stock and wool growers, and for the farming region roundabout. It is an important station on the Santa Fé railway, 83 miles southeast of Pueblo. It has four churches, the Baptist, Catholic, Episcopal and Methodist Episcopal, a bank, two hotels, many stores and private residences, a weekly newspaper, a large and costly court house, city hall, a fine brick school house, a hospital, several secret and benevolent societies, etc. The town is situated near the western boundary of the county as at present the lines are drawn.

To illustrate how the county has been shorn of its taxable property by the organization of new counties from its once vast area, and also by the decline of the range cattle trade, we give the assessment returns from 1877 to 1890 as follows: 1877, \$1,950,741.96; 1878, \$2,270,376; 1879, \$2,732,154; 1880, \$2,736,110; 1881, \$2,828,531; 1882, \$3,282,011; 1883, \$3,663,284; 1884, \$4,035,110; 1885, \$4,149,303; 1886, \$4,322,994; 1887, \$4,908,231; 1888, \$7,824,469. In 1889 three new counties

were created, when the total dropped to \$1,285,821; and in 1890 it was \$1,467,617.

In the year last named the live stock returned was as follows: Horses, 2,394; mules, 159; cattle, 16,048; sheep, 11,802.

From the report of the assessor for 1891 we abstract the following data: Lands under irrigation, 31,053 acres; pasture lands, 42,392 acres. Of the cultivated lands there were 4,165 acres in wheat which yielded 29,246 bushels; oats 1,442 acres, 22,800 bushels; barley 916 acres, 15,093 bushels; rye 4 acres, 100 bushels; corn 326 acres, 4,449 bushels; alfalfa 5,467 acres, 11,902 tons, and 4,865 bushels of alfalfa seed gathered. There were 48 acres in sorghum and 187 gallons of syrup made therefrom. In grove and forest trees 63 $\frac{3}{8}$ acres. The wool clip for the year was 77,000 pounds.

By the census of 1890 the school population of the county was 452 with an enrollment of 369, and an average daily attendance of 212. There were 9 school houses, with 470 sittings. The total valuation of school property was \$20,165.

The officers for 1890-91 were: Clerk, Herman Frey; treasurer, John E. Doulon; county judge, Joseph Bradford; assessor, James H. Martin; sheriff, Thomas J. Hickman; coroner, Dr. John A. Clinger; superintendent of schools, Fred C. Ford; surveyor, J. B. Benton; clerk of the district court, John S. Hough; commissioners, David S. Elliott, J. F. Minniss, M. H. Murray.

The nearest military post to Fort Lyon was Fort Reynolds in Pueblo county, twenty miles east of Pueblo, on the right bank of the Arkansas river. It was established in 1867, named for Brigadier-General J. J. Reynolds, and abandoned in 1872.

CHAFFEE COUNTY.

ORGANIZATION, AREA AND POPULATION—GENERAL DESCRIPTION—HARVARD, YALE AND PRINCETON PEAKS—DISCOVERY OF GOLD—RANCHES—ASSASSINATION OF JUDGE DYER—TOWNS—BUENA VISTA—NEWSPAPERS AND BANKS—FIRST SETTLERS—FAMOUS HOT SPRINGS—RAILWAYS AT SALIDA—SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES—PONCHA HOT SPRINGS—MINING CAMPS—MARBLE AND IRON.

This county takes its name from Jerome B. Chaffee, in his lifetime the leader of the Republican party in Colorado, who was elected first U. S. Senator after the admission of our state into the Union. It was segregated from Lake county by an act of the legislature approved February 8th, 1879, taking the latter name, but by an act approved two days afterward it was changed to Chaffee. It is bounded on the north by Lake and Park, east by Park and Fremont, south by Saguate and partly by Fremont, and west by Gunnison. It is quite irregular in form owing to the configuration of the Continental Divide, which separates it from Gunnison, while on the east its line generally follows the eastern watershed of the Arkansas river (which flows through the county in a southeasterly direction) known as the Park range. Among the tributaries of the Arkansas are the South branch, Cottonwood, Chalk, Cache, Brown, Pine, Clear and other creeks of lesser importance. Trout creek rises in Buffalo peaks, and empties into the Arkansas three miles below Buena Vista. Its area is 1,150 square miles, and by the census of 1890 it had a population of 6,612. A considerable part of its territory bordering the principal streams, otherwise the bottom lands, are susceptible of cultivation, although Chaffee holds an important rank as one of the great mining counties. The first officers after the act of organization were: Commissioners, James P. True, Griffith Evans, and J. E.

Cole; county judge, Julius C. Hughes; clerk and recorder, George Leonhardy; treasurer, R. Mat. Johnson; sheriff, John Mear, all of whom except True, who held over from Lake county, were appointed to set the government in motion, and to serve until their successors should be chosen by the people at the next ensuing election. On the first of May, Mr. Johnson died, when Mr. E. R. Emerson was appointed treasurer.*

The first meeting of the board of commissioners was held March 18th, 1879, at Granite, the temporary county seat, when Mr. True was elected chairman, the county divided into election precincts and judges of election were appointed. In November following, the people chose the list of officers subjoined: Commissioners, T. I. Briscoe, J. T. Bray, and W. H. Champ; sheriff, L. J. Morgan; clerk and recorder, James H. Johnston; treasurer, E. R. Emerson; superintendent of schools, George L. Smith; assessor, Daniel D. Vroey; surveyor, W. R. Whipple. W. W. Dunbar was appointed county attorney, but the records are silent as to the county judge. At an election held in November, 1880, to determine the permanent location of the county seat, it was changed to Buena Vista.

The southern part of the Arkansas valley is broad and fertile, six to ten miles wide, bearing traces of glacial action. The eminent geologist, Prof. Louis Agassiz, was of the opinion that many, perhaps the most, of our mountain cañons and deep gorges were plowed out and cut into the various forms in which we find them by enormous glaciers. The marks here are distinct and unmistakable. The lofty peaks, which sentinel the ranges hereabouts, are a source of continual wonder and delight to the inhabitants, and are among the marvels of nature's work to the thousands of tourists who annually make the tour from the plains to Leadville and Salt Lake. There are the grand peaks of La Plata, 14,126 feet; Harvard, 14,386; Yale, 14,101; Princeton, 14,199; Antero, 14,145; and Shavano, 14,239 feet above tide water. "In the southern boundary line, Mount Ouray, 14,043 feet, stands prominent, and in the eastern line the Buffalo Peaks, 13,541 feet. Timber line ranges at an elevation of 11,000 to 11,500 feet, but above this, and on the southern slopes, almost to the summit of the peaks, may be found grasses and most beautiful flowers, oftentimes close to the snow." This is a characteristic feature of nearly all our mountain ranges, and is a source of joy to cultivated and enthusiastic botanists.

Very soon after the first discovery of gold in Clear Creek, Boulder and Gilpin counties in 1859, prospectors penetrated to the head of the Arkansas valley traveling by different routes, finding gold-bearing gravel bars near the present seats of placer mining in Lake county, which, as will be seen by reference to the history of that county in Volume III, embraced nearly all of western Colorado. Therefore, down to 1879, the primary annals of what is now Chaffee county belonged to Lake. The first work of consequence was performed at Kelley's Bar, situated some four miles below Granite on the river. While the results obtained were by no means equal to those of California and other very rich gulches at a later date, these gravel deposits were profitably operated for several years, by individuals and corporate companies. The Cache creek placers were discovered and opened in the spring of 1860. It was here that H. A. W. Tabor took his initiatory lessons in the labors and uncertainties of mining; also Mr. S. B. Kellogg, who, later on, became a member of the San Juan exploring expedition, the man who aided in outfitting Capt. Baker, as related in our second volume. Cache creek has for more than thirty years been regarded as one of the best placers in the mountains, and though worked almost continuously from 1860 to the present is not wholly exhausted. "Georgia Bar, about two miles below Granite, opposite the mouth of Clear creek, was discovered and taken up by a

* In 1881 Mr. Emerson prepared a very complete and accurate sketch of Chaffee county to that date, for the History of the Arkansas Valley, by O. L. Baskin & Co., Chicago, which is frequently referred to by the present author.

party of Georgians the same season," and this also has been almost continuously productive. Gold in considerable quantities was scattered all through this part of the valley. Just below Buena Vista (a town created by the South Park railway in 1879, but unknown prior to that time), and below the mouth of Cottonwood creek, on the western side, some fine placers were opened. The same is true of Brown creek, and of certain grounds at the head of Squaw creek, on the eastern slope of Mount Shavano.

Numerous hay, grain and vegetable ranches were located and cultivated along the alluvial bottom lands, deltas of the affluents of the Arkansas, and some of them yielded large crops, under irrigation.

Among the first of these claims was that of Mr. Frank Mayol, about eight miles above Buena Vista, now Riverside station, on the Denver & Rio Grande railway, who realized large sums from the sale of his hay and vegetables in the mining camps. It was purchased by Mr. George Leonhardy, who in 1872 "built a road to Chubb's ranch, on the divide, fourteen miles, thereby opening a short line to the South Park," which became the regular mail route until superseded by the Denver & South Park railway. Andrew Bard and Frank Loan in 1864 located a claim on the Cottonwood near Buena Vista, and building an irrigating canal made it highly profitable, growing hay, potatoes, oats and vegetables. "Benjamin Schwander took up a ranch on the east side of the river, near the mouth of Trout Creek; William Bale, John McPherson, J. E. Gonell and others followed in 1865, during which year Galatia Sprague, R. Mat. Johnston, John Gilliland, Mathew Rule and others settled Brown's Creek. In 1866 John Burnett, Nat. Rich and others settled on the South Arkansas, near Poncha Springs." In that year the county seat was removed from Oro City in California Gulch to Dayton, near the upper of the Twin Lakes. The county commissioners, composed of Peter Caruth, William Bale and George Leonhardy, laid out some important wagon roads which afforded better communication between the northern and southern parts of the county. "In the spring of 1868, R. B. Newitt took up a ranch on the divide near the head of Trout creek, which soon became known as 'Chubb's ranch,' and was the favorite stopping place for all coming from Denver and Colorado Springs into the valley of the Arkansas. In the same year Charles Nachtrieb, living on Chalk creek, built a grist mill, which for a time was fully supplied with wheat grown on the neighboring ranches."

Meanwhile Granite had become a strong settlement, while the other formerly prominent points had retrograded through loss of population. It still had fair placer grounds, and some excitement had been raised by the discovery and opening of free gold quartz, which at the surface gave fine promise of great yields. Several mills were built to crush these decompositions, but as depth was gained the free milling products were displaced by ores of a refractory nature, and as the processes employed were unequal to handling them, they were gradually abandoned. But the population had become strong enough to warrant the removal of the county seat from Dayton to that point, which was accomplished by vote in 1868. "The first meeting of the board of commissioners was held at the new county seat October 8th, Peter Caruth being chairman, Walter H. Jones and J. G. Ehrhart members, and Thomas Keyes, clerk and recorder." Mines or lodes were located on Chalk creek as early as 1872, but no systematic mining was done until several years afterward. The country being well adapted to stock raising, the valleys and hills were covered with cattle. But this industry long ago disappeared. The following tragic incident related by Emerson, was one of the most exciting events that occurred in the upper Arkansas, between 1860 and the rise of Leadville in 1879: "The numerous streams coming into the Arkansas from the west afforded abundant water for irrigation, but early in the spring of 1874, a difficulty arose in regard to water and certain ditches from Brown creek, that resulted in the killing of George Harrington, a ranchman, and a neighbor, Elijah Gibbs, with whom he had had a dispute the day before, was arrested

and tried for the murder, but acquitted, there being no evidence against him, the trial taking place in Denver. After he had returned to his ranch in the fall of 1874, an attempt was made to arrest and lynch him, which resulted in his killing three of the party making the attempt. A safety committee, so-called, was soon after organized and several parties were ordered to leave the county. Judge E. F. Dyer, then county and probate judge, but acting as a justice of the peace, upon complaint being made before him, issued warrants for the arrest of certain of this committee. In obedience to the summons, they, with associates, appeared at Granite for trial. They were heavily armed, the sheriff claiming his inability to disarm them, and after the dismissal of the case on the morning of July 3rd, 1875, Judge Dyer was brutally assassinated, shot dead in the court room. The assassins escaped, and but little effort was made to discover or arrest them."

In the course of our general history of Colorado, mention has been made of the fact that large bodies of Indians made a hunting ground and favorite retreat of this region. They were not only secure from attack by their enemies, but game being abundant and grazing excellent, it assured support for themselves and ponies. There were buffalo, elk, mountain sheep, deer, game birds and other sources of food supply. When the white hordes came to dig for gold, both Indians and game fled to the parks and valleys to the westward.

During the first ten years of occupancy, a number of log school houses were built, and schools established therein, but there were no churches, mainly because there were very few women in that region to stimulate religious fervor and spread the gospel. Services were held occasionally in the school buildings, and in the log cabins of the settlers. With the opening of the mineral deposits in 1878-79, a wonderful revival took place, the principal details of which have been set forth in preceding volumes. Many new towns were founded in the valley, both as the result of mining and the building of railways. The records of the county clerk's office show the following:

Bullion, was established May 26th, 1879; laid off by A. T. Ryan, Wm. A. Hawkins and C. A. Hawkins, on the South Arkansas. It was simply a town plat without a town.

Cleora, April 1st, 1879, by Alden Speare, on the Arkansas. West Cleora was laid off by J. E. Gorrell, June 5th, 1879.

Poncha Springs, July 3rd, 1879, by Thomas Atwood, on the South Arkansas; plat filed July 6th, 1880, by James P. True.

Maysville, October 20th, 1879, by Thomas Atwood, for Miner, Crane & Co.

Buena Vista, October 4th, 1879, by W. Marsh Kasson, president, for the Buena Vista Land Company, at the confluence of Cottonwood creek and the Arkansas river.

Alpine, in 1877, by J. A. J. Chapman and J. K. Riggins, and the Furnace addition by Harriett E. Chapman and Mary J. Riggins, March 9th, 1880; the Placer addition three days later, by Scott L. Land, agent for the East Alpine Placer company.

Salida, August 12th, 1880, by A. C. Hunt; plat recorded September 21st.

Hancock, July 22nd, 1881 (corrected plat), located on the South Fork of Chalk creek.

Nathrop, in 1880, recorded August 12th, 1881; laid off by Charles Nachtrieb, on the Arkansas river.

Clifton, July 1st, 1880, surveyed by F. P. Lord; on the North Fork of the South Arkansas.

Granite, surveyed in 1876, by W. H. Bradt; recorded February 17th, 1883; at the mouth of Cache creek.

Junction City, now known as Garfield, August 15th, 1883; filed November 13th, 1883; near the head of the South Arkansas.



DB Buchanan

St. Elmo, located first as Forest City, December 27th, 1880; at the confluence of the North and South Forks of Chalk Creek.

Arborville, later known as Conrow, was laid off by A. Arbor.

Monarch, Hill Top, Romley, Brown's Cañon, Magee, Schwanders', Princetown, Riverside, Calumet, Kraft, Centerville, Haywood, Cottonwood Springs, Dolomite, Hummel, Vicksburg, and Winfield, chiefly small stations, complete the town nomenclature of the county. Monarch, however, was and still is a considerable center of gold and silver mining.

Buena Vista occupies a beautiful site, and is a well-built, substantial mountain metropolis, surrounded by magnificent scenery, twenty-six miles north of Salida, and thirty-six south of Leadville; the center of three railroads—the Denver & Rio Grande, Denver & South Park and the Colorado Midland. It was incorporated in October, 1879, and Mr. R. Linderman (now county judge) was its first mayor. *The landscape views of this valley are heightened by the series of collegiately christened peaks, mentioned near the beginning of this chapter. The climate in summer is mild, bracing, and, as Governor Gilpin would say, "delicious," well suited to the rapid recuperation of invalids whose ailments require altitude, with a pure, well-tempered atmosphere, while the winters here are much less rigorous than at Leadville and beyond. Some excellent mining districts are in the near vicinity and contribute to its trade and prosperity. Its growth and advancement were fostered by the land company which founded it. The one principal street, on which are the hotels and business houses, with many fine dwellings, mostly of brick, is lined with shade trees, watered by little rivulets alongside to freshen and advance their growth. While it is simply a railroad town, the terminus of the South Park, it was a pretty rough border settlement, infested by gamblers, confidence men, and desperadoes, who made it a place to be avoided by reputable people, but all these elements drifted away in due course, leaving the law-abiding citizens to build it into one of the handsomest of our mountain towns, and verify its name—"Beautiful View." It has a fine brick school house built at a cost of \$15,000, and five churches erected by the Methodists, Congregationalists, Christians, Episcopalians and Catholics. A system of gravity water works was constructed in 1882-83 at a cost of \$35,000 under the mayoralty of Mr. J. E. Cole. The water is fresh, pure and cool from Cottonwood creek, where at a point about one and a half miles from the town a bountiful supply for all purposes is obtained. The fire department consists of the De Remer Hook & Ladder Co., and the Buena Vista Hose Co. Theodore Matzen is chief of the department. The Masons, Odd Fellows, A. O. U. W., G. A. R. and Modern Woodmen have organizations and lodges. The court house and jail, costing about \$65,000, two-story brick buildings, were erected in 1882. They are surrounded by shaded, well-kept lawns. The Seventh General Assembly appropriated \$100,000 for a state reformatory to be built here, the town donating a large tract of land valued at about \$15,000. The work was commenced and temporary buildings entered upon, but as there was not sufficient money in the state treasury to meet the appropriation, work was suspended, but afterward resumed and the quarters completed.

Newspapers.—The "Herald" was founded in 1881 by W. R. Logan, A. R. Kenney and A. L. Crossan; but finally became the property of Mr. Kennedy, who sold to D. M. Jones, January 1st, 1891. The "Democrat," established by John Cheeley almost simultaneously with the "Herald," was soon afterward sold to a stock company, with E. B. Jones, manager. In 1883, George Newland bought the paper and the following year sold to W. R. Logan. The Chaffee County "Times," by P. A. Leonard, was the first newspaper in the town; Mrs. Agnes Leonard Hill,

* The tract on which Buena Vista stands was first located as a ranch claim by Mrs. Alsina M. W. Dearheimer, who built the first house in that section. It was first named Grand View.

well known in western journalism, contributing much to its fame and large circulation.

Banks.—Hiller, Hallock & Co. were the first bankers here. The Bank of Buena Vista was incorporated December 1st, 1890, but had been previously conducted as a private bank by R. W. Hockaday and C. L. Graves, who sold to George C. Wallace, president, and A. C. Wallace, cashier, in December, 1890. This is the only bank in the place.

The pioneers of Buena Vista were Frank Loan and Andrew Bard, who located ranches there in 1864, and cultivated them. The town site occupies a part of Loan's ranch. Among the early settlers in the town were James Mahon, James McPhelémy, the first postmaster, G. D. Merriam, J. E. Cole, J. H. Johnston, John Mear, L. H. Waters, W. R. Logan, John Cheeley, P. A. Leonard, Miss Alice McPhelémy, the first school teacher, Dr. A. E. Wright. George K. Hartenstein, who acquired much wealth from the Leadville mines, expended about \$50,000 on a hotel at Cottonwood Springs, which was destroyed by fire. Alice, daughter of Frank Loan, is said to have been the first child born at Buena Vista. E. B. Bray, Josiah Bray, John Thompson, John J. Flannagan, J. F. Erdlen, James E. Flannagan, C. S. Libby, Rev. Father Dyer, the Peter Cartwright of the Rocky Mountains, Fathers Cahill and Cassedy, Rev. J. McDade, Rev. John Gilliland, Rev. Delong, and Mrs. Mellen, the noted lady prospector, were also among the early residents.

The Buena Vista Hot Springs, are situated six miles west of the Capital town, (now owned by the J. A. Chain estate), at the gateway to Cottonwood Cañon, in as pretty and inviting a nook as could well be conceived. The water flows from the interior of the mountain and is always hot. There are several springs, but only two have been improved. There is a good hotel and bathing house. These are among the best medicinal springs of our state, considered a specific for catarrhal, rheumatic and other ailments. They were located by George K. Waite, and by him sold to Rev. J. A. Adams and Mrs. J. A. D. Adams, in November, 1878. Later on a half interest was purchased by Mr. George K. Hartenstein. They expended large sums in improvements, building a fine hotel and accommodations for invalids. The Haywood Hot springs, about nine miles south of Buena Vista, possess similar properties. Cottonwood lake, eleven miles west of the town, is a favorite resort. Twenty-five miles to the northwest are the celebrated Twin Lakes, of Lake county.

Salida.—This flourishing town is the entrepot to the Marshall Pass by the Gunnison and Grand Junction divisions of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad (narrow gauge line), where the Arkansas valley opens out broadly from the long, narrow defile of the Grand Cañon of the Arkansas, whose lofty frowning walls leave just sufficient room for a single line of railway. At this point the valley inclines to the northward along the base of the Continental Divide, the route thereto from Cañon City up through that wondrous awe-inspiring picture of nature's handiwork, plowed, worn and smoothly polished by slowly moving glaciers, thousands of years ago, forms the gateway to all the occupied and unoccupied regions beyond. Salida is the station whence radiate the main line and several branches of the Denver & Rio Grande railway, the first extending northwesterly to Leadville, thence through Tennessee Pass by a long tunnel to the Eagle river, thence to Glenwood Springs and Grand Junction, with a branch to Aspen from Glenwood; the second south via Poncha Pass, thence northwesterly over Marshall Pass to Gunnison, Montrose and Grand Junction; the third via Villa Grove, southwesterly to Alamosa, Espanola and Santa Fé, and the southwestern system of lines, with a branch to Del Norte and Creede. There is also a short branch to the mining district called Monarch. It will thus be seen that Salida is, in these and some other respects, the most important station between Pueblo and the western line of our state. In the fall of 1890 the Rio Grande company completed its standard gauge system by laying a third rail from Denver to Grand Junction via Leadville,

the Eagle and the Grand rivers, when that was made the main direct line to Salt Lake. But the old narrow gauge route via Marshall Pass was neither changed nor abandoned. Tourists traveling for pleasure to Utah and California are given their choice of routes, and those from the Pacific the same. The change from standard to narrow gauge cars, and vice versa, is made at Salida. The scenic advantages of both lines are about equal, alike marvelously interesting and enjoyable.

Salida is the most important station on the line between Pueblo and Grand Junction, for the reasons given. It is the general transfer and distributing point, and while Leadville is several times larger, and furnishes a large traffic, its relations are of an entirely different character. The round houses, repair shops and division offices are at Salida. It is 217 miles from Denver, via Pueblo and Cañon City, and 28 miles south of Buena Vista. By the recently opened short line from Villa Grove to Alamosa, Salida is connected with Del Norte, Creede, Durango, Silverton and all the San Juan region. It is a well built town, largely of brick and stone, and enjoys much business activity, owing to its peculiar advantages as a railway center. A large and very fine hospital has been built there by the railway company, chiefly for the use of its employés. It has a superb hotel at the station, elegantly fitted up and appointed. The valley is exceedingly fertile, producing grain, grasses and vegetables in great abundance. The railway company occupy all the space with their net work of tracks, and numerous buildings, from the eastern shore of the river back to the bluffs. The town itself is situated on a beautiful slope under the shadow of the mountains on the western side.

The old town of Cleora, in which the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé company is said to have been interested, one and a half miles below Salida, was founded in 1878, by parties connected with the company just named, upon the expectation that W. B. Strong, and not General Palmer, would build the railway through the Grand Cañon. Therefore they secured the land and laid out a town site which they named Cleora, in honor of the daughter of William Bale, one of the oldest residents and ranchmen in that section, and the proprietor of the stage station used by Barlow, Sanderson & Co. It grew quite rapidly during 1879, and was the supply point for a number of mining camps located about the head waters of the South Arkansas, and the Tomichi in Gunnison county. But when the possession of the Grand Cañon was granted to the D. & R. G. company they crushed out Cleora by building Salida. Among the pioneer settlers here were ex-State Senator J. H. Stead, J. P. Smith, W. W. Roller, E. H. Webb, Capt. J. T. Blake, O. V. Wilson, L. W. Craig, D. H. Craig, W. E. Roberson, M. R. Moore, R. Devereaux, F. O. Stead, J. B. Brown, J. A. Israel, Wilbur Hartzell, Charles Hartzell, Charles Hawkins, George McGovern (from Silver Cliff, who became mayor in 1888), and J. Gillett, also from Silver Cliff, who was elected mayor in 1890. The town was incorporated in 1880, and the following were the first city officials:

Mayor, J. E. McIntyre; trustees, Rodney Wyman, W. F. Galbraith, O. V. Wilson and R. Devereaux; treasurer, L. W. Craig; clerk, Robert Hallock; police magistrate, W. A. Hawkins; marshal, James Meadows.

Newspapers.—The "Mail" was started June 5th, 1880, by Henry C. Olney and M. R. Moore, simultaneously with the town, printed on type formerly used by the Cleora "Journal," of which L. C. McKenney had been the editor. Two years later Moore became sole proprietor. The Maysville "Miner," edited by J. S. Painter, was moved to Salida, and the name changed to the "Sentinel." It was absorbed by the "Mail" in 1884. In August, 1883, Moore sold to W. W. Wallace. Various other changes occurred and, March, 17th, 1890, Mr. Erdlen became proprietor, with M. D. Sneider as editor. The "Mail" was issued as a daily from 1882 to January 17th, 1885, when it became a semi-weekly. The next important journalistic venture at Salida was the founding of the Daily "News" by W. B. McKinney in 1883. He had edited the Silver Cliff "Prospect" in the more prosperous days of Custer

county. He sold the "News" to A. R. Pelton, and then engaged in journalism at Pueblo. Pelton sold to Howard T. Lee. The "Apex" was founded November 5th, 1890, by M. H. Smith and Howard Russell; The "Call" October 4th, 1889, by James B. Simpson, who sold to M. H. Smith, and he to Mark Scott, November 4th, 1890, who changed it to a tri-weekly February 3rd, 1891. The "Frog" and "Ledger" were two other journalistic enterprises, one of which was removed and the other burned out.

Banks.—The Chaffee County Bank was established in 1880 by W. E. Robertson and Robert A. Bain, since deceased. Mr. Robertson is now sole proprietor and manager. It is the oldest financial institution in the place. The First National Bank of Salida was founded January 2nd, 1890, L. W. Craig, president; E. B. Jones, vice-president, and F. O. Stead, cashier. The only change since made was the election of J. B. Bowne as vice-president; the capital is \$50,000. The Continental Divide Bank was opened in 1885 by L. W. and D. H. Craig, who went out of business December 31st, 1889.

The Edison Electric Light company erected a plant here in December, 1887, at a cost of \$30,000, which has since been materially enlarged. Mayor George W. McGovern is the manager. There are 20 arc lights of 2,000 candle power, for the streets, 13 for commercial uses, and 900 incandescent lamps for private illumination, and at this writing the company is prepared to add 900 more. The water-works system was built by the city in 1882, at a cost of \$30,000, and \$20,000 has since been expended in further improvements. The supply is taken from a large reservoir above the city, which is fed by springs. The place has been visited by three quite destructive fires, but is now better prepared to meet and check the spread of such disasters by the organization of an excellent volunteer fire department.

Churches.—The Presbyterians, Methodists, Episcopalians, Baptists, Christians and Catholics have church buildings. The Rev. C. A. Brooks, presiding elder of the M. E. church for western Colorado, and who preached in the Wet Mountain valley twenty years ago, resides in Salida. The secret societies are represented by lodges of Free Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Knights of Labor, A. O. U. W., G. A. R., Modern Woodmen and several orders of Railway men. The Opera House built by a stock company in 1888-89, at a cost of \$30,000, is one of the prettiest and most commodious in the state, 75x100 feet, of brick, with a stage of 35x47 feet, and a finely appointed auditorium with a seating capacity of 800.

The Salida Gun Club is one of the most famous organizations of its class in the west, embracing a number of splendid marksmen, who have won laurels in many sharp contests with other expert clubs. Mr. A. R. Rose is the president; J. A. Leheritter, secretary, and E. H. Wheeler, treasurer.

The Presbyterian Academy was incorporated June 2nd, 1884, by William Van Every, E. H. Webb, J. E. Cole, Samuel Harsh, N. H. Twitchell, A. C. Hunt, S. B. Westerfield, J. L. McNeil, T. H. Thomas, W. W. Roller, B. H. D. Reamer and J. P. Smith. Capt. John T. Blake donated ten acres of ground in the southern part of the town. One wing of the building was erected in 1886, when State Senator Stead was president of the board. It is of brick, and the property is now valued at \$12,000. This Academy together with the excellent system of public schools, and fine church buildings, the general character of the business houses, the intelligence of the people and the picturesque beauty of its situation all combine to make it an attractive point for settlement. It is further supported by numerous mining districts, and besides, what few mountain towns can boast, a productive agricultural valley. The streets are shaded, there are many emerald lawns, beautiful private residences, and at night is brilliantly illuminated by electric lights. It is not booming upon real estate speculation, but growing steadily.

Poncha Hot Springs, located in Poncha Pass, on the Salt Lake division of the

Rio Grande railway, five miles southwest of Salida, are among the most noted of all the curative waters in Colorado. For centuries, perhaps, anterior to our settlement of the country, the mountain Indians made it one of their chief resorts for relief from cutaneous, rheumatic and other ailments. There are ninety-nine of these springs, and many forms of disease yield readily to the use of their waters, by internal and external application. Valuable improvements have been made here by the erection of bath houses, a large hotel and a number of cottages. They are perched high up on the mountain side, where the air is pure and bracing, the slopes covered with pine timber, and whence magnificent views of the valley below and vast ranges of snow clad mountains in the distance are obtained. The analyses of the waters indicate close resemblance to those of the Arkansas Hot Springs, and it is undoubtedly true that they are even more valuable for the treatment of various diseases.

For several years after the general revival of the mining industry on the upper Arkansas in 1879, Chaffee county was a large producer of minerals, from a number of well worked deposits located in the various districts. While the ardor which prevailed from 1879 to 1885 has somewhat subsided, much work is still being done, and material consignments of valuable ores are sent to the smelting centers. It is also extremely rich in iron ores, marble and stone. On the Monarch branch of the Rio Grande road, west of Salida, are the mining towns of Maysville, Arbourville, Garfield and Monarch, the latter the principal point and center of activity. In 1882 Maysville was the largest town in the county. "The town site," says Emerson, "was taken up some years prior to the discovery of mineral, by Amasa Feathers, as a stock ranch, located at the junction of the North Fork with the South Arkansas." Two smelters and some mills were built there. In 1881 it had a population of about 1,000, good hotels, newspapers, and a considerable trade. At the present time it is only a small hamlet. Arbourville is scarcely more than a name. Garfield, formerly known as Junction City, is situated on the Monarch Pass toll road, one and a half miles above Arbourville, and being near the valuable mines of Middle Fork and Taylor Gulch, was at one time a busy place but is now, like so many contemporaneous towns, fallen into decline. But eight to ten years ago some great mining operations were carried on in the neighborhood, for example in the Tiger and Columbus mines. Monarch, first known as Chaffee City, one and a half miles above Junction City, on the South Fork, was made famous by the opening of the Monarch and other mines. The Monarch was discovered in 1878 and in the following year was sold to an eastern company which developed it, extracting large quantities of good ore, which in general characteristics closely resembled the carbonate ores of Leadville. The Smith & Grey group was also extensively operated; the Madonna, Silent Friend, Eclipse and others have been large producers, and still are capable of yielding heavily under vigorous and competent management, though the original prestige of the district has not been maintained.

St. Elmo, first named Forest City, another exceedingly brisk and promising mining district during the first five years of its existence, surrounded by productive mineral veins and deposits, is four miles above Alpine, on the Denver & South Park railway (narrow gauge) at the junction of Grizzley and Pomeroy Gulches, and the North and South Forks of Chalk creek. In former years the Brittenstein group of lodes or veins, owned by New York capitalists acquired more than local fame. Much St. Louis capital was also invested here. Many extensive tunnel enterprises to penetrate the mountains with the view of striking the ore deposits at considerable depths were inaugurated, and large sums expended upon them, but in most cases the results anticipated were not realized. "The Mary and Pat Murphy mines located on a spur of Chrysolite mountain west of the town were discovered by John Royal and Dr. A. E. Wright in September, 1875, and sold in 1880 to a St. Louis company" became under vigorous management the largest producers in the district, as they

were the most extensively opened. The Alamo, Kaskaskia, Lulu, Comstock, Idlewild, Black Hawk, Livingston, Iron Chest, Mollie, Pinnafore and others, were very prominent from 1880 onward. The town of Tin Cup across the range in Gunnison county, about 15 miles west, receives many of its supplies through St. Elmo. The "Mountaineer" was published several years by Howard Russell; the "Rustler," preceded by the same publisher, was changed to "Mountaineer," after the first issue. The Colorado "Mineral Belt" was a later publication by W. R. Logan.

Trout Creek is another district which gave somewhat brilliant promise in early times, after the discovery of carbonates in Leadville. Old settlers will recognize this as Chubb's Ranch, R. B. Newitt, proprietor, who with others located a number of claims, some of which were productive though none were highly profitable. Nevertheless the Iron Chest, Iron Mask and Iron Heart were united under a corporation with a capital stock of one million dollars. Sand carbonates having been discovered, together with some veins bearing gold quartz, in the height of the prevailing excitement, some extravagant hopes were indulged, which in process of time, by the failure to materialize, were dissipated.

Nathrop is simply a way station on the Rio Grande railway, eight miles below Buena Vista, at the junction of this line with the Denver & South Park extension to Gunnison, but at one time was quite a thriving settlement.

Hortense is a station on the Denver & South Park road, thirteen miles from Buena Vista. It was formerly known as the Chalk Creek Hot Springs. Many years ago Dr. J. G. Stewart appropriated and to some extent improved one of these springs, while Father Dyer, the pioneer Methodist itinerant preacher, took in the upper, subsequently transferring his right, title and interest to D. H. Haywood, who converted his possessions into a fine sanitarium, preferred by many to any other in the county on account of the peculiarly healing qualities of the waters. They are now known as Haywood Springs. In July, 1872, J. A. Merriam and E. W. Keyes, who settled here, discovered and located the Hortense mine on Mount Princeton, and worked it for some time with encouraging results. The Chalk Creek mining district was organized the same year. The Hortense was sold to a New York company, Henry Altman, managing director, and Eugene H. Teats, formerly of Gilpin county, superintendent. This was materially successful for some years, then from various causes was shut down. It is still regarded as one of the better mines of the county.

Alpine, as its name implies, is the highest station on the Denver & South Park railway, 22 miles from Buena Vista, in the cañon of Chalk creek, 12 miles from the Arkansas river, and hemmed in on all sides by tremendous peaks—Princeton on the northeast, and on the south and west, Mount Antero and Boulder mountain. It never was a large place, and is only a way station now, but it was a mining camp of some importance ten years ago, with smelters, a bank, newspaper, hotels, business houses, saloons, etc. A great many mines were located, partially prospected and some fairly well developed, but most of the productive ones were situated nearer other towns on the belt line than this, hence its primal glory did not long outlive the first days of excitement.

Romley is a shipping point for the Mary Murphy mine. Hancock is a small mining camp a little south of Romley. Along the north, middle and south Cottonwood are a number of mining properties, but mostly undeveloped. The Cora Belle company have recently built a concentrating mill for their mines on Fox mountain. A number of locations have been made in Dolomite district east of Buena Vista.

Some very extensive deposits of fine white statuary and variegated marbles have been located and partly opened near Calumet, and also at Garfield. Calumet is an iron mining camp, where there are vast beds of rich magnetic ores, whence the Colorado Coal and Iron company obtain their supplies. Some of the granite used

in the Kansas Capitol building at Topeka was taken from quarries near Buena Vista. It is said by Denver builders that the lime produced near Salida is the finest they have ever used, and vast quantities of the stone are burned and shipped to various points in the state. This region is also a large producer of charcoal. Thus it will be observed that the resources and industries of Chaffee county are wonderfully diversified and very extensive. Along the Arkansas valley are the placer mines of gold, hay and gardening ranches, while in the mountainous districts are veins containing gold, silver and lead; near the great shipping point at Salida, iron and marble and stone; near Buena Vista almost innumerable hot mineral springs. While as a gold and silver mining county it has not equaled its neighbor, Lake, in productiveness, there are vast undeveloped mineral treasures awaiting patient capital and labor.

By the census of 1890 the school population of Chaffee county was 1,609, with 26 districts, and 27 school houses, with a valuation of \$49,325. Forty-four were enrolled in the high school; 573 in the graded, and 504 in the ungraded schools, making a total of 1,121, with an average daily attendance of 747. Fourteen teachers were employed in the graded schools and 33 in the ungraded.

Following were the county officials for 1890-91: Commissioners, C. S. Elliott, A. H. Wade and W. D. White; sheriff, Hugh Crymble; clerk, E. G. Bettis; treasurer, J. M. Bonney; county judge, R. Linderman; assessor, C. H. Holt; coroner, Dr. E. W. Martin; superintendent of schools, Lee Champion; surveyor, H. J. Van Wetering; clerk of the district court, L. P. Rudolph.

The assessed valuation of taxable property in 1879, the year of organization, was \$399,944. In 1890 it was \$3,689,358.40.

CHEYENNE COUNTY.

AN OLD INDIAN HUNTING GROUND—ALSO ONE OF THE EARLIER STAGE ROUTES TO PIKE'S PEAK—WARS WITH THE INDIANS—A FINE STOCK-GROWING REGION—EXPERIMENTS WITH ARTESIAN WELLS—THE KILLING OF JOSEPH MCLANE BY UTE INDIANS—FIRST SETTLERS—RESOURCES.

This county, which takes its name from the Cheyenne Indians who made a part of that section one of their principal rendezvous in the years anterior and subsequent to the settlement of Colorado, and with their confederates, the Arapahoes, owned or claimed most of the plains east of the mountains and west of Kansas, was organized by an act of the General Assembly, approved April 11th, 1889. Its territory was segregated from the southeastern part of Elbert and the northern part of Bent counties. It is bounded on the north by Kit Carson, south by Kiowa, east by the state of Kansas and west by Lincoln. Its area is 1,800 square miles, and by the census of 1890 its population was 534.

The county seat is located at Cheyenne Wells, one of the older towns on the Kansas Pacific railway, west of Kansas. The building of this thoroughfare in 1870 greatly stimulated its growth, by making it an important station for the shipment of cattle, wool and sheep. Back in territorial times the Cheyennes, Arapahoes and Kiowas frequently made that region extremely perilous to white settlers and travelers. Raids came often, and many a pioneer lost his life in bloody encounters. Cheyenne Wells was a station on the overland stage line, then known as the "Smoky Hill route." It is situated in the eastern part of the county, is the

principal town and general headquarters for stockmen, wool growers, farmers and traders. The entire length of the county from east to west is traversed by the Kansas Pacific railway, the second rapid transit line built in Colorado (completed to Denver August 15th, 1870), and the southeastern part by the Big Sandy and Rush creeks, both fed by numerous small tributaries. The famous Smoky Hills, rendered historic by the fact of their having been the main headquarters of hostile Indians, lie in the northeastern portion, extending into Kansas. It was there that many parties of gold hunters in 1859 and subsequent years were attacked and roughly handled by savages. The first Pike's Peak stage and freight lines came to Denver by that route, starting from Leavenworth, and some years later it was occupied by the "Butterfield Overland Dispatch." From these bluffs or hills, the Indians sent out war parties that desolated the border, intercepted and destroyed stages and freight trains, burnt ranches and stations, and killed all companies of white men that were not too strong for them. All the surviving settlers of the period still cherish lively remembrances of that noted camping ground, and the men who built the Kansas Pacific road also have occasion to remember the fierce assaults made on them from the same quarter.

For more than thirty years the tract embraced by Cheyenne county, and indeed the entire eastern border, has been a feeding ground for great herds of cattle. In none of the counties organized upon that strip, until recent years, has any considerable attention been given to agriculture. Cattle and wool growing were enormously profitable in favorable seasons. The difficulty and expense of providing irrigating canals, since there are no large water courses, deterred such as may have been inclined to farming, hence the region has never been thickly populated, and has always been dominated by the grazing interests.

In August, 1882, an attempt was made to discover and utilize the underflow of the plains by sinking artesian wells, Senator N. P. Hill having obtained from congress an appropriation to defray the cost of certain experiments in that direction. The first well was bored near Fort Lyon, in Bent county, and the second at Akron, the present capital of Washington county. A digest of the proceedings at the latter place appears in the history of that county. Both failed to accomplish the end in view. On the 17th of June, 1883, the derrick, tools, etc., were removed from Akron to Cheyenne Wells, where the third and final test was made. By this time only a small part of the appropriation remained, but the drilling began, and, September 1st, following, a vein of water was opened at a depth of 250 feet. The pressure was quite strong, but, in the end, this likewise proved a failure, and like the others was abandoned. Nevertheless, it went far enough to demonstrate the existence of a large deposit of water. It is now being used by the Union Pacific railway company to supply its locomotives, and in addition furnishes water for the town. This well was put down 1,700 feet, and at 750 feet a powerful flow of natural gas was produced. Soon after the completion of the Kansas Pacific road, in 1870, Gen. W. J. Palmer, who superintended its construction from Kit Carson to Denver, undertook to find artesian water at Arapahoe station, and, though a well was sunk to a depth of 600 feet, his object was not attained.

The assessment roll for 1890, the first year after its creation, shows better than any other record the internal resources and principal revenues of Cheyenne county. Only 1,551 acres of agricultural land were returned, valued at \$3,190; but of grazing lands there were 572,930 acres, valued at \$861,610. The value of the improvements on private lands was placed at \$2,555, and on the public lands at \$5,500. Of live stock the following were listed: Horses 276, mules 21, cattle 5,892 and sheep 6,220. The total assessed valuation of taxable property in the county for that year was \$1,590,218.86, of which the greater part was in grazing lands. This report shows that but little land has been cultivated, and as no large irrigating ditches have been dug, the few farmers rely wholly upon natural rainfalls for maturing their crops.



In 1890 the wool clip was estimated at 95,000 pounds. Again, more than half the population is in Cheyenne Wells, where the Kansas Pacific road, two years ago, moved its division headquarters, consolidating Hugo and Wallace stations at this point. Kit Carson, another station on that line to the west, is the only other considerable settlement, with about 150 inhabitants. In 1869-70, however, Carson was a great trading and shipping point, containing 1,500 to 2,000 people.

In the summer of 1878 a band of Ute Indians under Chief Shawano, while hunting in this region, killed Mr. Joseph McLane (July 30th), a brother of Mr. L. N. McLane, now, and for many years, a resident of Cheyenne Wells. There were 500 Indians and 250 warriors in the band. Why they killed him, if for any special reason, is not known. Three different searches for the body were made, covering a period of three years, extending between the K. P. R. R. and the Arickaree, all led by Mr. L. N. McLane and conducted at his expense. The government furnished a detachment of troops, which was accompanied by 25 range riders. A vast region of country was traversed, but the remains were not found until the winter of 1881. It was one of the sensational mysteries of the period. The columns of the state newspapers gave all manner of reports and conjectures and much bitterness against the Utes grew out of the tragedy. In 1888, when the country came to be settled by immigrants, near the place where McLane was killed were found several trinkets, consisting of a gold ring, shirt stud, and several pieces of coin. All the circumstances indicated that a sharp running fight occurred, and that McLane, after being mortally wounded, had ridden away from his assailants on a fleet horse and concealed himself so completely that they never found him. It was also believed that two Indian warriors were killed by him, as several of the tribe subsequently acknowledged that two were missing and could not be found.

The officers for Cheyenne county in 1890-91 were, clerk, W. L. Patchen; treasurer, J. W. Lamb; county judge, Robert H. Sheets; assessor, I. F. Jones; sheriff, C. E. Farnsworth; coroner, Mervin Pinkerton; superintendent of schools, S. C. Perry; surveyor, F. W. Steel; clerk of the district court, Henry Eyler; commissioners, Lewis N. McLane, Joseph O. Dostal, and Ernest Bartels. Most of these were the first officers of the county appointed by Governor Cooper.

The town of Cheyenne Wells was incorporated June 6th, 1890. Its first mayor was John F. Jeffers; trustees, W. L. Patchen, L. N. McLane, L. H. Johnson, Wm. O'Brien, Fred Runeer, and H. S. Hamilton; marshal B. F. Beamer; clerk, C. H. Fairhall; treasurer, J. W. Lamb.

The officers for 1890-91 were, mayor (pro tempore), Charles H. Norman; trustees, C. E. Farnsworth, M. P. Trumbor, P. Hastings and J. W. Fuller; marshal, B. F. Beamer; clerk, W. L. Patchen; treasurer, J. W. Lamb.

The county has a fine court house, built at a cost of \$12,000. According to the census of 1890, the total school population of the county was 137, with an enrollment of 127, and an average daily attendance of 46. There were seven districts and four school houses; value of school property, \$42,000, which shows that while the population is sparse, the people have been remarkably liberal in expenditures for educational purposes. The county has no debt.

In 1888 excellent crops were raised without irrigation, but in 1889-90 rain-falls were infrequent, and, in consequence, the crops failed to mature. With abundant water, vast areas of land now devoted to grazing might be rendered very productive, but the settlers have no hope of such a consummation, unless it shall be accomplished by some of the recently invented methods for producing rain by artificial means.

The county seat has one weekly newspaper, the Cheyenne "Republican," edited by Mr. T. W. Vanderveer. The first modern houses were built by the R. R. company in 1869. One of the oldest settlers is Lewis N. McLane, who came there from Erie, Pa., in 1869, when only 18 years of age, commenced work for the K. P.

R. R. Co. as a telegraph operator and served as advance operator while the road was being extended from Sheridan to Denver. In those days, as we have indicated, and for some years afterward, it was necessary to place military guards at the station houses, and send out detachments of troops to protect the working forces. Mr. McLane was permanently located at Cheyenne Wells in 1870, and remained a trusted employé of the road until the division headquarters were moved to that place in the spring of 1890. For the past fifteen years he has been interested in cattle and mining.

Mr. Wm. O'Brien, another pioneer, settled there in 1869. His chief business was hunting buffalo, making Kit Carson, Sheridan, Grinnel and Buffalo Park his principal trading points. He afterward managed eating houses for the Kansas Pacific, at Fort Wallace, Hugo, and other points along the line, but finally effected a permanent residence in Cheyenne Wells.

Mr. Ernest Bartels, one of the county commissioners, arrived on the scene among the early immigrants to the Rocky Mountains, and has been almost entirely engaged in raising cattle, sheep and horses. He now has a cattle ranch on the Big Sandy, seven miles southeast of Kit Carson, and is widely known throughout the state. Mr. J. O. Dostal, another of the commissioners, resided in Central City up to 1880, when, owing to ill health in that altitude, he located a sheep ranch on the Big Sandy near Aroya (now in Cheyenne county) where he has since resided. He is a careful business man, and by his industry and thrift has made a modest fortune. Having known him many years, the author may speak of him as a man of sterling qualities, honest, candid and upright.

CONEJOS COUNTY.

THIS IS HISTORIC GROUND—ROMANTIC AND THRILLING INCIDENTS—AN OLD SPANISH GRANT OF 1842—AMUSING RECORD OF ORIGINAL LOCATION—COLONIZED IN 1854 BY LAFAYETTE HEAD—BIOGRAPHY OF MR. HEAD—A LIFE FILLED WITH ADVENTURE—PROGRESS OF HIS COLONY—WARS WITH THE UTEs—A REMARKABLE INDIAN TRADITION OF THE DELUGE—PIKE'S OLD STOCKADE—DESCRIPTION OF MEXICAN, AMERICAN AND MORMON TOWNS, AND OF THE SAN LUIS VALLEY—AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES—SOME GREAT CANALS AND FARMS.

The county of Conejos, a Spanish word, pronounced Con-a-hos (Rabbit), as created and defined by an act of the first territorial legislative assembly, approved by Governor William Gilpin, November 1st, 1861, took the name Guadalupe, from the patron Saint of Mexico. By an act approved seven days later, the name was changed to Conejos, and under that title it was somewhat imperfectly organized. Until 1874 it embraced all the extreme southwestern part of Colorado, lying between the Rio Grande river, which divided it from Costilla county on the east, Lake county, which then extended to the Utah line, on the north, and New Mexico on the south. Its original territory extended to the Sierra San Juan, and the Sierra La Plata chains of mountains, covering also the Mesa Verde, the headwaters of the Rio Mancos, Rio La Plata, Rio de las Animas, Rio Grande, Florida, Piedras, San Juan, Blanca, La Jara, Conejos, San Antonio and other streams. But by the demand for the organization of new counties, it has been shorn of the greater part of its primal vast dimensions. It is now bounded on the north by Rio Grande and Costilla, south by New Mexico, west by Archuleta and east by Costilla. Its present area is 1,200

square miles, and by the census of 1890 its population was 7,193, an increase of 1,588 during the preceding decade. As the first definitive settlements in Colorado were made in Costilla and Conejos counties, then parts of Taos county, New Mexico (in Costilla in 1849 and in Conejos, 1854), it is important to trace their origin. The partial colonization of Costilla has been set forth in our third volume, page 328.

A considerable part of Conejos county lying in the San Luis valley or park was granted to Jose Maria Martinez and Antonio Martinez of El Rito, Rio Arriba county, New Mexico, and Julian Gallegos and Seledon Valdez of Taos, October 12th, 1842. A few settlers came, but were frightened away by the active hostility of the Indians; hence no permanent improvements were made. The boundaries of this old Mexican grant are thus somewhat vaguely described in the original document now on file in the office of the Surveyor-General of Colorado, at Denver:—"On the north by La Garita Hill, on the south by the San Antonio Mountain, on the east by the Rio Del Norte, and on the west by the timbered mountain *embraced by the tract.*" Then follows an account of how the lands were allotted to the original colonists, in these words:—"By measuring off to them the planting lots from the plateau Bend, there fell to each one of the settlers 200 varas in a straight line from the San Antonio river and its adjoining hills and its margins, to the La Jara river inclusive, there being eighty-four families, a surplus in the upper portion toward the cañon of said river remaining for settlement of others, from where the two separate upward, and in the lower portion from the bend aforesaid to the Del Norte river, notifying the colonists that the pastures and watering places remain in common as stated, and the roads for entering and leaving the town shall remain open and free wherever they may be, without anyone being authorized to obstruct them. And, be it known henceforth, that Messrs. Antonio Martinez and Julian Gallegos are the privileged individuals, they having obtained the said grant to the land on the Conejos, and they should be treated as they merit. And, in order that all the foregoing may in all times appear, I signed the grant with the witnesses in my attendance, with whom I act by appointment for want of a public or national notary, there being none in this department of New Mexico. To all of which I certify.

(Signed) CORNELIO VIJIL.

Possession of the grant was given as follows, the same being a transcript from the record:

"Cornelio Vijil, first Justice of the Peace of the First Demarcation of Taos, in pursuance of the decree and directions of the Honorable, the prefect of this district, Juan Andres Archuleta, under date of February 23rd, 1842, and which appears in the petition presented by the applicants (Martinez, Gallegos and Valdez), asking that the Conejos river be given in possession to them, and I, the said Justice of the Peace, having proceeded to the tract, in company with the two witnesses in my attendance, who were the citizens, Santiago Martinez and Eugenio Navango, and eighty-three heads of families being present, some of them in person and some by attorney, produced and explained to them their petition, and informed them that to obtain the said land they would have to respect and comply in due legal form with the following conditions."

The conditions were, that they were to occupy and cultivate the lands, raise stock, etc., etc. Failure to do so for a certain number of years would work a forfeiture of their rights.

Then, "All, and each for himself, having heard and accepted the conditions hereinbefore prescribed, they according all unanimously replied that they accepted and comprehended what was required of them, whereupon, I took them by the hand, and declared, in a loud and intelligible voice, that in the name of the Sovereign Constituent Congress of the Union, and without prejudice to the National interest or to those of any third party, I led them over the tract and granted to

them the land; and they plucked up grass, cast stones and exclaimed in voices of gladness, saying: "Long live the Sovereignty of our Mexican Nation!" taking possession of said tract quietly and peaceably without any opposition the boundaries designated to them."

Owing to the lack of proper evidence, when the United States acquired New Mexico, under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, in 1848, this grant was not, nor has it since been, confirmed, though several efforts have been made to that end. It covered about one-third of the present valley portion of Conejos county. Much of it has been surveyed, entered and duly paid for by settlers under the laws of the United States, but rights to certain sections are still unsettled, and will probably be brought before the Court of Private Land Claims, established by act of Congress, approved March 3rd, 1891, which met in Denver for organization July 1st, 1891.

While Martinez, Gallegos and Valdez took possession as stated, the Indians, resenting the intrusion upon their cherished hunting and camping grounds, harassed the settlers continually and finally drove them out. Nothing further was done toward peopling this tract until early in 1854, when Major Lafayette Head, who had long been a resident of New Mexico, gathered a colony of about fifty families, and located them on these lands.

Mr. Head was born at Head's Fort (erected by his family as a defense against hostile savages), Howard county, Missouri, ten miles below Booneville, April 19th, 1825. He was educated in the common schools. In August, 1846, at the age of 21, he enlisted as a private in company B, U. S. volunteers, for twelve months, under Colonel Sterling Price, and marched with the command to Santa Fé. At the expiration of his enlistment, he decided to remain in that country; therefore took a clerkship in a store, continuing until February, 1849, when he went to Abiquiu, with a small stock of goods, which he sold at a good profit. In 1850 he was appointed deputy U. S. marshal for the northern district of New Mexico. In 1857 he was elected sheriff of Rio Arriba county, for two years. In 1853, he was elected a representative for that county to the territorial legislature. But a year previous he had been appointed special agent for the Jicarilla Apaches and Capote Utes. In the meantime the little wealth he had accumulated—about \$15,000—had been lost through indorsements for friends; and, having been urged to attempt the colonization of the Martinez grant in the San Luis valley, of which he had received favorable reports, he accepted, and in 1854, collecting some fifty Mexican families, started for the promised land.

They settled on the north side of the Conejos river; organized a community and called it Guadalupe, in honor of "Our Lady of Guadalupe." They built adobe houses and engaged in cultivating the soil, stock raising and so forth. Some of the original band grew faint-hearted and turned back, but their places were filled by others. At one time, however, the colony became reduced to twelve families. They were frequently threatened by Indians, but held firmly to their post. On the 13th of March, 1854, the Utes and Apaches surrounded the town and a lively fight ensued, lasting from just before sunrise until noon, when the savages were driven away. Several of Mr. Head's party were wounded but none killed. The Indians carried off their dead and wounded.

In 1856, Mr. Head was elected to the senate of the New Mexican legislature, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Don Juan Benito Valdez. In 1858, he was re-elected and made president of that body. There were only two American members. In 1859 he was appointed agent for the Tabeguache Utes, which office he retained until 1868. In 1873 he was elected to the council, or senate, of the tenth territorial legislature of Colorado, representing Costilla and Conejos counties. In 1875 he was elected a member of the convention which framed our state constitution. He was appointed on the committees on executive department, on the bill of rights, and to the chairmanship of that on miscellaneous provisions. When the Republican

state convention met in Pueblo to nominate its ticket, he was brought forward as a leading candidate for the governorship, but yielded the place to John L. Routt, and took the office of lieutenant-governor. In the first General Assembly he presided over the Senate. In 1880 he was elected a delegate to the Republican national convention at Chicago, which nominated James A. Garfield, though he voted steadily with the 306 which stood for General Grant, and, in recognition of his steadfast adherence, wears one of the bronze medals issued in commemoration of that event.

Returning to the original subject, it may be stated that the little colony on the Conejos multiplied and prospered during all these years. The men took up farms along the streams, tilled them and soon acquired a comfortable position. Major Head was their leader, counselor and guide, and is so at the present date. Though the region is not thickly populated, it is very fertile and productive.

Since they form a part of the annals of the county, the reader will pardon the intrusion here of certain interesting reminiscences in the Major's experiences with the Indians under his charge.

In 1866 Kaneatche, a war chief of the Utes, upon some trivial pretext, took the war-path with his braves and began depredating upon the property of the dwellers in Las Animas county, killing the people, stealing their stock and subjecting them to all manner of harassments. At length a company of cavalry under Col. Alexander was sent to keep them in check. In the course of operations, Kaneatche challenged Alexander to an open fight, feeling confident that he could whip the soldiers. Alexander replied that he was not there to accept challenges, but to prevent the Indians from molesting the settlers. But the chief, bent upon trying conclusions with the cavalry, finally managed to bring on a conflict, in which, after a sharp battle, he was thoroughly punished for his temerity. After his defeat he passed over into the San Luis valley via Mosca Pass, killing two settlers en route. Things looked ominous of further trouble; therefore, General Kit Carson, then in command at Fort Garland, sent for Major Head to come there and have an understanding with Kaneatche. He obeyed the order, and after many councils succeeded in patching up a peace.

The Tabeguaches, like all other races of people, have a tradition of the Deluge, and, while not in accord with the Scriptural account, is nevertheless quite unique. They believe that the Ark or boat which contained all the people and all the animals to be saved from the universal inundation landed, not on Mount Ararat, but on top of a spur of mountains just back of Palmer lake, 52 miles south of Denver, and that when the waters subsided and the dry land appeared, they departed from the boat and went down upon the plain. There they pitched their tepees, and the animals went with them. In the course of time the warriors went out to explore the country to great distances, leaving an old woman in charge of the settlement. She was extremely cross, high-tempered and irritable, this old woman. One day, while clearing up the camp, preparatory to the return of the warriors, the animals getting in her way and hindering her work, flying into a rage, she brandished her willow broom about so violently and scolded so furiously, the animals became frightened and fled, and that is the reason the Indians have ever since been obliged to hunt them.

Major Head's colony was the only one that succeeded in maintaining a permanent foothold in the San Luis valley. His influence over this people has been almost supreme, and always exerted for whatever he believed to be their best welfare. In the many years he has resided there he has acquired large landed estates. He lives in a large and fine adobe house, which is a veritable palace in its interior furnishings and adornment, the seat of a boundless and refined hospitality. In 1865 he moved from Guadalupe to more elevated ground on the south side of the Conejos river and there built his present home. Others followed and it soon became a center of trade. When in 1862 it was decided to establish a post office in that section,

Major Head was asked what name should be designated, and he answered "Guadalupe," but the post office department, in view of the many places of that name, resolved to call it Conejos, hence the name of the new settlement where the office was permanently located. The original town of Guadalupe remains, and is well inhabited.

In 1851 the Major was united in marriage to Senorita Martina Martinez, with whom he lived in great domestic happiness until her death, November 21st, 1886. Twenty-five years ago, being childless, he adopted a little Mexican girl, then three years old, cared for and educated her at the Sisters' convent in Conejos. Her name was Piedad (piety) Sisneros. She is now 28 years old, and maintains the Major's fine establishment with exalted grace. She has been twice married; the last time to Alfred Nelson, of Swedish birth, the inventor of the famous Nelson knitting machine, from which he acquired a large fortune. He died in Conejos, December 14th, 1888.

Those who have followed the early explorations of the Rocky Mountains, as set forth in our first volume, will remember that toward the close of 1806, Lieutenant Zebulon M. Pike, in the course of his wanderings in search of the sources of certain rivers, passed into the San Luis valley and built a log fort on the Conejos river just above its junction with the Rio Grande, and that he was there captured by Spanish troops and carried off to Santa Fé. Major Head pointed out the exact locality of this fort to the author, at a point east and opposite the recently settled Mormon town of Manassa.* When the Major came into the valley in 1854, he discovered the remains of the fort. The logs were still there but so decayed that they crumbled at the touch. The house, or stockade, was about twenty-five feet square, built close up against a hillside. It was in the usual form of the ordinary log cabin, crowned with a dirt roof. The children of two of the soldiers who were members of the command that captured Lieutenant Pike are still alive. One was Julian Sanchez, of Taos, who moved over to the Culebra and died there; the other, Antonio Domingo Lucero, a drummer boy, whose children now live in the valley.

Among the pioneer hunters and trappers who once made their rendezvous in the Mexican settlements were Bill Williams, Kit Carson, Antoine Lerroux, Charley Autobees, Tom Toben, Uncle Dick Wootten, Col. John M. Francisco, Thomas Boggs and others.

Failing to secure a confirmation of the old Mexican grant, many of the settlers obtained titles to their lands under the laws of the United States. No stirring events transpired in the valley until the arrival at Alamosa of the Denver & Rio Grande railway, July 6th, 1878. Then much activity prevailed, and out of it grew the present wonderful transformation.

Conejos. — This town has been the county seat from the beginning of organization under the statutes of Colorado. There is but one established church, the Catholic, and but one school in the place which is conducted by the Sisters of Loretto. In 1856, at Guadalupe, a small picket house, plastered with adobe, was built for a place of worship. Subsequently, in 1865, a more pretentious structure was erected at Conejos, and a wing of one room attached for school purposes. The Sisters now have a commodious independent academy near the church. Both places have been made attractive by shade trees, lawns and flowers. On nearly all the affluents of the Rio Grande there are several groups of Mexican settlers, engaged in farming and stock raising. There are two or three stores in Conejos, a saloon or two, a flouring mill belonging to Major Head, a blacksmith shop, numerous adobe houses, and the court house, built of a beautiful white sandstone in cubes, a stately and imposing edifice, 42 x 88 feet, the interior finished in polished Texas pine. Its

* On the ranch owned by Judge A. W. McIntire, now governor of Colorado, elected in November, 1894.

cost was \$35,000. It was completed and occupied March 17th, 1891. The architecture of this temple of justice, and interior arrangement and finish, are not surpassed by any similar structure in southwestern Colorado. It is impossible to collect much information of value relating to the foundation of government from the county records, as they were crudely kept in Spanish. But few of the residents were competent to open and keep proper records. They were a simple-minded, mainly uneducated community, isolated from the world and requiring but little government. The officers complied with the laws so far as they comprehended them. By the assistance of the county clerk, Mr. David Frank, two or three old books were fished out of their forgotten hiding places, from which it was discovered that Jesus Maria Velasquez was the probate judge in 1862, but none of the other officers, if they had any, were given. In 1863 the following appears of record: County clerk, Manuel Lucero; sheriff, Miguel Antonio Martinez; treasurer, Jose Gabriel Martinez; chairman of the board of commissioners, Pedro Antonio Lobato.

The officers for 1890-91 were, commissioners, Hipolito Romero, chairman, Joseph F. Thomas, and Benardo Romero; clerk, David Frank; treasurer, Charles Brickenstein; sheriff, J. A. Garcia; county judge, L. M. Peterson; superintendent of schools, L. A. Norland; assessor, S. O. Fletcher; coroner, A. B. Wright.

Guadalupe became an incorporated town by action of the county commissioners, taken July 26th, 1869, upon a memorial from the requisite number of tax-payers. The petition being granted, the following trustees were appointed to serve until the next ensuing election in April, 1870, viz: Lafayette Head, Jose Francisco Martinez, Nemecio Lucero, Diego Martinez and Jose de la Luz Martinez. The limits were embraced within the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 18, township 33 north, range 9 east, New Mexico meridian. The town of Servietta just north of Guadalupe, once the largest in the county, is now but a little hamlet of two or three families. Conejos is not incorporated.

What is known as the San Luis valley or park is now covered by the four counties of Saguache, Rio Grande, Costilla and Conejos. It is of elliptical shape and of great dimensions, lying between, as Governor Gilpin states it, "the Cordillera and the Sierra Mimbres." All the others having been given appropriate consideration and description, it only remains to state that the park was, in remote ages, the bed of a great primeval sea or lake. The plain, as we find it to-day, appears to be almost as level as the surface of still water; and, in looking it over, we wonder how it is possible for water to flow through the great irrigating canals that thread this remarkable valley. Many streams plunge into it from the mountains on all sides, emptying at last into the Rio Grande river, which is the parent stream. The average elevation of the park is 7,500 feet above the sea. It is entirely surrounded by lofty serrated mountain chains, that are crowned by peaks from 13,000 to 14,000 feet in height. These, capped with snow most of the year, present an aspect of sublimity and grandeur which no pen can adequately describe. The Del Norte river takes its rise in the San Juan mountains, near Mineral City, flowing eastward to the base of the mountains and debouching into the plain near the town of Del Norte, pursuing a serpentine course to about the longitudinal center; when it turns to the south, passes into New Mexico and Texas and empties finally into the Gulf of Mexico. Adopting Governor Gilpin's description: "All the streams descending from the enveloping Sierras other than the Alamosa converge into it their tributary waters. On the west come in successively the Pintada, the Rio Gata, the Rio La Jara, the Conejos, the San Antonio, and the Piedras. These streams, six or eight miles apart, parallel, equi-distant, fed by the snows of the Sierra Mimbres, have abundant waters, very fertile areas of land, and all are of the very highest order of beauty. In the immediate vicinity of Fort Garland, the Yuba, the Sangre de Cristo and the Trinchera descend from the mountains, converge, unite a few miles west and, blending with the Trinchera, flow west 24 miles into the Rio

Del Norte. In the serrated rim of the park, as seen from the plain projected against the sky, are discernible seventeen peaks at very equal distance from one another. Each one differs from all the rest in some peculiarity of shape and position. Each one identifies itself by some striking beauty."

The valley we are considering is about 125 miles north by south, and has an average width of about 50 miles. Its loftiest peak, Sierra Blanca, one of the grandest on the continent, standing alone, incomparable, snow-crowned, rises to a height of 14,464 feet. The climate of this region may well be termed salubrious, the air pure and health-giving. The seasons are much like those of Denver and Colorado Springs; warm days in summer, and cool, refreshing nights, while in winter it is somewhat milder than in the places named, notwithstanding the proximity of the snow ranges. The soil is a deep, sandy loam. Prior to the demonstration of its value by the settlers, and the construction of large irrigating canals, the Illinois and Iowa farmer would have regarded it as wholly unfit for cultivation. Yet it has been proven to be as fertile and productive as can be found on the continent. It is the proper application of water, and knowledge of how to till this ground, that have made it so fruitful in crops. It is especially adapted to grasses, wheat, barley, oats, peas, hops and all the hardy vegetables. Much attention has been given to raising potatoes, which return large yields and are of superior quality. Vegetables attain great size; small fruits are prolific and very fine. But little corn is grown. Instead, many tracts are sown broadcast to peas which yield 30 to 60 bushels an acre, the crop used for fattening hogs and found to be an excellent substitute for corn. Hops grow wild in great profusion among the mountain cañons, and a few fields have been cultivated. Immense tracts are devoted to the cereals, others to native and foreign grasses. The success of farming here, as elsewhere in the state, is dependent upon irrigation. Several very extensive canals have been constructed. These are supplemented by about 3,000 flowing artesian wells. In the center and southern part, this underflow is found at about 100 feet; in the northern part at 200 feet. The pressure is sufficient to carry it into dwellings. The first artesian well was sunk by S. P. Hoine, on Empire farm, six miles south of Alamosa, in the winter of 1887, and a fine flow obtained at a depth of 72 feet. It proved a discovery of great importance to all the people of that section, and the example thus set was followed by many others during the winter and all through the year 1888. They range in depth from 55 to 500 feet. "One of the wells, six miles north of Alamosa, in the summer of 1888, tapped a discharge of natural gas which created some excitement." The water is pure and of varying degrees of temperature. Alamosa is furnished with water from several large, freely flowing wells.

Farming.—There are several immense farms in this region, the largest, under the management of Mr. T. C. Henry of Denver, whose local office is directed by Mr. M. B. Colt, at Alamosa. These are the Empire, the San Luis, Excelsior and Mosca farm companies; the Empire Land and Canal Co., and the San Luis Land and Water Co. Something over \$1,500,000 has been invested in these enterprises. The chief influence brought to bear for the reclamation of these arid lands and their conversion into fruitful farms and gardens, now among the most productive in the commonwealth, was the action taken by Mr. Henry of the Colorado Loan and Trust company of Denver, who, realizing the opportunity, began operations there in the fall of 1883, very soon after he became a citizen of Colorado. He had long been a very extensive farmer in Kansas, and had also made a study of irrigation in this state. Knowing that little could be accomplished without large canals, and that the mountain streams afforded an ample supply of water, he first built the Empire canal, next the Del Norte, next the Citizens', all begun in the fall of 1883, and all practically completed during 1884. In the spring of 1884 he opened up what was known as the north side farm of 7,000 acres, under the Del Norte canal



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(for description of which see history of Rio Grande county), and 3,000 acres of the south side under the Citizens' canal. These were the first farming operations on a large scale undertaken in the valley. There were a number of farmers here and there along the water courses, chiefly Mexicans, however, but no extended efforts had been entered upon. In 1888 he and his associates purchased the San Luis canal system, widened and extended it, and made it one of the four large canals. This covers the territory immediately north of Alamosa. The cost of these several water ways was about \$1,500,000. During 1891, there were 150,000 acres of land under cultivation in the San Luis valley.

The Empire canal penetrates a rich tract of land on the south side of the Rio Grande. Beginning at a point two and a half miles south of Monte Vista in Rio Grande county, it runs 35 miles southeasterly, passing Alamosa 12 miles to the west, supplying nearly 100 miles of laterals. It is estimated that 150,000 acres of land have been thus reclaimed.

Its present capacity is 2,500 cubic feet of water per second. In 1890, 18,000 acres were cultivated under this canal, which returned an average yield of 25 bushels of wheat per acre. Of the larger tracts fructified are the Empire farm of 6,000 acres, and the Loveland farm of 3,000 acres.

Quoting from the Alamosa Independent "Journal."—"The San Luis canal system was first organized in 1883. The canal commences 4 miles northeast of Alamosa and, flowing through Costilla county, empties ultimately into the San Luis lakes, making irrigable, in its course, 80,000 acres of fine farm lands, 16,000 of which were farmed, in 1890, with good results. The main canal is 16 miles in length, with five long laterals stretching out their feeding arms for 60 miles. It was completed in 1890.

"The Excelsior farm has 17,000 acres all under fence. The Empire farm near Alamosa, along the line of the Denver & Rio Grande railway, has 5,000 acres under fence. There is an artesian well in each quarter section. This farm was organized in 1884, and is operated by Mr. T. C. Henry. The Lyden farm, organized in 1895, has 3,000 acres under cultivation; the San Luis farm some 3,000 acres. The Mosca Land & Canal Co.'s farm is under a large lateral from the San Luis canal, covering 5,000 acres partitioned off to tenants."

We take local authority for the yields, since there are no official data. Of wheat, 30 to 40 bushels per acre; oats, 60 to 95 bushels; barley, 35 to 50; peas, 30 to 40; potatoes, 200 to 300, and other crops in proportion.

It is conceded on all sides that the Mormon colonists, many of whom are located on the eastern side of the park, are the most thorough and productive cultivators. They are industrious, frugal, work upon perfected systems, and possess a thorough knowledge of irrigation acquired of experienced settlers from Utah. The history of their immigration is contained in the following abstract from a letter written by Elder J. F. Thomas, and published in the Alamosa "Journal" of January 1st, 1891. In 1877 John Morgan, a missionary, brought a company of Mormon immigrants from the Southern States to Colorado, with the intention of locating them in the San Luis valley, but the D. & R. G. R. R. not being completed across the mountains, they remained a year at Pueblo, obtaining various employments there. There were about 50 persons all told, and as houses were scarce, nearly all spent the winter in the old barracks, formerly occupied by U. S. troops. In the spring of 1878 a few were sent to the San Luis valley to select a place for settlement, to which the others who remained behind were to come in the fall. While here they were joined by a small company who had come from Utah in wagons, and having selected a site for a town near the north branch of Conejos river, they laid out a town on the east half of section 24 in township 34, north range 9 east. New Mexico Meridian, the survey comprising the entire half section, and named the place Manassa. The streets are 100 feet wide, crossing at right angles. The

blocks are about 450 feet square, and contain about 6 acres each. Each block is divided into four lots. The town having been surveyed, the party built several log houses. Next came the selection of lands and application for purchase. When the D. & R. G. road had been completed to Fort Garland, the remainder came over from Pueblo, and also another company from the Southern States, when they were met by those of Manassa with teams and wagons and all taken to the new settlement. Arriving at their destination, it was decided to rent some houses from Mexicans living at and near the village of Los Cerritos, and here the entire party spent the winter. The next spring another small party came from Utah, and in the fall another, chiefly from Georgia. Up to this time no considerable amount of farming had been done. Those who undertook it, even in a small way, were unfortunate, for the reason that they were ignorant of the conditions required to prepare the ground for crops. Consequently they did not prosper. Obligated to maintain their families, they sought employment elsewhere, many going to Leadville, where they worked at whatever they could get to do. In the spring of 1880 they returned to Manassa and prepared to farm on a large scale. They took out ditches from the Conejos river and built fences; ploughed and seeded the land. After the grain was up, many took employment on the D. & R. G. R. R., and in cutting ties for the extension from Alamosa to Durango. It will thus be seen that they endured many reverses and hardships in the first years. The crops that year were poor, as they were for two years afterward. During 1880 seventy more came from the Southern States, arriving in March, and in April still another company of about 30, to which 114 more were added in November. Since that time the numbers have been increasing by the coming of such companies about twice a year. Some have deserted and returned to their old homes, but the majority have remained, and, learning how to farm the land, and how and when to apply the water, have achieved success.

These people are quiet, orderly, peaceful, law abiding, intruding upon no man's rights, permitting no infractions of their own. They have their schools and churches, and a just form of local government. The capabilities of each man are measured, and he is treated according to his merits and worth. At first no farmer is allowed to cultivate more than 20 acres of land until he shall have demonstrated that he has the ability for larger undertakings. If he shows himself unfit for management, by failing to do his work thoroughly, too ignorant or incompetent for individual enterprise, he becomes a common laborer for others. The church authorities keep strict watch over all, and direct all proceedings. Through the large crops realized, these communities have become comparatively wealthy and independent in the last ten years. They are adding much to the material resources of the county. In the spring of 1882, the town of Manassa was extended to cover the west half of the section previously mentioned, and is now a mile square. The district school was established at the beginning of 1879, and has been steadily maintained. The people have built an extensive system of irrigating canals, and, during 1890, had about 5,000 acres under fine cultivation. There are no liquor saloons in the settlement.

With the rapid multiplication of colonists and their location in and about the original base came the organization of three other towns—Sanford, Ephraim and Richfield, all in close proximity and on the east side of the valley along the Conejos. Manassa was incorporated April 17th, 1889, by Silas G. Smith, agent of the colony and its presiding elder. The plat was filed in the county clerk's office, February 18th, 1889. Sanford was platted by the same authority. S. C. Berthelson is its president. Although in some respects distinct, the four communities are virtually consolidated, with headquarters at Manassa. Individual Mormons are settled at various points in the county, engaged in farming and other pursuits. Some are in Conejos, others in Antonito. The main church is at Manassa, and is much the

largest house of worship in the San Luis valley. The systems of church and local administration are modeled after those at Salt Lake.

Antonito is a small railway town at the junction of the Rio Grande railroads, the main line passing thence into New Mexico with its terminus at Espanola, while the branch turns to the southwest, crosses the Conejos range, and, passing on to the western slope, reaches Durango. The town was incorporated November 14th, 1889, and the plat filed by the Antonito Town Co., December 12th, 1889. It was surveyed by C. Y. Butler. Here there are a number of business houses, a bank, Catholic, Presbyterian and Methodist churches, a two-story brick school house, and a neat and commodious depot. It has one weekly newspaper, and a very good hotel. It is just one mile from Conejos, and is surrounded by an excellent agricultural region.

Alamosa.—This was the first of the new American towns established in Conejos county after the introduction of railways, and was founded by ex-Governor A. C. Hunt, president of the D. & R. G. Construction Co. After crossing Veta Pass, the railway reached Alamosa July 6th, 1878. It is situated near the west bank of the Rio Grande river, rather to the south of the central part of the San Luis Park, and at the northeastern corner of the county. Under the force of Governor Hunt's sanguine energy, and as the terminus for some time of the railway in that direction, it sprang into prominence as the chief outfitting and trading point for the San Juan mining region, Costilla county and New Mexico. An election for incorporation was held July 20th, 1878, though the town site was surveyed, platted, and the plat filed by the Alamosa Town Co. May 13th of that year. The Colorado "Independent," now the "Independent Journal," whose owners had persistently followed the extensions of the road from point to point, found a permanent lodgment here, and it has ever since been maintained as the leading exponent of the progress of that section. We are indebted to its well edited files for much information concerning the same. The Alamosa "News" was founded by Matthews Custers. J. W. Hamm & Co., Field & Hill and F. F. Struby & Co. were among the principal merchants. The town site of 640 acres, almost as level as a house floor, was patented through the efforts of Governor Hunt, that instrument being personally signed, it is said, by President Hayes, instead of bearing the usual fac simile stamp.

For three years the railroad terminus remained at Alamosa, then it was extended to New Mexico and the San Juan. The division headquarters were there, and round houses and repair shops added to its importance. During this time it enjoyed a large and profitable trade. Most of the houses and stores were cheaply and rapidly built. The spur of the D. & R. G. running 30 miles northwest to Del Norte at the base of the western mountains was built in 1881. On the 29th of August, 1878, an election for town officers resulted as follows: Mayor, D. R. Smith; recorder, Wm. M. Thomas; trustees, Ed. Silk, C. W. Ryres, Wm. Bingel and J. W. McFarlane. The board met for the first time September 7th, and organized. Mr. J. W. Hamm was appointed city attorney; Isaac Morris, marshal; Wm. M. Thomas, treasurer, and J. W. Jones, street commissioner. At a meeting held September 13th the former proceedings relative to the appointment of officers were annulled, and the following appointments made by vote: Town marshal, Samuel C. Townsend; attorney, J. W. Hughes; street commissioner, J. W. Jones; police magistrate, B. Van Zandt. The first ordinances were introduced September 19th, 1878.

The officers for 1891 were: Mayor, Herbert I. Ross; trustees, John A. McDonald, Charles L. Miller, George H. Shone, S. O. Fletcher, Morris B. Colt; recorder, George A. Willis; treasurer, Wm. M. Mallett; attorney, Eugene Engley; engineer, Edward L. Jones; marshal, Joseph R. Simons.

The public streets of Alamosa are broad, and some of them well shaded. Many

of the primitive wooden buildings remain, but in late years a number of fine brick and stone business blocks have been erected. It has one public school of brick, with four large rooms, three churches, the Catholic, Episcopalian and Presbyterian. The Methodists hold services in a store building which they own. The water system is sufficient for all public and private needs, supplied by artesian and drive wells and cisterns. It is lighted from the works of the Alamosa Electric Light and Power company.

The first building of any importance outside of temporary claim cabins was a two-story frame erected by Governor A. C. Hunt, at the corner of Sixth street and Hunt avenue, in 1878, and was made his headquarters for railway and other purposes. It is now the Victoria Hotel, kept by J. C. McClelland, one of the best in the state. At one time the first floor was occupied by the bank of San Juan; subsequently the entire building was used for hotel purposes. The Perry House, on the same street, was built at Kit Carson on the Kansas Pacific railway, and moved along from point to point until permanently located at Alamosa.

Banks.—The First National was established February 1st, 1884, as the successor of the Bank of San Juan. Its officers are H. I. Ross, president; John L. McNeil, vice-president; W. F. Boyd, cashier; W. H. Mallett, assistant. Its capital is \$50,000.

The Bank of Alamosa, first opened by the Schiffer Bros. at Del Norte, as the Rio Grande County Bank, was removed to its present location July 18th, 1890, and re-established under the name given above. Its capital is \$50,000.

The Alamosa Milling & Elevator company was organized in May, 1890, with a capital of \$50,000, Jerome B. Frank, president; J. A. McDonald, vice-president; J. K. Mullen, general manager; M. A. Bowen, secretary; H. E. Johnson, local manager. It has one of the largest and most complete flouring mills in the state, and an immense brick warehouse for the storage of grain and flour. It is producing about 250 barrels daily. The principal markets are in the neighboring towns and the mining region of the San Juan, the trade extending also into New Mexico.

The great problem confronting the producers of the San Luis valley as the population augments, and the yields are increased from year to year, is where the inevitably large surplus is to find purchasers. At present there is no difficulty, because the demand from neighboring territory is equal to the supply, but when thousands more acres bring forth their abundance, where is it to find a profitable market? It is hoped that at no distant day it will be found in Texas. However, now that new railways are opening the vast treasures of the San Juan mines, and that country is being rapidly peopled, it is probable that markets for the greater part will be found there. Summitville, Creede, Platora, Stunner and other mining districts, all near at hand and directly tributary, are developing into very productive mining sections and will eventually harbor hundreds, possibly some thousands of people, all of whom will be supplied with breadstuffs from the San Luis farms.*

The towns of Monte Vista and Del Norte have been duly considered in the chapter relating to Rio Grande county, and those in the upper portion of the valley in the history of Saguache county, to which they respectively belong.

Alamosa is now growing steadily and rapidly. The constant advances made in the surrounding country have stimulated its growth. There are a few handsome residences, some substantial business blocks. The most extensive operations in farm lands and crop production are controlled by the company of which Mr. T. C. Henry is the directing force.

Secret Societies.—The Masons have a fine stone temple, a large membership and well appointed lodge rooms. Opposite is Odd Fellows Hall, also in an elegant stone building. Both orders are in a flourishing condition.

* Since these notes were compiled, a great settlement has sprung up at Creede, and some wonderfully rich mines have been opened there.

La Jara, situated on the east side of the D. & R. G. railway, 14 miles south of Alamosa, was founded by the La Jara Town company. It is platted but not incorporated. The plat was filed October 24th, 1887. On the west side the San Luis Town & Investment company have laid out an addition. Mr. John Harvey of Leadville has an extensive horse breeding ranch near La Jara.

Henry is a small station on the Empire farm, eight miles south of Alamosa. It has a few houses, post office, school house, etc. It is neither platted nor incorporated.

Logan is composed of a small colony of Swedes, about one-quarter of a mile north of Henry.

Schools.—The general public school system of Conejos county owes much of its organization to Mr. C. H. Brickenstein, who was the superintendent in 1888. He established seven new districts that year. In 1887 there were only two graded schools in the county. A year later there were four, and a material increase of interest was manifested. By the census of 1890 the total school population was 2,953, with an enrollment of 1,933, and an average daily attendance of 1,027. There were 721 pupils in the graded schools, and 1,212 in the ungraded; sixteen school houses, with 1,587 sittings. The value of the property was \$29,882.46.

The total assessed valuation of taxable property in 1877, the year before the entrance of the railway, was only \$123,227.25. In 1884, the first in which some of the large irrigating canals were operated and farms put under tillage, it mounted to \$1,573,086. In 1889 it was \$1,889,142, and in 1890, \$1,844,469, the decrease partly due to the creation of Archuleta county from the western half. In 1889 there were returned for assessment 112,674 acres of land valued at \$521,947. In 1890, 207,606 acres valued at \$692,949. In the list were 3,816 horses, 215 mules, 7,015 cattle, 11,205 sheep and 558 swine.

Readers of our first volume will recall the fact that in 1595 the Spanish cavalier, Don Juan de Onate, led a party into the San Luis valley and reported the discovery of mines between the Culebra and Trinchera. Lieutenant-Governor Head and others inform me that these same mines were worked to some extent in 1890 by a man named A. B. Fetzer. Near by is an old ruin of a fort evidently built by these Spaniards as a protection against the Indians.

Platora mining camp is situated 45 miles from Conejos in the western mountains at an altitude of 9,500 feet—population about 300. Some excellent mines of gold and silver have been found and developed in that region. Stunner is four miles from Platora. Only three properties were in operation during the fall of 1890, the Mammoth, Peoria and Eurydice lodes, but these and others give evidence of being strong, permanent and valuable mines.

CRIPPLE CREEK.

AN ACCURATE ACCOUNT OF THE FIRST DISCOVERY OF GOLD—THE RANCH OF BENNETT AND MYERS—ONE OF THE GREAT GOLD REGIONS OF THE WORLD.

The district thus unmelodiously designated, is by many believed to be one of the most extensive and valuable gold mining sections of the world. It occupies a large tract of mountainous country in the southwestern part of El Paso county, whose annals appeared in the third volume of our history some time prior to the occurrence of the events about to be narrated. Lack of time and space forbid anything more than a rapid outline of its career.

Parts of this region were visited by prospectors in the summer of 1859, and at intervals in subsequent years. In 1882 some excitement arose in Colorado Springs over exaggerated reports that gold mines had been found in the vicinity of Mount Pisgah near the western base of Pike's Peak, when scores of ambitious diggers hastened to the scene only to be grievously disappointed. Traces of gold were obtained but at no point in paying quantities. Cripple Creek is several miles east of Pisgah and was not embraced in the lines of exploration at that time. The first discoverer of gold in this region, and also the first to develop the vein formation, was Theodore H. Lowe, a noted mining engineer and surveyor. In October, 1881, ten years prior to any settlement at Cripple Creek, while subdividing some pastoral lands for his uncle, William W. Womack, of Kentucky, in the western part of El Paso county, Mr. Lowe found a detached block of what appeared to be float quartz. Breaking off a fragment, he took it to Prof. E. E. Burlingame, the leading assayer of Denver, for analysis, and in due time received a certificate stating that it contained at the rate of \$166.23 gold per ton. Encouraged by this result, he returned to the spot and began searching for the outcrop of the vein whence the "blossom" had been eroded, and at length found it. Locating thereon a claim called the "Grand View," he sunk a shaft ten feet deep, as required by law, and recorded the location in the office of the county clerk at Colorado Springs. The vein was large and well-defined, but, subsequent assays of the ore proving unsatisfactory, nothing further was done until the summer of 1882 when, lacking means for its development to greater depths, he persuaded Gen. George P. Ihrie to go and examine the find with the view of investing a small sum therein. After two days' work Ihrie became discouraged at the prospect and withdrew. Between 1882 and 1890 several other persons were enlisted in the enterprise, but not one of them remained steadfast. Ten different assays of the vein matter made in 1881 returned from 84 cents to \$254.86 per ton; two in 1882 gave from \$53.06 to \$73.49 per ton, and one in 1886 gave \$210.60. In 1887 the shaft had reached a depth of 22½ feet, but no one could be induced to venture a sufficient amount of money to carry it on to the paying stage. "Therefore, in January, 1891," says Mr. Lowe, "having failed on all sides, yet firmly convinced the claim and got him to relocate the lode. Womack went to Colorado Springs and that gold in paying quantities existed there. I gave Robert Womack an interest in

induced Dr. Grannis, of that city, to sink the shaft 30 feet deeper for a one-half interest in the property. They relocated the claim, calling it the El Paso, made the improvement mentioned and at the bottom found valuable ore. It is now known as the 'Gold King.' From that time the excitement grew rapidly. The famous Anaconda, one of the principal mines of the district, is located on this vein."

The land now occupied by the town of Cripple Creek was first claimed as a homestead by Wm. W. Womack, of Kentucky, in 1876, who some years later obtained a government patent for it, as surveyed by Mr. Lowe. Womack sold to the Pike's Peak Cattle and Land company, in 1884, of whom it was purchased by Bennett & Myers, of Denver, in 1885. It was held by the latter and used continuously in connection with their cattle business in that district, the home ranch being on this particular tract and occupied by George W. Carr as foreman and manager. Bennett & Myers also owned several other tracts in the neighborhood, which had been taken up to secure water rights and for hay land, they having at that time a herd of 3,000 cattle in the district. One of the other tracts is now partly covered by the town of Arequa; another by the Grassey town site and still another, close to the town of Cripple Creek, is still unplatted. The old town called "Moreland" adjoined the town of Fremont—both subsequently incorporated under the name of Cripple Creek—on the north. It was located in 1891 under the title of "Hayden Placer," by F. W. Howbert, H. C. McCreery and others of Colorado Springs.

During 1891, Mr. Carr wrote his employers, Bennett & Myers, that gold had been discovered there; that strangers were coming in and were building houses on their land. Whereupon the owners visited their property, finding the reported discoveries true and the excitement general. Being shrewd and energetic real estate operators, they at once saw their opportunity and took swift advantage of it. Early in October of that year they platted 80 acres for a town site, naming it Fremont, in honor of the historic Pathfinder. By February, 1892, more than half the lots had been sold. The success of this venture induced them to plat the adjoining 80 acres, known as the "First Addition to Fremont." The first day after it was placed on the market, 200 lots were sold, which illustrates the rapid growth of the embryonic camp. Many of the lots that then brought only \$25 to \$50 each are now held at \$2,000 and \$3,000. The first discovery of placer gold was made by a Florissant blacksmith known as "Dick Hooten." The first houses built in the town were a general store by Peter Hettig, and a hotel by Fred Appleton. Robert Womack's report of gold at Cripple Creek, in January, 1891, soon spread and in due course induced Messrs. F. F. Frisbee and Edward De La Vergne to have the samples he brought to them assayed. The returns from some of them were highly favorable, but the winter season had begun, and the mountains were so deeply covered with snow as to forbid immediate examination of the region whence they came. On the 20th of January, 1891, Frisbee and De La Vergne, after procuring an outfit, began their journey to Cripple Creek for the purpose of verifying Womack's account. According to their own recital, after four days of unhappy experiences in blinding storms and fierce blizzards, they reached the cabin of Mr. George W. Carr, and in due course apprised him of their mission. He said he had lived there nineteen years, and while more or less prospecting had been done in the vicinity, nothing worthy of serious attention had been found. However, the next morning he took them to some of the old workings, but in none did they find any tangible evidences of mineral. Says Mr. Frisbee, "we were somewhat discouraged by our investigations, but nevertheless collected some twenty-five samples during our stay with Mr. Carr, and on returning to Colorado Springs we employed Mr. S. Y. Case, an assayer, to test them. The values shown ran from \$10 to \$204 per ton in gold. About the 4th of February, we again visited Cripple Creek, and made the first locations under the law in that district, covering the Eldorado, Old Mortality, Robin and others, and also Cripple Creek Placer. No. 1, at the mouth of Arequa, and 140 acres known as the

Hayden Placer town site. Very soon the intelligence that valuable gold mines had been discovered awakened much attention in Colorado Springs, Pueblo and Denver. Nevertheless, during that year progress though encouraging was not so rapid as it became in 1892. It is estimated that 2,000 people entered the section in 1891; some excellent mines were opened, and their richer products shipped to the smelters. At this time also, Creede in Rio Grande county was undergoing its first impetuous excitement caused by the large returns from the Amethyst and Last Chance mines, and the rival camps vied with one another as to which should attract the greater share of population and capital. Bennett & Myers spent large sums in advertising Cripple Creek, which were returned to them with interest from the sales of lots in the towns they had platted. Other parties interested in mines availed themselves of every opportunity to spread the glories of the new gold region far and wide through the newspapers. Scarcely an issue of the Denver daily journals but contained glowing accounts of gold at Cripple Creek and silver in Creede. Each day brought reports of surprising finds in both. At that time the more available route was via the Colorado Midland railway to Florissant, and thence, by stage or other conveyance, 18 miles to the center of interest. Some of the veins that have since become large producers of rich ore were then penetrated by shafts, adits or tunnels. The growth, as also the material development, was much more rapid in 1892, for by that time both capitalists and miners had become fully convinced of the greatness of the resources existing there. Hundreds of people with wagons lined the rugged road from Florissant. As the area of prospecting widened, new sources of wealth were disclosed which caused the building of separate towns or camps, as Barry, Lawrence, Mound City, Arequa, Hull's Camp, Cripple City, etc., and later on, Altman and Victor. Stamp mills with other processes for reducing the lower grades of ore were built, while the higher grades were sent to the smelting works at Pueblo and Denver. The output of gold for 1892 was estimated at \$600,000 from only a dozen partly opened mines. In the spring of 1893, the improvement on all sides was much more rapid and satisfactory. Hundreds of new discoveries occurred and many reached the paying stage. The output for that year was approximately \$2,400,000, quite a remarkable advance. The depression following the events of midsummer, 1893, as the closing of the Indian coining mints, the unprecedented fall in the price of silver, the extra session of Congress, and the repeal of the silver purchasing act, together with other stagnating forces of previous years, all operating together to produce universal paralysis, naturally impeded progress here by checking the investment of capital and preventing the expansion of all enterprise.

From the spring of 1892, until about the opening of 1894, many perplexing problems confronted the miners, first of all the character of the matrix in which gold appeared. In the primary efforts it was impossible to discover whether the gold bearing matter lay in veins or in a general porphyritic overflow. Few were bold enough to declare in favor of regularly defined and continuous fissures. In brief, it was a condition that baffled the wisest examiners. Then came learned geologists who, by patient study, evolved certain theories which answered the main purpose for the time being. As the shafts and tunnels extended deeper into the formations, revelations of great value occurred. Metallurgists connected with the principal smelters experimented long and earnestly with the different classes of ores, and, in due time, promulgated the results of their analyses.

The first well-known geologist to enunciate practical ideas on the subject was Prof. Benjamin Sadtler, of the State School of Mines, at Golden, who went down to Cripple Creek under the joint patronage of Bennett & Myers and the Rocky Mountain "News," and on February 28th, 1892, published in this journal a well-digested review of the gold field. He was followed at a later date by Mr. R. C. Hills, now connected with the U. S. Geological survey, who reported as follows:

"The principal ore bodies at present developed occur in consolidated volcanic



DAVIS H. WAITE.

ash resting on upturned granite and gneiss of the western foothills of the Colorado range. In places, dykes and intrusive bodies of andesite traverse the tufaceous rocks of the district, and in the case of the Gold Key this is the material which, having been more or less altered and mineralized, contains pay ore. The majority of the ore bodies of the district may be properly described as mineralized zones, where the decomposition, kaolinization and accompanying deposition of gold have taken place along zones of multiple faulting and fracture. There is good reason to believe that the zones themselves will continue downward through the volcanic tufa to the granite basement. It is equally probable that the pay ore, subject to the breaks in continuity incidental to deposits of this character, will persist to the same depth, and though a direct connection has yet to be shown between the zones in the tufa and the veins found in the basement rock, the occurrence of gold and granular fluorite as minerals common to both systems of deposit argues that such a connection will be demonstrated eventually. For the same reason the presumption is strong that the mineralizing process was not one of lateral secretion, such as we see in the San Juan mountains and elsewhere, but that the source of the precious metals was at least as deep-seated as the granites of the district."

Dr. Richard Pearce, manager of the Boston & Colorado smelting works, one of the ablest living mineralogists, after careful investigation, wrote:—"As to the origin of the Cripple Creek deposits, it may reasonably be inferred that they were caused by solutions brought up from below through the joints or lines of least resistance, the gold being, at the time, associated with silica and fluorine. These circulating solutions effected a marked chemical change in the rocks through which they percolated. In some cases the alteration can hardly be traced beyond the surface, as in the white rock of the Garfield-Grouse mine. In others, as in the Anaconda, the whole mass of rock became impregnated with pyrite and sylvanite, resulting in its partial metamorphism. As the Cripple Creek mines are explored to greater depths, remote from the zone of oxidation, it is not unreasonable to expect that the economic treatment of the ores, by methods other than smelting, will offer greater difficulties than at present exist, on account of the association of the gold with tellurium as telluride."

Again, Prof. Wm. Blake, of New York, in a paper entitled "The Gold of Cripple Creek," says:

"The ores of Cripple Creek are essentially a telluride of gold, in a quartzose granite gangue, generally associated with a pale purple fluorspar in small cubic crystals. In the upper portion of the veins, where the decomposition has been complete, no bright telluride is seen, and the gold is left free, but in a spongy state, with a peculiar dull dead brown color, and it is not easily recognized as gold except by the experienced eye. At lower levels the telluride appears as a silver white, bright metallic mineral, and it replaces the native gold. This telluride is commonly known in the camp as sylvanite, but an examination of the few samples I have had convinces me that it is richer in gold than sylvanite; that it contains less tellurium and silver, and no lead, antimony or copper. It is nearer to the species calaverite or krennite than to sylvanite, and it may prove to be different from either. The crystallization is prismatic, and much striated. It is brittle, but soft, and gives a blackish gray powder which soils paper like graphite. Under the blowpipe, it gives, instantly, globules of high grade yellow gold. In one specimen thin crystalline plates upon quartz being detached left behind a thin coating or gilding of native gold of a brown color, which assumed its normal bright yellow color on being burnished.

"A specimen of ore from below the water level consists chiefly of flesh-red feldspar, but it is permeated by irregular grains of granular quartz, and has numerous cavities lined with minute quartz crystals, over which there is a fine druse of pyrites, and here and there a prismatic crystal of the telluride. On decomposing, the telluride crystals appear to leave the gold with the form of the original crystal, but in a light spongy condition, which is unfavorable to amalgamation. The so-called 'cube

gold' of the camp appears to have received its form from the original telluride, and is not crystallized gold. The association of fluorspar is not only unusual, but, I think, unique. The fluor in some places occurs massive and is sent to the smelters, who are glad to get it in their mixtures. It has a dark purple color, and some people who have read of the 'purple precipitate of Cassius' so regard it.

"The gold of the camp is unusually fine, averaging in value over twenty dollars an ounce, and assaying 998 fine, particularly the gold from the placers. Careful experiments are greatly needed to determine the best way to work the medium and low grade ores, which will not bear the cost of transportation."

All through 1892 and 1893, a great many mining companies were organized, reams of stock shares issued and set afloat on the mining exchange at Denver and in others instituted at Colorado Springs, Pueblo and Cripple Creek. As a matter of fact, nearly every mine and prospect in the district was covered by a company capitalized at from \$100,000 to millions. Therefore, if an outside investor desired to engage in mining there, he must either discover a mine for himself, or take his chances with one or more of these highly watered corporations. As a consequence, very few invested at all, except in stocks of known value. Happily, at this writing, many of these schemes have been wiped out, and the camp thereby greatly benefited.

As usual in all brisk and prosperous mining sections, much vexatious litigation ensued that need not be followed to conclusions here.

Prior to the establishment of rapid transit, two lines of stages plied between Florissant and Fremont until the spring of 1893, when a toll-road was constructed from Hayden's Divide, and thereafter used, because a shorter and better route. The county of El Paso also built a road from Colorado Springs via Cheyenne Cañon; there was still another from Cañon City to the mines. In 1892, the manager of the Colorado Midland railway projected a branch line from Hayden's Divide to Cripple Creek. The line was duly surveyed and located, and the work of grading begun. Almost simultaneously a company was organized to build a narrow gauge railway from Florence in Fremont county, instigated by Mr. D. H. Moffat of Denver, who presented the scheme to capitalists in New York. The latter subscribed for about one-half of the bonds (\$400,000) but did not pay for them owing to the then greatly disturbed condition of the money market. At length, Mr. Moffat, tired of waiting on them, furnished the means and built the road himself, at a cost of \$800,000. It was completed to Cripple Creek July 4th, 1894, and at this writing is carrying a large traffic and paying a satisfactory interest on the investment.

Several large mills, lixiviation and chlorination processes, have been built at Florence for the treatment of the lower grades of ores, which, by the way, constitute the major part of the product, and probably the larger proportion of the aggregate yields. Such products can be more cheaply handled there than in or near the mines, because there is at Florence an unlimited supply of residuum oils at the refineries of petroleum for fuel. One of these mills is planned to treat from 250 to 500 tons of ore each twenty-four hours. It is calculated that ores containing eight to ten dollars per ton can be profitably handled in these works. If so, the profits of mining at Cripple Creek will be largely enhanced.

The Colorado Midland branch was completed and put in operation to Midland station nine miles from Cripple Creek in the spring of 1894, and before this volume reaches its subscribers it will have been finished to its final destination.

Cripple Creek, the principal town and the commercial center of the entire gold region, has a population of about 7,000. It is under municipal government, with many strong business houses, several good hotels, well ordered public schools, and churches; has an electric light plant for public and private uses, a system of water works, volunteer fire department, two lines of telegraph, two banks, several newspapers and local and long distance telephones. The town is situated upon a spacious slope in the valley of the small stream from which its name is derived, with ample

room for a large metropolis which will be the outgrowth of the great mineral resources in the natural line of their development. Most of the business is located on Bennett and Myers avenues, parallel thoroughfares traversing the entire length of the settlement. Some of the primitive log structures and other temporary habitations are being replaced by substantial buildings of brick and stone.

Judging from present indications, it is probable that the prestige of our state, that suffered so deeply from the partial suspension of silver mining in 1892-93, will be restored through the constantly increasing production of gold in this quarter of El Paso county. Though frequently interrupted, the forces concentrated upon the grand work thus far outlined have never lost confidence in the ultimate issue of their endeavors. It is not extravagant to state at this early epoch of its career that if no serious obstruction shall arise to check its advancement within the next five years, the outflow of gold will then equal the value of the entire silver yields of the state at their highest volume in 1892. Meanwhile, should the cause of bimetallism reach the stage of adoption by national or international action, and thereby cause general resumption of silver mining, the two kindred elements thus reunited will make Colorado one of the more richly favored states of the world, since we will then be enabled to furnish the precious metals in quantities sufficient to supply a considerable part of the material required by the coinage mints of the world.

CUSTER COUNTY.

PRIMITIVE INHABITANTS—HOME OF HUNTERS, TRAPPERS AND INDIANS—FIRST WHITE SETTLERS—THE GERMAN AND MORMON COLONISTS—DISCOVERY OF MINES AT ROSITA—A PLOT TO CAPTURE A RICH MINE—KILLING OF THE LEADER—PROGRESS OF SETTLEMENT—HOW THE BASSICK WAS DISCOVERED—SILVER CLIFF—EVENTS LEADING TO ITS SETTLEMENT, ETC..

From November, 1861, when the original counties were organized, down to 1877, the present county of Custer, named for the famous cavalry leader, General George A. Custer, was a portion of Fremont county. By an act of the General Assembly approved March 9th, 1877, the southerly portion, comprising the Wet Mountain valley, was segregated, named as above, its boundaries defined and duly organized. Its area is 720 square miles, and, by the census of 1890, its population was 2,970, a decrease, from causes hereinafter explained, of 5,110 in the preceding decade. The primitive inhabitants were Ute Indians, who made this one of their favorite resorts for camping and hunting, the climate being equable, the surroundings picturesque, and game abundant. The first Americans to invade its solitudes were Lieut. Zebulon M. Pike and his handful of soldiers, who crossed it en route to the San Luis valley in quest of the sources of the Red river in 1806. It was hunted and trapped over by the early mountaineers who came in 1826 and subsequent years. A portion of the Hardscrabble park was settled by trappers in March, 1843, who cultivated a few patches of ground, for a season or two. The Wet Mountain valley was reconnoitered by Capt. J. W. Gunnison in 1853. In 1863 Josiah F. Smith, his brother Stephen, W. H. Wetmore, Hugh Melrose and Wm. H. Holmes of Pueblo prospected Hardscrabble park for mineral. They located a number of mining claims, but did not develop them.*

* The synopsis following has been compiled from an historical sketch written by Richard Irwin for the History of the Arkansas Valley, O. L. Baskin & Co., Chicago, 1880.

The first white settlers who made any substantial improvements in Custer county (long prior to its organization, however) were Elisha P. Horn, John Taylor and William Voris, who in 1869 pre-empted ranch claims, erected cabins and began tilling the soil, which they found very fertile and productive. Horn settled on the west side of the valley, John Taylor on the creek which bears his name, and on which the town of Ula was afterwards located, and Voris below on the same stream, where another small town, called Dora, was established. They were followed in 1870 by a number of other locators, who constructed a wagon road to Cañon City and thus opened communication with the older settlements and markets. Among them were the Bruce brothers, from Hardscrabble; G. W. Smith, commonly known as "Trapper Smith;" Daniel Baker and family, with Azor Palmer and family, from Cherry creek; Edward P. and W. H. Smith, from El Paso county; the Remine brothers, from Central City; C. M. Grimes, previously sheriff of Gilpin county; George Jarvis and family, William Potter and John Biddle, from Clear creek; John Wilson, Frank Case, Charles Haines and Frederick Baker, of Denver; Charles Sieber, Jacob Venable and James Lowrie, from Montana territory. To these were added a small French colony composed of Nels and Benjamin Jarvis, Peter Garnier, H. Y. Young, John Albert and J. Hennequin. In December, 1869, Carl Wulsten, Theodore Hamlin and Rudolph Jeske, a committee appointed by a company of Germans organized for colonization in the west, appeared in the valley and, after examination, selected a body of land in the southern portion, returned to Chicago, made a favorable report, and, early in 1870, the colony, consisting of 367 persons, including 65 families, emigrated to the spot, arriving March 21st. They founded the town of Colfax, but owing to widespread dissensions neither the town nor the colony prospered. Much acrid feeling arose against Wulsten, their leader, and, after a long struggle, the union was hopelessly broken and the members dispersed. Some of them still remain, but the majority found homes elsewhere. During the same year (1870), a colony of Mormons, from Utah, consisting of eight families, was brought in by James, Oscar and Hilliard Smith, and settled on Taylor creek, above Ula, where some of them still reside. A number of wealthy Englishmen purchased tracts of fine grazing land and established ranches. While the cultivated section yielded large crops, there were no accessible markets until after the discovery and operation of valuable mines, which brought thousands of people to that quarter. In 1871, W. J. Schoolfield brought in a herd of stock, purchased ranches from Grimes and Remine brothers, and settled with his family. The Rothwell brothers located near Ula, and Charles Aldrich occupied Meadow ranch. In 1872, the stock growing interest was further reinforced by Wm. T. Frink and J. C. Cowles of Pueblo, and by James Chatham.

In 1871-72 Jacob Riser, Thomas Virden, W. F. Gowdy, Wm. Beckwith and a number of others settled there, mostly with flocks and herds. Meantime many of the pioneers who had spent some years in the mining districts began to discover evidences of mineral-bearing lodes. In the autumn of 1870, Daniel Baker, while looking after his cattle, picked up some fragments of rock near the point where the Senator mine was subsequently located, within the present town of Rosita, and took them to his cabin. In June, 1870, Richard Irwin, a famous prospector and an interesting writer as well, while passing through that section en route to New Mexico, crushed and panned some float quartz which gave evidence of being worthy of further attention. In December following he returned and, with a comrade named Jasper Brown, established a camp at Rosita Springs. Out of the prospecting then begun grew the town of Rosita (little rose), which in due time developed into a mining settlement of considerable importance. In the spring of 1874, Leonard Fredericks discovered the Humboldt, and, soon afterward, a firm named O'Bannion and Co. struck very rich ore in the Pocahontas on the same vein. Both yielded largely, and brought many people to the district. Theo. W. Herr, now a resident of Denver, became the principal owner of the Pocahontas.

Both of these mines were largely profitable until the fall of 1878, when one Col. Boyd arrived on the scene, and in company with Walter A. Stuart opened a banking house in Rosita under circumstances related in Volume III, page 199. They purchased some old worthless claims against the Pocahontas, and engaged one Major Graham, an ex-convict, to lead a party of desperadoes for the purpose of taking forcible possession of the property. They finally succeeded, and held it for a week. While Graham and his confederates were in town drinking, carousing and shooting, James Pringle, an inoffensive citizen, was severely wounded. Next morning (October 13th), by order of the authorities, all the saloons were closed and the main roads leading from the town guarded. A company of well-armed citizens, while marching to capture the jumpers, met Graham coming down from the mine and killed him, whereupon the remainder of the gang fled, were pursued and taken, but released upon their pledge to leave the camp at once.

Mr. Herr regained possession of his property and resumed work thereon. Many other stirring incidents occurred during the brisk days between 1878 and 1880 in which men were shot and killed, which tended to increase the notoriety of the little settlement.

Rosita is situated on the eastern edge of Wet Mountain valley, among high, dome-shaped hills, seven miles southeast of Silver Cliff. It was the first town based upon the mines of that region. The lots, thirty-nine in number, were originally staked off around a plaza, in the center of which is a fine spring whence the inhabitants drew water for domestic uses. The town site proper comprised 360 acres, and it was patented March 22nd, 1876. In 1875 its population was about 1,500. Only a few remain at the present date. It was effectually overcome by the later prominence of Silver Cliff. At one time it had a large brewery, smelting and other reduction works, and several strong mining companies operated there. The buildings were chiefly cheap, inflammable wooden structures. Nearly all were destroyed by fire, March 10th, 1881.

The first president or mayor of Rosita was W. H. Holmes; trustees, James Pringle, Edward P. Smith, John Hannerikratt and Martin Bromley; town clerk, James A. Gooch. The town was incorporated in March, 1881, and in April following C. C. Smith was elected mayor, James A. Gooch, Charles Schaale, D. F. Smith and H. W. Kelly, aldermen, and F. A. Tuttle, clerk.

The first officers of Custer county appointed by Governor Routt were, commissioners, T. W. Hull, R. S. Sweetland and H. E. Austin; sheriff, H. T. Blake; superintendent of schools, Dr. J. M. Hoge; clerk, J. A. Davis; treasurer, W. F. Gowdy; county judge, George S. Adams; assessor, A. J. Davis.

The town of Ula was made the county seat until the question of its permanent location should be determined by a vote of the people at the next general election. At the election Rosita was chosen. The yields from agriculture and grazing were about equal in value to the output of the mines. The lands were exceedingly fertile, giving forth great crops of wheat, corn, oats, barley, hay and vegetables of the finest quality. The assessment return for 1880 showed 13,802 head of cattle, which was probably much below the actual number. The county then had three banks, four newspapers, twelve miles of railroad, ten large reduction works, some twenty steam hoisting plants, a large brewery, Holly water works, telegraph and telephone lines, a stage line, a hundred or more business houses and a large number of dwellings, in addition to other farm and town improvements.

As already indicated, the tide of prosperity that came to the Wet Mountain valley during the period just mentioned was ascribable to the discovery of valuable mines of gold and silver, which brought large sums of money for their development, the construction of mills, the building of towns and the swift accretion of multifarious enterprises. At the outset the people believed the resources of Custer to be of greater extent than those of any other district. The boom grew

with fervid expectation. In June, 1880, when the official census was compiled, the county had a population of 7,967; Silver Cliff a total of 5,087, making it the third largest town in the state.

The Maine or Bassick mine was discovered in 1877. Mr. W. H. Holmes, one of the earliest explorers of the valley for mines, informs me that the first discoverer of the Bassick mine was John M. True, who, with a comrade named Charlton, was sent there from Pueblo by Capt. O. H. P. Baxter, John A. Thatcher and others, to prospect for mineral. They made the location and sunk a ten foot hole in conglomerate or agatized quartz, but, finding no valuable ore, they abandoned it. Hugh Melrose, who owned a claim called the Musselman on the hill above, formed the Centennial Mining company to cut a tunnel into the mountain. Mr. E. C. Bassick worked for them in this tunnel, and, in passing to and from the place, at length decided to relocate the claim abandoned by True, and extend the shaft. Carrying out this intention, he soon made a discovery that a few years later enriched him. Fossett's History of Colorado (1880) tells us that soon after opening the deposit he "sent a lot of eight or ten tons to the mill, and, to his astonishment, received over \$12,000 therefor." The character and appearance of the mineral and formation were so different from anything previously known in Colorado, prospectors had overlooked or passed over this hill, considering it worthless. "It remained for Mr. Bassick to unlock here a treasure vault that has few equals anywhere. From the time of the first sale of the ore, he kept steadily at the work of development. Near the surface a nest of boulders, coated and mixed with chloridized mineral, was encountered, supposed to be a huge mineralized chimney nearly perpendicular. * * * * It is impossible to give the total value of the product, as the former owner kept no books and did not preserve all his smelter receipts. Those in existence show that from July 21st, 1877, when work began, to June 2nd, 1879, 731 tons were sold for \$145,144, averaging \$199.92 per ton. The final yield of the ore was \$186,654.27, or \$255.34 per ton. Mr. Bassick claims to have sold more than double that amount during the time mentioned, and also to have sold \$100,000 worth of ore between June 2nd and August 1st, 1879." The property was sold to a New York company in July, 1879. This company worked it very successfully for a time, extracting large quantities of ore, running very high in gold, but for some years past it has been idle. A settlement known as Querida grew up about this mine, and in 1880-81 had a population of about five hundred. Less than a dozen families are there now. It was platted in 1880 by the Bassick Mining Co. which simply leased the lots to parties who became residents. Among the early settlers of the town were Hugh Melrose, Daniel and George Todd, Lewis Railey and wife, and Frank G. Hagan.

Daniel Todd was the first postmaster, and Mrs. Jennie Southgate was the pioneer school teacher. Here the concentrating mill and the offices of the Bassick Mining company were located. The town prospered until the latter part of 1884, when the Bassick mine was closed, and about four hundred men were thrown out of employment. Querida was for several years the home of Mr. C. C. Perkins, the manager of the Bassick mines. He was a man of marked individuality, and one of the influential citizens of the county. Ula, located about three miles from Silver Cliff, is the oldest town in the county. It enjoys the distinction of having been the first county seat. Dora, like Ula, was never more than a small collection of houses, and both subsequently were almost entirely absorbed by Rosita and Silver Cliff.

Silver Cliff.—The circumstances which gave this town its name and fame resulted from a certain discovery of mineral by R. S. Edwards, Robert Powell and George S. Hofford of Rosita. The latter, it appears, crossed the plains pushing a wheelbarrow that contained his provisions, blankets, etc., with the multitude that came to Pike's Peak in 1859. Edwards and Powell had prospected, leased and

worked certain mines in Rosita. "The low, black stained cliff on the prairie, near the old road which crossed the valley from Oak Creek cañon to Grape creek, had often attracted the attention of prospectors. In August, 1877, Edwards discovered the seam and took specimens of the rock, and horn silver, the latter an ore new to him, to Rosita for assaying. One assay by Professor Brown gave 24 $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. silver per ton; another 20 oz. gold per ton, which, being reported, caused much excitement until the figures were discovered to be erroneous. Hofford owned a team which himself, Edwards and Powell outfitted. They camped at the base of the cliff, locating the Horn Silver, Racine Boy and Silver Cliff mines. These locations, according to Irvin's account, were made June 20th, 1878. These mines were afterwards developed. About the year 1880, what was termed the "carbonate craze" extended all over the mountains, excited of course by the formations at Leadville, in Chaffee, Gunnison, Park, Summit and other localities near the upper Arkansas. Everybody was searching for carbonates, and if what was found bore any resemblance to the Leadville product, it was at once proclaimed as a wonderful discovery. Silver Cliff burst forth soon after Leadville, and the whole state being inoculated with the mining fever, a great rush was made to the Wet Mountain valley. The result was that a large town was speedily built near the original cliff. Speculation ran riot, mines were staked, bonded and sold without development, and upon the flimsiest of surface indications; prospecting took wide range, and it really seemed as if the newest settlement was destined to become a large and permanent city. Silver Cliff is pleasantly situated in the Wet Mountain Valley, between Grape creek and Round mountain.

The first house in the town was built by McIlhenny and Wilson in September, 1878, a small frame building, which embraced a store and primitive post office. As the population augmented, a system of water works was constructed, schools and churches sprang up and the usual accessories followed. The town site, consisting of 320 acres, was laid out and platted by W. H. Holmes, and patented by the government, December 8th, 1879. The first officers elected February 12th, 1879, were: Mayor, J. J. Smith; recorder, G. B. McAulay; trustees, Frank S. Roff, Walter B. Jeness, Mark W. Atkins, and Samuel Baeden.

Banks and Bankers.—Stebbins, Post & Co. established a bank in February, 1880, with J. V. Jillich as cashier. The Custer County Bank, F. A. Reynolds and F. W. Dewalt, proprietors, with Fred S. Hartzell, cashier, was opened for business in November, 1878. H. A. McIntire purchased the fixtures of the old Boyd and Stuart bank at Rosita, and reopened a bank in that place. McIntire was succeeded by Reynolds and Dewalt, under the name of the Merchants' and Miners' Bank. They sold to Paul J. Sours.

Newspapers.—In September, 1874, Charles Baker of Colorado Springs started the Weekly Rosita "Index," with Ben Lane Posey of Mobile, Alabama, as editor. Baker sold in 1879 to Charles F. Johnson, who changed the name of the paper to the Sierra "Journal." The Silver Cliff "Prospect" began as a weekly, May 5th, 1879, and, a month later, came out as a daily. The "Republican" started April 1st, 1880, Dr. G. W. B. Lewis, manager; the Mining "Gazette," November 13th, 1880, C. E. Hunter and H. W. Comstock, editors.

In 1882, the Daily "Herald" was established by Will C. Ferril, Charles W. Bony and S. B. Coates. It ran the greater part of that year and then suspended. W. L. Stevens began the publication of the "Miner," at Silver Cliff in 1878. At this time (1890) there are only two papers published in the county. These are the Wet Mountain "Tribune," published by Alex H. Lacy, at Rosita, and the Silver Cliff "Rustler," edited by W. J. Orange, at the county seat.

Churches.—Occasional religious services were held in Ula and Rosita prior to the rise of Silver Cliff, by a Methodist missionary named Stokes. A Methodist church was organized at Rosita in 1874, Rev. W. L. Smith, pastor, the only one

to survive the changes of time. The Episcopalians, Presbyterians and Roman Catholics also held services in that town in its better days. From 1879 to 1883, the Catholics, the Episcopalians, the Methodists, the Presbyterians and the Seventh Day Adventists built church edifices in Silver Cliff. The Episcopalians erected the first house of worship, with Rev. A. C. Drummond as pastor. Then followed the Presbyterian, the Methodist, the Catholic and the Seventh Day Adventists.

Masonic and Odd Fellows orders, Knights of Pythias, Patrons of Husbandry, United Workmen and other secret societies were organized and had large memberships. The town had a fine volunteer fire department, which was awarded a prize for quick and effective work in 1885. It has a good school, as have also Rosita and Silver Cliff. It now contains a population of about 800, and among its citizens are the Hon. Hosca Townsend, who was a member of Congress from Colorado for two terms, and John T. McNeely, an influential politician and lawyer. Hon. Charles Hartzell, Judge A. J. Rising and Oney Carstarphen (the latter was surveyor general under Cleveland's first administration), who now reside in Denver, were for several years, citizens of Silver Cliff.

West Cliff, located one and one-half miles from Silver Cliff, was established about 1885, and owed its inception and growth to the Denver and Rio Grande railroad. It has a population of about 500. The two towns, Silver Cliff and West Cliff, being so near each other, are practically one, and work together for their mutual interests.

Schools. — The county was divided into twenty school districts, and there were some 1,400 children of school age; 1,100 enrolled, with an average attendance of 600. W. R. Fowler was the first county superintendent, from 1870 to 1872. The first public school, taught in what is now Custer county, was presided over by Miss Louisa V. Virden, in 1871-72, in a log cabin located in Wet Mountain valley, about four miles southwest of the present town site of Silver Cliff. Every district in the county is well provided with means for the support of the public schools, and the people take a lively interest in their welfare. The Denver and Rio Grande railroad company completed its branch line from Cañon City to West Cliff in May, 1881. This stimulated all local interests, but the road was a source of vast expense to the company, by reason of the frequent washouts which interrupted traffic and cost great sums for repairs. The storm which occurred August 13th, 1889, entirely destroyed about five miles of the railroad, and the company, becoming discouraged, abandoned it altogether, removing the rails in 1890.

Custer, like a few other counties in the state, has had two controversies over the county seat question, one of which was extremely bitter and engendered at the time much disorder.

The rival towns in this contest were Rosita and Silver Cliff. The first election occurred in 1882, when Silver Cliff received a majority of all the votes cast. A portion of the records was taken to that town, and some of the county officials located there, but it was claimed by the people of Rosita that it required a majority of two thirds of the votes to change the county seat. The supreme court of the state decided in favor of Rosita. The contest was renewed in 1886, when Silver Cliff became the permanent seat of government.

The withdrawal of all railroad facilities by the D. & R. G. Co. greatly retarded the prosperity of the county, but this has resulted in some respects to the benefit of the agriculturalists and cattle raisers. While the railroad was in operation this class of citizens purchased their corn, hay and oats in Denver and elsewhere, and paid for having them shipped in. Now they raise these commodities at home, and feed their cattle and stock the products of their farms. They have also, now, a home market, wherein better and more speedy returns are obtained. The population of the county is composed of men who possess much of the bravery and indomitable will that characterized the great soldier for whom it was named. The



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early settlers were largely composed of thrifty Germans, sturdy Englishmen and thorough-going Yankees. Such men as these, although they may meet with adversities that may be felt by all, yet, when they are united in feeling as they now are, and act in harmony toward the advancement of the common interests, their section of the state can not long remain in the background.

In conclusion we may say that the present outlook for Custer county is good, and constantly improving. The mines of precious metals which have been developed and worked for years, the still larger and richer fields of gold and silver to be discovered in the future, the almost exhaustless fecundity of the soil, and the vast area of nutritious grazing lands, constitute advantages that will speedily stimulate the building of another railroad and attract numbers of speculators and capitalists.

DELTA COUNTY.

AREA, POPULATION, BOUNDARIES, ETC.—THE BEAUTIFUL TOWN OF DELTA—DESCRIPTION OF A GREAT HORTICULTURAL, AGRICULTURAL AND STOCK-GROWING REGION—FIRST SETTLERS—RESOURCES AND PROGRESS.

The county of Delta was segregated from Gunnison by an act of the General Assembly, February 11th, 1883. Its area is 1,150 square miles, and its population in 1890 was 2,534. Its county seat and principal town of the same name is eligibly situated upon the broad and fertile delta at the junction of the Gunnison and Uncompahgre rivers, whence its name. The county is bounded on the north and west by Mesa, east by Gunnison, and south by Montrose. The Gunnison, Uncompahgre, Rio Escalante, Robadoux, Smith's Fork, Forked Tongue, Currant, Dominguez, Surface and Leroux creeks and the North Fork of the Gunnison are the principal streams. Agriculture, horticulture and stock growing are the chief industries. Other well known but smaller points in the county are Adams, Pamonie and Hotchkiss.

Delta, formerly known as Uncompahgre, was laid off by the Uncompahgre Town company, April 6th, 1882, by George A. Crawford, president. The patent was issued June 9th, 1886, to A. R. King, mayor of the town, in trust for the occupants. As described by a local journalist, it is situated in a basin surrounded on three sides by high mountains, and open to the southwest. "To the south is the Uncompahgre range, whose peaks are covered with snow the year round. The Elk range lies to the east some forty miles distant. These two ranges are the highest and most rugged in Colorado. To the north is the Grand Mesa, to the west and southwest lies the Uncompahgre plateau. These configurations of the county undoubtedly exert marked influence on the climate, making the winters warm and the summers cool." The landscape view of the mountains and its lovely valleys along the streams mentioned above are magnificent. Delta, the capital, is the largest settlement in the county, the center of an exceedingly rich and productive farming and fruit growing region. The valleys of the Gunnison and Uncompahgre are from two to five miles wide, and back of these is the first mesa or table-land, thirty to fifty feet high. The county is liberally timbered, the streams fringed with indigenous cottonwoods. The rivers traverse the central parts of the valleys, the better farms being located on either side. The slopes of the mountains are covered with yellow pine, much of it suitable for fine lumber. "There is a belt of timber beginning near Ouray and running parallel with and on the west side of the Uncom-

pahgre and Gunnison to Utah, which is fifty to sixty miles long, by five to twenty in width, that furnishes lumber equal to the best Chicago or Milwaukee products. The better lands lie in the valleys of the Gunnison, Uncompahgre and North Fork rivers, and the cultivated portions are irrigated by canals taken from these streams. Bordering the valleys are elevated mesas, known as California, Rogers, Gomet and Cushman, all well adapted to wheat, oats, rye, barley and alfalfa. Some remarkable crops are produced upon these rich table-lands, and they are also useful for pasturing horses, cattle and sheep. Some of the more favorably situated tracts will eventually be turned into farms and orchards. Cushman Mesa, south of the Uncompahgre, is 15 miles long by five in breadth, much of it covered by claims watered by canals. Says the Grand Junction "News:" "As early as 1885 nearly 100 ranch locations had been made on Rogers Mesa, between Leroux creek and the North Fork. During 1885 many substantial houses were built in Delta, supplanting the primitive structures of logs and adobes. Nearly every farmer has an orchard. Samuel Wade, Enos Hotchkiss, Mr. Hanover on the Uncompahgre and Mr. Coburn of the North Fork, H. B. Kennedy and others were among the earlier fruit growers."

The station of the Denver & Rio Grande R. R. is half a mile or so west of the principal town, an extremely pretty situation with a brisk, prosperous and comfortable aspect, as if the better class of people lived there, were proud of their progress and especially of their success in horticulture, which indeed has been almost phenomenal. The season of 1891 was particularly favorable, for all the trees of bearing age were literally loaded with delicious fruit. The new Methodist church is a fine structure, as also the public high school. As a matter of fact the schools of Delta are of a high standard of excellence. The place is encircled by fine orchards, grain and alfalfa fields of luxuriant growth. The fruit ranch of Mr. G. B. McGranahan is one of the finest in the state, set in peach, apple, pear, cherry and plum trees, with vineyards of the Concord, Niagara and Warden varieties, from which fourteen to sixteen tons of grapes were marketed in 1891. Next to Mesa, Delta is the largest producer of fruit on the western slope.

From notes taken from Gov. George A. Crawford's diary, of October 1st, 1881, it appears that Anderson, Stevens, M. C. Vandeventer and himself then agreed upon and selected a site for the town of Delta. The survey of the town site was begun by Samuel Wade of Lake City for Crawford and his associates, December 24th, 1881. Early in January, 1882, Crawford being at Delta received a letter from Hon. J. B. Belford, our Representative in Congress, stating that a post office had been established at Delta ahead of Grand Junction. The bridge over the Gunnison river was finished in May, 1882. The elevation of the town is 4,980 feet above the level of the sea. In September, 1881, the site of 500 acres first selected was duly surveyed and platted. Governor Crawford was chosen president and general manager, Harvey A. Bailey, assistant manager, and M. C. Vandeventer, secretary, of the Town company. These, together with D. C. Dodge, W. A. Bell and R. F. Weitbrec, were the directors. The streets crossing at right angles are broad and well shaded. All of the recently erected buildings are of modern architecture, and of neat and attractive appearance. In 1882 the first town officers were chosen as follows: Mayor, M. C. Vandeventer; clerk, A. C. Butler; trustees, J. N. Daniels, Geo. B. McGranahan, John Kohnle and Geo. W. Donley; marshal, — Harrington; treasurer, W. H. Crotser.

In 1890 a system of water works was built at a cost of \$17,000. The water is pumped from Gunnison river to an elevated tank on the mesa, whence it is distributed. A volunteer fire department was thereafter organized. In 1886 a frame county building was erected at a cost of \$4,000. In 1884 a fine brick school house was built, and L. C. Aley made principal thereof. The Presbyterians, Baptists and Methodists have church buildings. The latter are now using their first church as

a parsonage, and at this writing are preparing to build a much finer edifice for worship. The Catholic society is organized, but as yet has no church. The Delta Social club, established in November, 1890, with J. A. Curtis, president, has well furnished rooms and a membership of thirty-five.

Newspapers.—The Delta "Chief" was founded March 7th, 1883, by Robert D. Blair. Later the Delta County "Advertiser" was established by Charles W. Russell. At length the Delta Publishing company absorbed both these papers, and named it the "Independent," with Charles G. Downing, editor. November 22nd, 1887, Harry Wilson and J. H. Woodgate purchased the journal. Finally after several other changes Mr. J. A. Curtis became proprietor and still conducts it. The "Laborer" was founded in the fall of 1890 by R. J. Coffey and C. M. Snyder, the former editor, the latter publisher.

The Masons, Odd Fellows and Grangers have organizations in the town.

Banks.—The Delta County Bank was started by H. A. Bailey and T. B. Crawford. February 5th, 1887, it was purchased by T. H. McGranahan, E. L. Kellogg and A. R. King, with the gentleman first named as president; J. E. McClure, vice-president, and E. L. Kellogg, cashier. It was incorporated in July, 1889, with a capital stock of \$30,000. R. Bigelow & Sons also transact some banking business.

The present town officials are: Mayor, Walter Scott; treasurer, I. McMurray; trustees, J. C. Gale, A. R. Howard, A. C. Butler, P. Mundry, J. Jeffers and F. P. Shields; clerk, A. Wishart.

The first county officers were: Commissioners, Samuel Wade, chairman, Enos Hotchkiss, A. E. Kirkbride; clerk and recorder, E. L. Kellogg; sheriff, Charles L. Andrews; treasurer, T. H. McGranahan; county judge, W. A. McDougal; surveyor, Wm. L. Marcy; assessor, Daniel J. McCormick; superintendent of schools, George H. Merchant; coroner, W. O. Stephens.

An adobe building owned by Mr. J. J. Barker was rented by the commissioners for county offices. July 3rd, 1883, A. R. King was appointed county attorney, and precincts for election purposes were established, judges appointed, etc. The officers elected in November, 1883, were: Commissioners, E. H. Capron, John B. Hart and David Stephens; sheriff, Ben S. Gheen; clerk and recorder, E. L. Kellogg; county judge, A. R. King; treasurer, T. H. McGranahan; surveyor, W. L. Marcy; superintendent of schools, George H. Merchant; assessor, George H. Duke; coroner, Robert Breese.

After the removal of the Ute Indians from this region in September, 1881, stock growers, realizing the great advantage of the valleys and mesas for their purposes, came in considerable numbers and occupied the land, not alone with Texas stock, but with fine breeding cattle of imported blood. The broad, well grassed and abundantly watered ranges afforded exceptional facilities for the advancement of this pursuit. The south side of Grand Mesa, the elevated slopes of the North Fork valley, Smith's Fork and Muddy district were almost immediately taken up. The growth of the business has been large and profitable. In the horticultural sections, all the small fruits are produced in lavish abundance. On the top of Grand Mesa are many small natural lakes that abound with fish. Many canals or irrigating ditches have been taken out of the Gunnison, Uncompahgre and their tributaries—Leroux creek, Forked Tongue and Surface creeks, Smith's Fork, the Muddy and others, nearly all the result of home capital and labor. These ditches cost from \$1,000 to \$10,000 each.

Delta, Mesa, Montrose and Garfield counties were a part of the old Ute Reservation. It is, as we have seen, diversified by mountains, valleys, superb streams and table-lands. Delta shares with Mesa the sublime spectacle of the Grand Mesa in the northwest. No county produces a greater variety of superior landscapes than Delta. The mesas comprise the greater part of the county. The soil is rich and, under irrigation, yields grand harvests. It is already famous for its fruits and

vegetables. All the domestic grasses, alfalfa, timothy, blue top, clover, Hungarian, millet, etc., do well by irrigation. Potatoes, corn, melons, wheat, oats and barley are equally prolific. Dairy farming is quite an extensive industry.

The small town of Bridgeport is situated near the Mesa county line and between that place and Delta are Dominguez, Robadoux and Escalante stations. "The river Robadoux takes its name from Antoine Robadoux," says one of the Delta journalists, "a Frenchman who traded with the Utes many years ago, a brother of Joe Robadoux, the founder of the St. Joseph Mission."

East of Delta are the great coal mines and measures of Gunnison, and north those of Mesa, which have been mentioned in the history of those counties. Though not largely populated as yet, the ground work has been laid for a progressive future in Delta county. The advantages of soil, climate, broad expanses of admirable lands, the numerous waterways, and the productiveness of the country all combine to make it an attractive point for settlement. It is scarcely more than eight years old, but in that period much has been accomplished. The settlers have demonstrated the capabilities of the soil for agriculture and horticulture, and know what it will produce. Great herds of cattle graze and are fattened upon her expansive plateaus.

By the school census of 1890, there were 775 of school age, 15 school districts, and 19 school buildings, with 696 sittings. The value of this property was \$16,500. In the high school 21 were enrolled; 145 in the graded and 388 in the ungraded. The average attendance was 300. Five teachers were employed in the graded schools and 19 in the ungraded. Mr. P. M. Condit is the principal at Delta.

Mark the growth of property values in this county of only 2,534 inhabitants. The assessed valuation in 1883 was \$450,964.82. There has been a steady and quite remarkable advance year by year until in 1890 it reached a total of \$991,538. In the list returned for taxation are 66,647 acres of agricultural land, 3,169 horses, 86 mules and 15,541 cattle, the latter indicating the extent to which the grazing lands are occupied.

The officers of the county for 1890-91 were: Commissioners, Robert B. Hamilton, Henry Teachout and N. M. Heistand; sheriff, W. S. Girardet; clerk and recorder, Adam Wishart; treasurer, Amos R. Howard; county judge, G. W. Henry; surveyor, J. A. Curtis; assessor, F. R. Burritt; superintendent of schools, P. M. Condit; coroner, Dr. H. K. Brasted; clerk of the district court, Arthur H. Brown.

DOLORES COUNTY.

EXPLORERS OF 1831-32—OLD HUNTERS AND TRAPPERS—THE BAKER EXPEDITION OF 1860—EXTENT OF PRIMARY INVESTIGATIONS—PROSPECTORS OF 1866—DISCOVERY OF MINES—EXPLORATIONS OF 1870-72—FIRST RUDE SMELTER—HAYDEN'S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF 1874-75—EARLY SETTLERS—THE TOWN SITE OF RICO—ORIGIN OF ITS NAME—INDIAN DISTURBANCES—FRIGHT OF THE PEOPLE—PERMANENT SETTLEMENT—SOME GREAT MINES—LOCAL INSTITUTIONS—COAL AND OTHER RESOURCES.

Dolores county was taken from the southwestern part of Ouray by an act of the General Assembly approved February 19th, 1881, and the county seat located at Rico. It is bounded on the north by San Miguel, south by Montezuma, east by San Juan, and west by the Territory of Utah. Its area is 1,000 square miles, and by the census of 1890 it contained a population of 1,498. In compiling its annals, elaborate data collected by Mr. A. M. Rogers, and published in the Rico "News," has been followed by the author, because Mr. Rogers has been there since 1877, and was one of the committee which formerly organized and named Rico. Excepting the early Spanish explorers, probably the first white men who ever visited the valley of the Rio Dolores were a party in the employ of the St. Louis Fur company, led by William G. Walton, commonly known as "Commodore" Walton, who in 1878-79 was a resident of Ophir, from whom Mr. Rogers obtained the details of his expedition. This party, consisting of about sixty men, left St. Louis in the spring of 1831, and during the first year reached Taos, New Mexico. From thence they crossed to the headwaters of the San Juan river and trapped beaver and other fur-bearing animals along that stream and its tributaries during the fur season of 1832. They then headed northward and spent the summer of 1833 in the valley of the Rio Dolores, and at Trout Lake, where in 1879 the venerable Commodore pointed out their camping place to Mr. Rogers. The ancient axe marks on the trees were mute but eloquent reminiscences. In the fall of 1833, the party continued their journey northward, to what destination is not stated. However, it is not important as they made no settlement, and, like scores of others of those and later years, simply pursued the object of their mission—fur gathering. The next white men of whom we have any authentic account, who penetrated this region, were detached prospecting outfits from the Baker party, as already related in the history of La Plata county. This party spent the winter of 1860-61 where Rockwood now stands, and in the spring of 1861, some of them under Lieutenant Howard, and among whom was the late L. H. Randall, well known to many citizens of Rico, came up the Hermosa and crossed over the range into Scotch creek gulch, and followed down this stream to the Dolores river, which they prospected in a desultory manner as far down as the mouth of the west Dolores, when the party divided, a part going up the West Fork, and part returning to the headwaters of the east Dolores. Crossing over to Trout lake they camped there several days, and finally

crossed the range by an Indian trail to the head of South Mineral, which they followed down to Baker's Park, where the main party were working. L. H. Randall, who furnishes the information, was one of this party. Lieutenant Howard, for whom Howard's Fork and also Howardsville were named, accompanied the party, which went up the west Dolores and Fish creek and struck the Navajo trail, followed across to Naturita and down to the Rio San Miguel, which they followed up to the South Fork, and thence up that stream to the intersection of Lake Fork, and then up Howard's Fork and over the Ophir Pass, or Lookout Mountain, and down to Baker's Park, relieving the party there of great anxiety, for they feared they had been taken in by the Indians.

In 1866, Col. Nash, and a party among whom, we believe, were the fathers of our former townsmen, C. T. and J. G. McClain and D. L. Rattik, who is at present a resident, came up from Arizona, crossing the San Juan river near the mouth of McElmo Cañon, and, following up on the west side of the Sierra El Late mountains, struck the Santa Fé and Salt Lake trail at the big bend of the Dolores, where the party divided, part following the trail westward to the Sierra La Sal mountains and the Grand river, and part marching up the Rio Dolores, and crossing to Trout Lake; followed down that outlet and the San Miguel river to the Dolores, thence to the Grand and up that river and the Gunnison, and thence via the old Indian trail to the settlements on the eastern side of the range. In 1869, Sheldon Shafer and Joe Fearheiler left Santa Fé headed for Montana. They came via what is now known as Nolan's place, on the San Juan river, taking the Indian trail to Mitchell's Springs in Montezuma valley and Lost Cañon, which they followed down to the Dolores river, and up to where the town of Rico now stands. Both were experienced prospectors, and had brought a large amount of provisions, tents and other necessary supplies. Their experienced eyes caught at a glance the promising indications for rich mineral, and decided to camp with them. They built a cabin on Silver creek near where the South Park mine now is, and began systematic prospecting. Their first location embraced what is now a part of the Shamrock, Smuggler and Riverside lodes of the Atlantic Cable group, running parallel with the river. This claim they called the Pioneer, and the date of location was in the latter part of July, 1869. They soon afterward discovered several claims on the hill northeast of the present town of Rico, among them the Phoenix, which they named the "Nigger Baby," on account of the large amount of black oxide of manganese found in the outcropping, and by them mistaken for sulphuret of silver. From that early mining location the famous Nigger Baby Hill derived its name. They also located what is now the Yellow Jacket, the Amazon, the Pelican and the Electric Light mines. Late in the fall of 1869, they erected a cabin about where the rear end of the lot occupied by the Rico State Bank now is, and worked on the Pioneer lode all winter, sinking a shaft somewhere near the old dumps of the Shamrock. The winter of 1869-70 was remarkable for the light fall of snow, but extremely cold weather, which froze a casing to their shaft and enabled them to sink much deeper, without being inconvenienced by water and by carbonic acid gas, than they could have done had there been more snow and less frost.

In the summer of 1870, R. C. Darling was surveying the southern and western boundary lines of Colorado, and also the Ute Indian Reservation. He had occasion to visit Mt. Sneffels, that being a known point on the 9th correction line, for the purpose of making certain determinations in connection with his work, leaving part of his force at a spring near the western side of Mesa Verde, now in Montezuma county. Taking two men with him, he proceeded up the Dolores river, where he found Messrs. Shafer and Fearheiler at work on their mining property. He stopped a day or two and made locations on what is now the Atlantic Cable lode, under the old mining law, when claims were much less in area than now. Mr. Darling continued his journey to Mt. Sneffels, and on his return found that the place had

been invaded by five other adventurous spirits, Augustus W. Begole, Jack Eckles, Dempsey Reese, Jim Sterritt and Pony Whittemore, who had come up from Fort Defiance, New Mexico, and were elated over the rich showing the locality afforded. Shafer and Fearheiler traded them a portion of the Pioneer claim for provisions, and they ran what is familiarly known to most Rico people as "Poison Tunnel," on the west side of the river, a short distance below the Piedmont bridge, and now being worked by Capt. Waggenslee. They also discovered the Aztec and Columbia lodes, which they named Aztec and Toltec; also the Nora Silley, which they called the Montezuma. Mr. Darling returned to his surveying and when the frosts of autumn began to tinge the aspen foliage with yellow the others took their departure from Pioneer district, Mr. Begole's party going to Taos, while Shafer and Fearheiler started for Fort Defiance, but before reaching there the treacherous redskins stole their stock, and their deadly bullets put a stop forever to poor Joe Fearheiler's prospecting. Mr. Shafer escaped with his life, but never returned to the rich bonanzas he and his faithful partner had risked and endured so much to find, in the silver-lined mountains on the Rio Dolores.

We have no knowledge of the Dolores country being visited in 1871 by white men, but, early in 1872, R. C. Darling, having completed his contract with the government to survey the boundaries of the Ute and Navajo Reservations, and to run the lines between Utah, Colorado and New Mexico, he concluded to return to the Dolores. Interesting several officers of the U. S. Army, and some capitalists in Washington, D. C., he outfitted a large party, mostly Mexicans in Santa Fé, and started for the mining district of southern Colorado. They reached their destination on the 4th day of July, 1872, and celebrated that event by killing an enormous cinnamon bear, on the very spot now occupied by the old Rico Electric Light buildings. They packed a few short boards the entire distance from Santa Fé, with which they made moulds for shaping adobe brick, and proceeded to construct a Mexican adobe furnace, near where the school house now stands, a short distance from the Glasgow avenue bridge across Silver creek. They extracted ore from the Atlantic Cable, Aztec and Yellow Jacket mines, fired up and charged their furnace, and actually produced three small bars of base bullion, but their adobes contained too much lime, and when heated the furnace collapsed. After one or two unsuccessful trials the Mexicans became discouraged, and as their blow-pipe assay tests, the only assaying method they had, did not prove as rich as they had hoped, and as winter was approaching, they retraced their steps to Santa Fé.

In 1874, the U. S. topographical and geological survey, under Prof. Hayden, were working in this locality. They took observations and altitudes, and named the principal mountain peaks and other localities in this section, the most of which are still in use. The altitude of the Atlantic Cable shaft, at the north bank of Silver creek, a few feet west of Glasgow avenue, is given in the official report as 8,200 feet,* and that of Black Hawk peak as 13,970 feet, this being the highest point in Dolores county, except where the lines of Dolores and San Miguel counties reach the summit of Mt. Wilson, which is 14,381 feet, the fifth in height in the state. In 1877, there was some prospecting activity in Pioneer district, and Messrs. Morey & Sperry of New York, manufacturers of mining machinery, Mr. Fleming of Cleveland, Ohio, Prof. Clayton of Salt Lake, and General Hefferman of Animas City, Colorado, became interested here and located a number of claims, among which were what are now the Columbia, Aztec, Phoenix, Yellow Jacket and Wide Awake. They employed John Glasgow and Robert Schneider to work the assessment on them, but as they failed to pay these men for their work, and also recorded the property in La Plata county instead of San Juan, of which this was then a part, Glasgow and Schneider, early in 1878, relocated the property in their own names.

* The survey of the Rio Grande Southern gives the altitude of Glasgow and Mantz avenues (post office corner) 8,735 feet.

L. B. Da Ponte, Scott Burbank, R. C. Darling and H. Bert Clifford were also here in the fall of 1877, but did not do much work until the spring of 1878, when the camp was occupied by them. In 1878, Pioneer district began to attract considerable attention, and was prospected quite extensively by John Glasgow, Rob Schneider, Bob Darling, Ed. Robinson, Bert Clifford, Thornton Chase, L. B. Da Ponte, Scott Burbank, Clabe and Charlie Jones, John Schalle, Sandy Campbell, Chas. Humarton, Leon Eggers, Andy D. Masters, Dave Swickheimer and others, and several good properties were discovered and worked. When the early snow began to tip the mountain peaks with its silvery sheen, the camp was deserted, some going to Silverton, and some to their eastern homes, while others repaired to the Mancos and remained during the winter. Early in the spring of 1879, Col. J. C. Haggerty, who was then prospecting here, visited Ouray for supplies, taking with him samples of ore from some claims on Nigger Baby Hill, which, on being tested, proved to be lead carbonates very rich in silver. This caused a stampede. Everybody who could left the neighboring camps of Ouray, Lake City, Silverton, Ophir and San Miguel, and many came even much greater distances, lured by the exaggerated reports of the new Eldorado. The hills were soon honey-combed with prospect holes, and, in a short time, the country for a radius of several miles from the common center, where Rico has since been built, was covered in many places three or four deep by overlapping mining claims. The boom was of short duration. It was followed by a relapse, when a majority of those who came expecting to soon reap a rich silver harvest went away in disgust, cursing the camp. Excitement followed in tidal waves for the next three months, each one strengthening the camp, therefore, by the first of July, its permanency was an assured fact. In July, 1879, E. A. Robinson was appointed justice of the peace, and during the same month P. Halderman and A. K. Prescott brought in the first stock of goods, and Frank Lovejoy opened the first saloon. In August, 1879, the Wide Awake, Yellow Jacket, Phoenix, Pelican, Grand View, Major, Aztec and Columbia were sold to Senator John P. Jones of Nevada and John W. Bailey of Denver for \$100,000. This was the first transaction in mines.

In the early part of August the first female residents in the Dolores valley were Mrs. William Embling and her daughter, Mrs. Henry Knight. During the same month, six blocks of the town site were surveyed and subdivided into lots, but no organization was effected later on. The last day of August, 1879, George McGoldrick, *alias* the Kid, shot and killed a man called "Frenchy," who was buried next day. This was the first start of the cemetery.

Early in September the post office was established with A. K. Prescott as postmaster, and mail service via Ophir was begun.

On the 21st of August, 1879, the first number of the Rico "News" was issued from the La Plata "Miner" office in Silverton, as were the succeeding six numbers. October 2nd, the press, type, and office material of that paper were brought in by Reese Riley, who came from Silverton via Animas City, Mancos, Bear Creek and the Rio Dolores, and was, with the exception of Jim McJenkins' saw mill, which arrived about a month previous, the first wagon freight brought to the camp.

The night of October 5th, 1879, the inhabitants of Rico experienced a first-class Indian scare. All the female members of the community were corralled in a new log cabin without doors or windows, taken to the roof on a hastily constructed ladder and dropped down, after which guards were stationed at or near where the Grand View smelter now stands and on the grade above the old Pasadena smelter. The rest of the men repaired to Frank Raymond's store on the lots now occupied by the Bailey block, and barricaded themselves upstairs against the expected onslaught. The only casualty was one burro killed by an excited guard, who mistook it for a bloodthirsty Ute. The building used as a bomb-proof in which the



H. T. SALE.

ladies were corralled is the one now occupied by Shing Lee as a washee house, just north of the Rico-Aspen office.

July 4th, 1880, the machinery for the Grand View smelter arrived, being hauled on wagons from Alamosa, and November 17th, following, it was in place and began producing bullion in paying quantities.

The value and extent of the mineral veins having been established by the discoveries already made, and the developments entered upon, the people located there began to arrange for building a town. As a beginning, six blocks of ground were surveyed, subdivided and platted, forming a part of the existing town site, and the lots covered with tents and cabins. Additions under mill site, town site and squatter's right claims were taken up in every conceivable shape, yet the town had no name. By some it was called Carbonate City; by others, Dolores City, Doloresville, Carbonateville, Lead City, etc. At length a meeting was called and a committee was appointed to select a name for the town and draft a petition for the establishment of a post office. Among the names discussed by the committee were Belford, Patterson, Wilson, Glasgow, Lovejoy, and many others, but all were rejected. The committee were at a loss what to call it, until Mr. Wm. Weston, then of Ouray, suggested the appropriateness of the Spanish word Rico (riches). Every member except A. M. Rogers—who wanted it called Glasgow—accepted and voted for Rico, and thus the town came by its name, which it will be admitted is brief, musical and attractive, besides being appropriate. A few days later J. F. Wannemaker was engaged to survey the town site as it now exists. A resolution was adopted to conform all alleged additions and subdivisions to the six blocks which had been surveyed and platted by Van R. Elliott a short time previous. Thus established, many business houses were opened, among them those of Donald McIntyre, Cohn Bros., F. W. Raymond, A. K. Prescott & Co., Cobb & Sherry, Higgins & Moore, Dunbar & Bacon. The Rico "News" was founded by John R. Curry, one of the most ardent pioneer journalists of the southwest. The first white child born in Rico or in the Dolores valley was Robert C. Spencer, son of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Spencer, October 11th, 1879.

The first municipal election occurred December 5th, 1879, when the following officers were chosen: Mayor, Frank W. Raymond; clerk, D. A. McGraw; trustees, M. A. Bean, M. C. Marstin, E. P. Kent and H. E. Snyder. The first wedding occurred April 4th, 1880, that of Mr. C. P. Middaugh and Miss Alice Snyder. In 1880 there began a move for a separate county organization. Under the act of March 1st, 1881, creating the new county of Dolores, so named from the river and mountain cañon, the governor appointed the following officers to serve until the next annual election: Clerk and recorder, Frank W. Raymond; treasurer, E. B. Cushing; sheriff, Jacob Summa; county judge, S. V. Rosser; assessor, J. P. Norton; commissioners, A. A. Waggoner, S. W. McCormick and S. H. Burghardt. In February, 1883, a mining boom of respectable proportions was inaugurated on the West Dolores; the town of Bowen was laid out and a post office established, but the activity was of brief duration, and the town collapsed.

From time to time various ripples of excitement have disturbed the placid serenity of the steadily growing progress. The original settlers found the country round about much troubled by Ute Indians, who viewed with sullen indignation the gradual occupation of their hunting grounds by white men. The first winter was long and severe. Rumors of danger from incursions by the savages were frequent. For more efficient protection a "home guard" was organized, which allayed the fears of the more timid. Provisions were scarce and the prices very high. Ouray being the nearest market, supplies were hauled in on hand-sleds from that distant quarter. The nearest that beef cattle could be driven was six miles from Rico, where they were slaughtered and the meat taken to town on sleds. After a season of such hardships many became discouraged, and in the spring left the county.

Rico is eligibly situated in a spacious valley on the East Fork of the Dolores river at an elevation of 8,737 feet above the sea. Its population is about 2,000. Beyond the incidents noted there was no substantial activity between 1879 and 1889. The developments made by Mr. David Swickheimer in the Enterprise mine on Newman Hill from 1887 forward, whereby he not only created a very rich mine, but solved some extremely intricate geological problems in connection with all the veins in that quarter, was the first surprising revelation that led to great consequences. In 1891, he sold the property to Messrs. Crawford and Posey, for \$1,250,000, who disposed of it to a syndicate of New York and English capitalists, and they formed the Enterprise Mining company, which enjoyed large and regular dividends from its products.

We have mentioned the Grand View as the first smelter established. It was followed by the erection in 1882 of the Waring and the St. Clair mills and the Pasadena smelter, all of which were fairly successful for a time. The days of local mills and smelters passed into history upon the coming of the railway. The first house of worship, known as the "People's Congregational church," was built in the fall of 1890, the first service being held therein on Christmas Eve. The Pastor, Rev. S. C. Dickerson, was ordained and the church dedicated February 16-17, 1891. In the summer of 1892 a Catholic church was founded. In the fall of that year a four-room brick school house was completed. During the same year the people voted \$20,000 in bonds for the erection of a court house, and a large handsome hotel was finished at a cost of \$35,000. In the same period, six fine stone and brick blocks replaced an equal number of log structures that formerly had been used for business purposes. In addition, a large and complete ore sampling plant was put in operation. These and several other improvements of importance followed the introduction of the Rio Grande Southern railway, October 1st, 1891, which event caused universal rejoicing. In February, 1890, the Rico State Bank was organized, with a capital of \$50,000, David Swickheimer, president, B. N. Freeman, vice-president, and Wesley W. Parshall, cashier.

The more prominent of the developed mines are the Enterprise, Rico-Aspen, Black Hawk, Little Maggie, Grand View, C. H. C., Newman, Atlantic Cable and Cobbler groups, and those of the Consolidated Rico Revenue Return Mining company. There are almost numberless others in various stages of exploitation.

There are no prominent ranches or orchards in the county, but a considerable number of large cattle owners have extensive grazing ranges in the western division, which is comparatively well timbered, broken and mountainous. In the same locality are mines of bituminous coal, from which considerable coke is manufactured. It is said that large beds of good anthracite coal have been discovered and partially opened there. The mountains about Rico seem to be literally ribbed with veins of precious metal bearing minerals, and at no distant day, when our national monetary problems shall have been readjusted on a bimetallic basis, this portion of Dolores county will be one of the most productive mining fields in the West.

EAGLE COUNTY.

MARCH OF CAPT. MARCY—OLD TRADITION OF BATTLE MOUNTAIN—ANCIENT GRAVES—
FIRST SETTLERS—DISCOVERY OF MINES—UTE INDIAN OUTBREAK—ORGANIZATION—
FOUNDING OF TOWNS—PRINCIPAL MINES—AGRICULTURE—MOUNT OF THE HOLY
CROSS.

This county was named after Eagle river, which rises in the mountains north of Leadville and traverses the entire length of the county from southeast to west, uniting with Grand river at Dotsero a few miles northeast of Glenwood Springs. It was organized by an act of the General Assembly, approved February 11th, 1883, and was taken from the western part of Summit county. Its area is 1,600 square miles, and, according to the census of 1890, its population was 3,725. It is bounded on the north by Grand and Routt, south by Pitkin and Lake, east by Summit, and west by Garfield.

The first authentic account of the exploration of the Eagle river country, if such it can be called, appears in a book written by Captain—afterward General—Randolph B. Marcy of the United States Army, who, while stationed at Fort Bridger, in November, 1858, received orders from the Secretary of War to move his command in great haste across the mountains by the most direct route to Fort Massachusetts in the San Luis Valley.* He left Fort Bridger November 24th with 40 enlisted men and 25 mounted men, besides packers and guides. There being neither roads nor definite trails, he pursued his way under extreme difficulties to the valley of Grand river, probably near Glenwood Springs. Capt. Marcy speaks of passing up Eagle river, but to what point is undetermined. Returning from the San Luis valley and New Mexico, the command encamped at the mouth of Cherry creek, now occupied by the city of Denver, and while there some of the employés washed a small quantity of gold dust from its sands, which Marcy claims gave rise to the reports which, the same year, brought the first immigrants to the Rocky Mountains.

There is an old tradition among the Ute Indians, who once owned and hunted through the region described, that about the year 1849 two war parties, composed of Utes and Arapahoes, met on what is now Battle Mountain, when a tremendous fight ensued, in which many were killed and wounded. Whether true or wholly apocryphal, it is submitted for what it is worth.

I am indebted to Mr. H. W. Smith, clerk of Eagle county, for some interesting notes relating to the early history of this region. About half a mile above Red Cliff, on the bank of the river, is a grave. On the headstone is the following inscription: "A. McEldry—died August 17th, 1859." There are other very old isolated graves in different parts of the county, but none that so clearly set forth the date of death. How or when these people entered the region, whence they came or what

* An epitome of this expedition and its purpose appears in Vol. I, page 141.

their purpose are impenetrable secrets. We know, however, that nearly all the mountain streams were explored by hunters and trappers attached to the various fur companies, between 1840 and 1860, and it is possible that some of them died and were buried there.

The first actual settlers in the Eagle river country, as far as can be ascertained, who located there with the intention of prospecting for the precious metals, were Joseph Britt and John Bauman, in March, 1879. They began digging on the margins of the river at a point some twenty miles below where Red Cliff now stands, at the mouth of Lake creek. These men are still residents of Eagle county, Britt occupying his original location, while Bauman is engaged in mining. The next settlement, as near as can be learned from the county records, occurred near the present town of Mitchell—named for and founded by George R. Mitchell, once a noted resident of Gilpin county (elected a member of the fourth, fifth and sixth councils of the territorial legislature), who took up a ranch in the upper part of Eagle Park. Placer claims were located for mining and town site purposes, March 17th, 1879, by Frank Benjamin, C. C. Welch and others. A town composed mainly of canvas tents was started, but disappeared within a year or two, the placers proving a disappointment.

April 15th, 1879, Robert and John Duncan discovered and staked a few lode claims in Eagle river mining district. In Battle mountain district, near Gilman, the following discoveries were made which led to the subsequent populating of the county: The Little Ollie, April 25th, 1879, by James Deming, Wm. Barney and Wm. Helmer; the Eagle Bird, April 15th, by J. T. McGrew, Wm. Helmer, Henry Helmer and D. C. Collier; the Silver Wave on the same date by the Helmer brothers et. al.; the Belden, May 5th, by D. D. Belden and Price Merrick. The latter was the first to produce workable ores in large quantities. Probably one hundred claims were staked and recorded during the summer of 1879 in the vicinity of Gilman.

The first locations near Red Cliff were: The Henrietta, July 4th, 1879, by Frank Bowland & Co.; the Horn Silver, July 7th, by G. J. Da Lee, Wm. Greiner and Thos. Hall. The ground now covered by the Wyoming group was located July 26th, by Dugan, Jenkins, et. al. Da Lee and Greiner built the first cabin in Red Cliff in the summer of 1879. July 25th of that year, at a called meeting of the miners and prospectors, the town was named Red Cliff, from the numerous red bluffs or cliffs surrounding the site. About July 1st, Ziers & Remain established a general provision store, including liquors. Almost simultaneously, George Stevens opened a store with a jack-load of goods brought from Leadville. July 15th, C. Bottolfson, N. K. Smith, and J. P. Manvill located the Argo mill site, and it was upon this that the town was built, but afterward a town company was formed, and more territory added.

Immediately after the Meeker massacre, in September, 1879, the people on Eagle river, apprehending a raid by the hostile Indians, built a fort which is still standing at Red Cliff, and made everything ready to welcome the Utes to "hospitable graves," should they come. Scouting parties were seen within a few miles of the town, but no attack occurred. In 1880 a smelter was built by the Battle Mountain Mining and Smelting company which owned the Belden and other mines. Most of the lead bullion turned out was bought by the Leadville smelters for their own use. It was abandoned in 1882, soon after the arrival of the Denver & Rio Grande railway in March of that year. October 5th, 1880, the first town council of Red Cliff met. The officers were, mayor, Fred Henry; councilmen, G. J. Da Lee, Frank Abair, A. O. Simons and D. W. Smart. A. G. Mays was the first practicing physician, Thos. N. Evans first surveyor, Geo. Morris first blacksmith, H. L. J. Warren editor of the first newspaper, Melvin Edwards first druggist and

postmaster. The Star hotel was the original building of that class. W. H. Dunfield and James Ash were the first attorneys.

Bell's camp, midway between Red Cliff and Gilman, was one of the older settlements in the county. Dr. Bell and B. S. Morgan located the Black Iron and a number of other properties near that place. In December, 1881, the D. & R. G. R. R. Co. began the work of extending its narrow gauge line from Leadville into Eagle county via Tennessee Pass, completing it to Rock creek in March, 1882, where it remained until January, 1887, when the extension to Glenwood Springs and Aspen was begun.

Up to the beginning of 1883 the territory now comprising Eagle county was a part of Summit. When the separation took place, the governor of the state appointed the following officers to serve until the next ensuing general election:

Commissioners, D. D. Belden, H. R. McClelland and John C. Metcalf; clerk and recorder, E. F. Campbell; sheriff, N. L. Eby; county judge, L. R. Thomas; superintendent of schools, R. B. Foster; treasurer, William McKissick; assessor, C. Riter. At the election held November 6th, 1883, Red Cliff was selected as the county seat. In 1887 a system of water works was built, the supply taken from Willow creek, 3,000 feet distant. The cost was about \$4,000, being constructed by Mr. A. F. Graham, one of the town trustees. A number of fire plugs are attached, and there is a good volunteer fire department.

Gilman was founded in 1886. It was first called Clinton, but was changed to honor Mr. H. M. Gilman, a popular and enterprising citizen. It is the largest town in the county, and is situated high up on the slope of Battle mountain, about 1,200 feet above the D. & R. G. R. R. and the valley of the Eagle. The situation is one of the most remarkable in the Rocky Mountain region now used for human habitations. The causes which incited permanent settlement here were the same as those that led to the peopling of Leadville, Gunnison, Ten Mile, Aspen and most of the other mining towns—the discovery and development of silver mines. There was not room enough in Leadville, nor mines enough to accommodate all of the surging thousands that gathered there, hence the surplusage sought other fields and found them across the ranges to the northwest and south. As we have seen, the earlier prospectors found valuable mines on Battle mountain, then and now the principal seat of production. The lofty and rugged slopes became scenes of wonderful activity. Some great veins and deposits of rich mineral have been opened, among them the Ida May, Little Duke, Ground Hog, the latter an extraordinary producer of gold in nugget form, deposited in strange cavities called "pockets;" the Belden, Iron Mask, May Queen, Kingfisher, Little Chief, Crown Point, Little Ollie and others. A number of camps were established, as Coronado, Ore Creek and Horn Silver.

Some of the principal mines are situated within a stone's throw of the main street of Gilman. Much fine machinery has been placed on the more valuable workings, and hundreds of thousands expended in development. Gilman also has a system of water works, electric light plant, etc., a good school building, and telegraph and telephone lines. Among the early residents and business men were John Urban and R. W. Scott & Co.; the latter built one of the first general supply stores in the place.

Minturn sprang up as a consequence of extending the Rio Grande railway down the valley. It is only a small settlement, the end of a freight division.

Eagle, at the mouth of Brush creek, is a thriving hamlet, as also is Gypsum, at the mouth of Gypsum creek.

Fulford mining camp is situated on Nolan creek, a tributary of Brush, and takes its name from A. H. Fulford, one of its pioneers. Prospecting began there in 1887, and some very rich mines were discovered. In June of that year, William Nolan accidentally killed himself by shooting, on what is known as Nolan creek.

A. H. Fulford was killed by a snow slide, January 1st, 1892, near the place which bears his name. B. S. Morgan, A. McLouth, Joe Good, John Bauman and S. N. Ackley were among the earlier prospectors in this district.

Agricultural.—Ernest Ingersoll, in his "Crest of the Continent," says: "Agriculture in the valley of the Eagle is hopeless, excepting the cultivation of some of the hardier vegetables like turnips, and perhaps risky crops of oats and barley." But Ingersoll wrote in 1884, after a rapid ride through that section. In the last few years the valleys below the mining fields have been put under cultivation, watered by irrigating canals and made to produce not only vegetables, but satisfactory crops of cereals—wheat, oats, barley, timothy and alfalfa, potatoes, and, in the more favorable localities, certain of the hardier orchard fruits. Large herds of cattle and horses are pastured on the grazing ranges.

The more prominent ranches are those of Nottingham & Co., J. L. Howard, Hollingsworth & Co. and the Crescive Land & Cattle Co., along Eagle river; Mrs. S. M. White, John Love and A. D. McKenzie, on Brush creek, and the Derby Land & Cattle Co., on Derby creek; Frank Dall, A. F. Grundel, Ed. Slaughter and Grundel Bros., on Gypsum creek; Dall, Condon & Co., on Sweetwater, and H. B. Gillespie, on the Roaring Fork.

Among the earlier settlers on the ranches of the county are Henry Hermage, Robert Mathews and W. E. Frost, on Brush creek; W. W. Livingston, R. M. Sherwood, C. M. White and C. B. Stone, on the Eagle; Stratton Bros., F. M. Skiff and Casper Schumm, on Gypsum; W. H. Harris, Robinson & Sons, Thos. O'Connell and Luchsinger Bros., on Roaring Fork; Jack Stewart at Dotsero. Aspen Junction is a railroad town of some importance on the Colorado Midland railway.

The principal fruit section is along the Roaring Fork where H. B. Gillespie has thirteen acres in apples, apricots, plums, pears, etc., with extensive growths of small fruits (see history of Pitkin county); Oliver Jacobs has eight acres in about the same varieties.

Mount of the Holy Cross.—In 1880 some discoveries of gold and silver mines were made near the base of this remarkable mountain, and scores of prospectors followed the reports which came from that locality. A number of mines were opened, and some expensive mills built, but no great degree of success has been attained. The mountain itself, one of the most extraordinary in the entire chain, has been rendered famous by the magnificent painting of the great American artist, Mr. Thomas Moran, who accompanied a party associated with Prof. F. V. Hayden's U. S. Geological Survey in 1874, and there prepared the studies and sketches for the work. Its name, "Mount of the Holy Cross," is derived from a tradition of its discovery and christening by two Spanish monks who traversed the country long anterior to its settlement by white men. Readers of the history of Dolores and San Miguel counties, presented in this volume, will discover that these holy fathers wandered on foot over a considerable part of the San Juan country, and it is only fair to presume that they found and bowed reverently before this colossal symbol of their faith.

The mountain is situated about 200 miles from Denver, and may be seen from any of the higher peaks along the front range. One passing down the valley of the Eagle, by train or otherwise, will catch glimpses of the cross so clearly emblazoned upon its crest. It is formed by two great transverse fissures filled with snow and ice. The Holy Cross creek flowing from its base is a picturesque and beautiful stream, bordered by pines and firs, and in its rapid descent broken into beautiful cascades. Near at hand is the mining camp. As to the painting, which brought its author both fame and fortune, it is a splendid tribute to American art and the grandeur of the Rocky Mountains. According to art critics, Mr. Moran was strikingly successful in his translation of this superb fragment of Rocky Mountain scenery. "In the foreground is Holy Cross creek, a wild and sinuous

stream, lashing into foam against the numerous dark and jagged rocks that impede its course, all skillfully drawn and tinted. But the almost mysterious grandeur of the weird white cross, and above it the mass of fine gray clouds, hold the eye entranced like a lovely vision, while the name suggests matins and vespers and mysterious worship of the old monks." This painting is now owned by Dr. W. A. Bell of Manitou. It has been exhibited in London and several of the more important cities of America and Europe.

ELBERT COUNTY

AREA AND POPULATION—NAMED FOR GOV. ELBERT—CATTLE AND SHEEP GROWING—PRODUCTS, ETC.

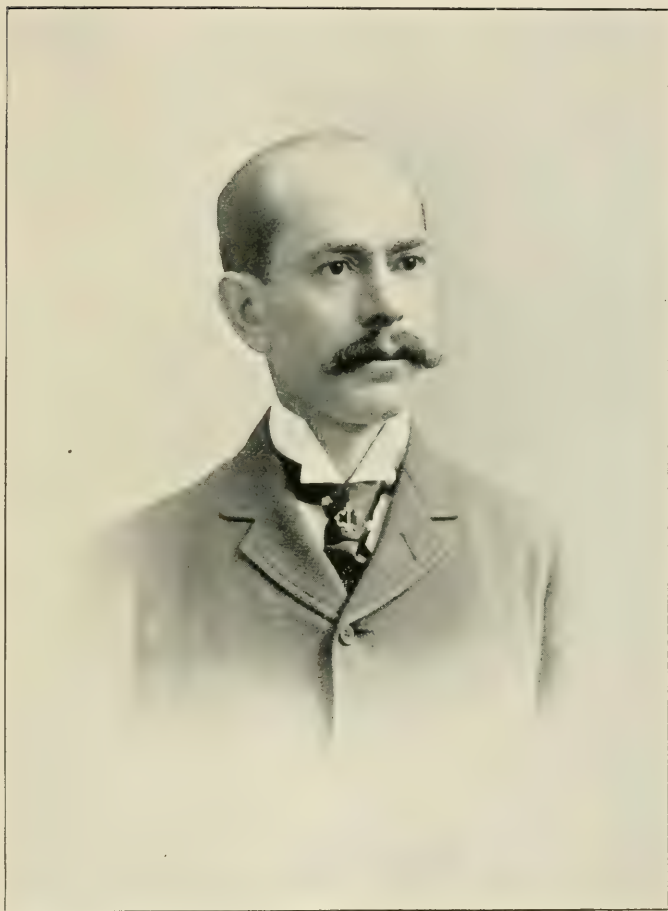
This county, named in honor of Hon. Samuel H. Elbert, ex-governor of the territory, and also ex-chief justice of the supreme court, was segregated from the eastern part of Douglas county and organized under an act of the territorial legislature, approved February 2nd, 1874.

The county seat was temporarily located at Middle Kiowa. The county is bounded on the north by Arapahoe, south by El Paso and Lincoln, east by Lincoln, and west by Douglas county. Its area is 1,880 square miles, and by the census of 1890 its population was 1,856, an increase of 148 in the preceding decade. It is located on the eastern Divide, and is almost exclusively a stock-raising region. There are 2,000,000 acres of land available for agriculture, and for grazing purposes there are 986,560 acres. There is, however, but very little farming done in the county. The mildness of its winters, the abundance of water, and the plenitude of nutritious grasses make it one of the superior grazing counties of the state. There are no large streams, but many small creeks. These are East, West and Middle Bijou creeks, Comanche, Running and Kiowa creeks, and also Wilson's and Big Sandy, none of them large enough to furnish water for irrigating purposes on a large scale. The farmers depend mostly upon the rainfalls, which are frequent. There are at the present time six irrigating canals, twenty miles in extent. The loam soil is deep and rich, the surface undulating, and the crops that are annually gathered are equal to any produced in other parts of the state.

It has large pine forests in the western part, from which much of the lumber was taken in 1859 that was used in building early Denver. The population is generally composed of a wealthy class of ranchmen, who are social and intelligent, largely immigrants from the Atlantic states. During the early settlement of the county, portions of it were frequently raided by the Indians, and many of the inhabitants were murdered. Those days have long since passed, never to be repeated, and with the passing years the people have become prosperous and happy. Coal is found in abundance, principally at the mouth of Hay gulch, Kiowa creek, and also on Bijou and Sandy creeks. Alum and sulphur springs of medicinal virtue are also found in the county. The scenery is picturesque, especially in the vicinity of Elizabeth, the most important town in the county. The Kansas Pacific railroad cuts across the northeastern corner of the county from River Bend on the Big Sandy to Deer Trail and Denver in Arapahoe county. The Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska railroad strikes at, or near, River Bend, and turning to the south-

west, crosses the southwestern corner of the county en route to Colorado Springs. The Denver, Texas and Gulf, now the U. P. and Fort Worth, crosses the southwestern corner en route from Denver to the Gulf of Mexico. Elizabeth, Kiowa and Elbert are located in the western part of the county, and are the principal towns. At Elizabeth the erection of a large hotel and other improvements are contemplated for the benefit of Texas tourists and others from the Southern states. Placer gold mines have been worked in the vicinity of Elizabeth, but the yield was never very large. The other towns are simply small stations—cattle centers. The valleys produce corn and hay, and the highlands alfalfa. The raising of cattle, horses, sheep and the clipping of wool are the important industries, and these are very profitable. The wool clip in 1891 was 628,540 pounds from 87,000 sheep. The first gold that was found in Colorado was discovered in the extreme western portion of this county by the Cherokee Indians and Green Russell, as related in the history of Douglas county, Volume III. To indicate the extent of agriculture, the following abstract of returns to the auditor of state for 1891 is given: Acres of land under cultivation, 851; acres in pasture, 329,662; wheat, 46 acres, used as fodder; oats, 225 acres, cultivated for the same purpose, as were also 17 of barley; 1,784 of corn and rye; 899 acres of potatoes, producing 22,010 bushels; 91 acres of timothy, from which 112 tons were cut; 3,285 acres of native grass, producing 3,880 tons of hay; 361 acres of alfalfa, which made 793 tons. The rolls show 16,971 cattle and 87,000 sheep.

Schools. — At the town of Elbert there is a handsome, substantial brick school building, with capacity for 150 pupils. Near the same place there are several ranches for blooded stock. A school building was completed at Kiowa in 1885, and one at Elizabeth about the same time, costing about \$12,000. A creamery and a race track are also being built at the latter place. By the census of 1890 the total school population was 611, with an enrollment of 371, and an average daily attendance of 241. There were 18 districts, and 20 school houses, with 568 sittings. The valuation of school property was \$12,205. The assessed valuation of taxable property for 1890 was \$2,232,200.88. Kiowa is the county seat, and is 42 miles southeast of Denver. Its population is about 150. The town is supplied with daily mails. Its present business men are E. P. Clark, Frank Edinger, Geo. Fahrion, John Hanson, Geo. Hessler, Frank Lang, R. H. Manville, Charles Mathews, Lee Ramsey, Mrs. Amanda Taylor, H. Willard and Geo. A. Wood.



GARFIELD COUNTY.

OLD INDIAN RESERVATION—FIRST PROSPECTORS AND WHAT THEY FOUND—LOG FORTS—
 —THE TOWN SITE OF CARBONATE—GENERAL DESCRIPTION—FRUIT CULTURE—
 ORGANIZATION—GLENWOOD SPRINGS—OTHER TOWNS—CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS—
 COAL MINING—RAILROADS—LOCAL INSTITUTIONS—BANKS AND NEWSPAPERS—
 CRIMES AND TRAGEDIES—EARLY SETTLERS.

This county, taken from Summit, was named for President James A. Garfield. It was organized by an act of the General Assembly, approved February 10th, 1883. Its area is 3,250 square miles, and by the census of 1890 its population was 4,478. It is bounded on the north by Rio Blanco, south by Mesa and Pitkin, east by Eagle, and west by the Territory of Utah.

Up to 1881, when the Indians were removed to other points, named elsewhere (see history of Mesa county), it was a part of the reservation assigned to the Utes, hence remained comparatively unexplored and unoccupied by white men. So far as is known, the first discovery of mineral occurred in the summer of 1878, when two Leadville prospectors, in crossing the reservation, found on the surface evidences of the existence of carbonate deposits, similar to those which had incited the vast activity soon afterward manifest in the valley of the upper Arkansas. They simply made superficial observations. It does not appear that they did any digging, but on returning to Leadville reported what they had seen. In 1879, other parties went in and began exploring the surface indications, which led to the belief that immense mineral treasure lay buried there. Resolved to prosecute the search, but fearing attack and expulsion should the rightful owners—the Utes—find them on forbidden ground, they built a rude fort of pine logs and named it Fort Defiance. This was located some ten miles southeast of the camp. subsequently named Carbonate City, and the latter six miles west from the junction of the Roaring Fork with Grand river. Another account says it was twenty miles nearly due west from the confluence of the Eagle river with the Grand, at Dotsero, and about sixteen miles northwest from the mouth of the Roaring Fork, on the high plateau between Grand and White rivers. It is one of the points laid down on Hayden's geological maps, indicating a mineral formation. Carbonates of a low grade were found there, and much prospecting was done in the spring of 1880, when hundreds flocked in from the winter encampment at Dotsero. A man named Geo. P. Ryan sunk a shaft 100 feet deep, finding large quantities of ore containing lead and silver. The reports of what had been found in the Ryan shaft, more or less exaggerated, inspired strong hopes among the multitude that waited on the ground and at Dotsero for the immense bodies of snow that fell there that winter to disappear and give them entrance to this new and apparently wonderful field.

Mr. W. C. Wynkoop and W. L. Cooper were among the earlier prospectors there. All took their impressions of the value of that region from the showing presented in the Ryan shaft, that being the only one from which any definite in-

formation could be obtained. As the spring and summer advanced, hundreds visited Carbonate camp, dug pit-holes and procured numerous assays of the mineral, but on the whole nothing to encourage permanent encampment was disclosed. There was an abundance of material which looked like valuable carbonates, but it was all of too low a grade to warrant development. Up to the spring of 1883 not a single house or improvement of any kind marked the camp. In that year, however, the Carbonate Town company was formed. The incorporators were Chas. A. McBriarty, Hal Sayr, Samuel Mishler, W. M. Chandler, Charles C. Welch, Harper M. Orahood, Willard Teller, A. E. Pierce, Boyd Skelton, John L. Dailey, J. D. Best and J. M. Clement, nearly all residents of Denver. The officers were Chas. A. McBriarty, president; John L. Dailey, treasurer; W. M. Chandler, secretary. They filed upon 640 acres of land in a beautiful park and caused it to be surveyed. One hundred and sixty acres were platted for a town site, and a few lots were sold. When the county was organized in 1883, Carbonate became the county seat. Saw mills were taken in and considerable lumber was cut. Wagon roads to connect the camp with the Eagle and the Grand valleys were built. During the first winter of occupancy, 1879-80, Chas. A. McBriarty, a Leadville prospector—one of the discoverers of the famous Chrysolite mine—located a claim, sunk two shafts and discovered carbonates. The excitement over Carbonate camp took a fresh start in the spring of 1883, but no great finds were made then or since, though many extravagant reports were circulated.

Garfield county is drained chiefly by the Grand river and its tributaries. Grand river enters the county near the center of the east boundary and flows southwesterly, leaving the county a little west of the center of the southern boundary. Its principal tributaries are the Roaring Fork river, Divide and Maroon creeks on the south, and Elk, Rifle, Parachute and Roan creeks on the north. Trapper's lake, the source of White river, is situated in the extreme northeast corner of the county. The north line of the county is practically the dividing line between the drainage of the Grand and White rivers. The first fifteen miles of the valley of the Grand river, after entering the county, is a cañon, the grandest in the state, terminating at the mouth of the Roaring Fork river. The balance of the valley of the Grand, and the valleys of its tributaries, are broad, fertile and especially adapted to the raising of hay, grain, fruit and vegetables. The mountains between the valleys afford an excellent summer range for cattle, horses and sheep. The western portion is mountainous and is chiefly used for stock raising.

The fruit industry of Garfield county is in its infancy. A few orchards were planted as early as 1888. During the past three years a large number of tracts have been planted. The success of those ventures has demonstrated that the valley of the Grand is one of the finest fruit districts of Colorado. The first orchards were located in the vicinity of New Castle, and now supply the local demand, besides shipping a considerable quantity to the mountain towns. Owing to the difficulty of getting water, improvement of some of the finest fruit land has been delayed. The completion of the Grass Valley canal, and the canal of the Riverside Orchard and Irrigation company have put about 15,000 acres of this land under water. The companies owning these two canals are now subdividing their lands into small tracts and selling them to actual settlers for fruit and garden purposes. Small fruits are produced and in great abundance. The raising of fruit and vegetables is rapidly becoming the leading industry among the ranchmen. The mining towns of New Castle, Aspen, Leadville and Red Cliff afford a good market. The settlement of the valleys has so limited the winter range for stock that there are few large herds left except in the extreme west end of the county. Each ranchman keeps a herd as large as he can feed during the winter, but the larger ones will in a few years be a thing of the past.

The county was organized in April, 1883. Carbonate was then the county

seat as designated in the organic act. By resolution of the board of county commissioners, adopted August 21st, 1883, the public records were moved to Glenwood Springs for safety, which town was afterward made the county seat, and is so at present. The officers appointed were: Frank Enzensperger, F. C. Childs and Geo. P. Ryan, commissioners; C. A. McBriarty, clerk; Jno. C. Blake, sheriff; George C. Banning, treasurer; William Gelder, county judge; J. F. Clements, surveyor; C. S. Cooper, assessor; G. G. Minor, attorney; Forbes Parker, clerk of the district court. The first meeting of the board was held April 16th, 1883. October 1st following, the office of county clerk was declared vacant, and J. G. Pease was appointed to fill the vacancy, McBriarty having moved from the county. The first election was held November 6th, 1883, when the following officers were elected: J. J. Langstaff, Wm. McDowell and Charles Von Brandis, commissioners; Nims R. G. Ferguson, clerk; Gus G. Minor, county judge; George Ferguson, treasurer; A. J. Rock, sheriff; Frank P. Monroe, surveyor; M. V. B. Blood, superintendent of schools; Samuel A. Parker, assessor, and Pat Tompkins, coroner.

The town of Glenwood Springs was incorporated August 28th, 1885. The first election was held September 21st, 1885, when the following officers were chosen: J. E. Schram, mayor; and J. H. Pierce, William Young, R. P. Malaby, W. E. Shaffer, Thomas Kendrick and E. M. Carlton, trustees. The present officials are: J. L. Hodges, mayor; and Ed. Korupkat, F. C. Schram, R. P. Malaby, J. F. McFarland, Wm. Dougan and Paul Blount, trustees.

The town of Carbondale is situated on the Roaring Fork river, thirteen miles south of Glenwood Springs, and was incorporated January 30th, 1888. The first election occurred February 20th, 1888, with the following result: M. H. Dean, mayor; J. E. Chaney, W. F. Scott, Y. B. Ford, E. R. Alexander, Ward Tucker and J. A. Workman, trustees. The present officials are: J. E. Chaney, mayor; Price Wickliffe, B. F. Bogan, Jno. Mahnkin, Sr., J. H. Murfitt, G. S. Alcorn and E. D. Tandy, trustees.

New Castle was incorporated February 2nd, 1888. At the first election held April 12th, 1888, M. C. Van Deventer was chosen mayor, and R. H. Mitchell, A. A. Harris, W. D. Grant, R. H. McBride, S. B. Stewart and M. F. Collins, trustees. The present officers are: Jno. W. Ritter, mayor; and D. Barry, C. W. Schmeuser, Hugh McBurney, D. A. McPherson, Chris. Prechtel and E. E. Drach, trustees. Rifle and Parachute are the only other towns in the county, and neither of these is incorporated.

There are five churches in Glenwood Springs, as follows: The Presbyterian organized in 1885, the Christian in 1887, Catholic in 1886, Methodist in 1888, and the Episcopal in 1888. In New Castle there are the Congregational and Catholic churches. The former was organized in 1889, and the latter in 1891. Rifle has one church, the Methodist, organized in 1890. In Parachute, the Methodist church was established in 1890, and the Catholic in 1891, and in Carbondale the Methodists organized in 1889.

School Houses. — Glenwood Springs built one in 1887, which cost \$25,000; Carbondale one in 1890, at a cost of \$6,000; New Castle in 1892, at an expense of \$10,000, and Rifle and Parachute one each, at a cost of \$8,000 and \$7,000 respectively. There are also twenty-four other school houses in Garfield county, constructed chiefly of logs, or are cheap frame buildings, and cost on an average about \$500 each. In 1890 there were 1,033 school children in the county. The assessed valuation of taxable property in the county that year was \$1,443,319, and in 1893 it was \$2,567,843, on a basis of about thirty per cent. of the real value. The present officers of the county are: Commissioners, H. R. Kamm, P. Randolph Morris, A. J. Saint; Paul Blount, county clerk; Geo. H. Moulton, treasurer; T. W. Thomas, sheriff; W. B. Weaver, assessor; Sam M. White, superintendent of schools; W. H. Bradt, surveyor; L. G. Clark, coroner; Jno. L. Noonan, county judge; J. G. Pease,

clerk of the district court; H. W. Hallett, member of the house of the state legislature, and David A. Mills, of Eagle county, state senator from the 21st district.

Coal Mines.—Coal mines were first discovered in 1882. They were developed, and the shipment of coal began in 1887, upon the completion of railroads. They are located at New Castle, Sunshine and Vulcan. The two first named were opened in 1887, by the Grand River Coal and Coke Co., and in August, 1892, they were sold to the Colorado Fuel company. A month later, upon the consolidation of the Colorado Fuel Co. and the Colorado Coal and Iron company, they became the property of the consolidated organization. The Vulcan mine, about one and one-half miles from New Castle, was opened in the summer of 1892, by the Vulcan Fuel company, and a year later was sold to the A. T. & S. F. railroad company, when it acquired the Colorado Midland railway. At Cardiff, three miles from Glenwood Springs, are located 240 coke ovens of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Co., built in the summer of 1887. Shipments of coke began that winter upon the completion of the Colorado Midland railroad to that point. They are supplied with coal by the mines at Spring Gulch, situated in Jerome Park, just across the line in Pitkin county, to which point a branch road is built. The coal belt runs diagonally across the county from southeast to northwest, and is readily traceable. It is located in the great hog-back, and crosses the Grand river at New Castle. The veins pitch at an angle of 45 degrees, and are accessible at numerous points. The output of Sunshine in 1892 was 30,833 tons, and in 1893, 17,100 tons. This mine was worked out and abandoned in July, 1893. In 1892, New Castle produced 169,399 tons, and in 1893, 82,387 tons. In 1892 Cardiff produced 43,693 tons of coke, and in 1893, 57,484 tons. On account of the change of ownership it is impossible to obtain complete data covering the total output since the opening of the mines.

Railroads.—The first railroad survey in Garfield county was made in 1885, by Paul Blount, then in the employ of the Colorado Railway company, a corporation then organized in the interest of the Burlington and Missouri River R. R. company. The line of survey was from Denver up the South Boulder creek, crossing the range just north of James Peak, and following the Frazier river to the Grand; thence down the Grand to Grand Junction. Branch lines were also surveyed up the Roaring Fork to Aspen, and to the different coal mines in Jerome Park, Four Mile, Alkali, South Cañon and Rifle Creek, supplemented by a branch line up Elk and Rifle creeks, across to White river. During the summer of 1886 the Colorado railway, the Union Pacific, the Colorado Midland, and the Denver and Rio Grande companies all had engineer corps and grading camps in the cañons of the county. The Colorado and the Union Pacific companies withdrew their forces the following year, leaving the field to the Colorado Midland and the Denver and Rio Grande. The latter was completed to Glenwood Springs in October, 1887, and was formally opened with a banquet at the Hotel Glenwood, Governor Alva Adams and staff and the officers of the company being present. The Colorado Midland was completed to Glenwood Springs the following December, and in the spring of 1888 it was extended to New Castle. In 1889 the Denver and Rio Grande company extended its road to Rifle, thirteen miles below New Castle, and in 1890 the Midland and the D. & R. G. companies combined and extended the track to Grand Junction, making a joint track from New Castle. The gauge of the D. & R. G. R. R. was widened at the same time, making it a standard gauge line. In 1892 the Elk Mountain R. R. Co. began grading its line from Sands, a station on the Colorado Midland, twelve miles above Glenwood Springs. The line passes up the Crystal river to the rich ore deposits and marble fields near Crystal in Gunnison county. After finishing the grade to Marble, the company was unable to secure funds to lay its track, and the road was sold to the contractors, Messrs. Orman & Crook, under a mechanics' lien. In the fall of the same year, the Crystal River Railway company started grading on its line from Carbondale on the D. & R. G. R. R., which parallels the Elk Moun-

tain. In addition to the ore and marble of Gunnison county, the Crystal River R. R. company had a contract with the Colorado Fuel and Iron Co. to transport its coal and coke from Coal Basin in Pitkin county. The general depression in the summer of 1893 forced this company to suspend operations, after it had lain twelve miles of track.

Glenwood Springs was first settled in 1882 by John Blake, Isaac Cooper, Wm. Gelder and Frank Enzensperger. These gentlemen, with H. P. Bennet of Denver, subsequently organized the Defiance Town and Land company. The original name of the town was Defiance, but in 1883 it was changed to Glenwood Springs. The first house was built by Jno. C. Blake in 1883. Prior to that time the inhabitants lived in dugouts or tents. This was the first house built in the county, except a few miners' cabins in Carbonate. The first school in Glenwood Springs and in the county was taught by M. V. B. Blood, in 1883. The school house was a tent, located on what is now Grand avenue, near the site of the Hotel Glenwood. The St. James was the first hotel, erected by F. A. Barlow in 1883, and stood on the present site of the Hotel Yampa. In 1887 Mr. Barlow removed the St. James and built the Hotel Yampa, a four-story brick building, 75x75 feet. Prior to the erection of this house, he had conducted a hotel and restaurant in a tent. Dick Donovan opened the first store in the county at Glenwood Springs in 1885, and sold it to Geo. Schram. The business is still conducted by Fred C. Schram, who took charge upon the death of his father. The first store building was erected by H. R. Kamm in 1884. It was a brick structure, and is still occupied by Kamm as a grocery. William Raglan built the first blacksmith shop, and Dr. Baldwin ran the first drug store. The latter was a house constructed on wheels, and had been used by a traveling photographer. In addition to practicing medicine, selling drugs, jewelry and notions, the doctor was a bricklayer and a general mechanic. A. J. Rock and J. B. Hardcastle were the pioneer carpenters. Mr. Rock was afterward elected sheriff of the county, and was drowned in the Grand river in 1885. Mr. Hardcastle now lives on a ranch in Pitkin county near Emma. The first post office in the county was established at Glenwood Springs, and was conducted by Mrs. Garrettson. The office was called Barlow. Barlow & Sanderson established the original stage line from Aspen to Glenwood Springs.

The Hotel Glenwood was built in 1884 by Messrs. Cooper, Gelder and Enzensperger. It was a frame structure, 50x50 feet, and two stories high. In 1885 they built the first part of the present Hotel Glenwood, 25x100 feet, and three stories high. The balance of the hotel was finished and opened to the public August 9th, 1886. It is a brick building, 75x100 feet, three stories high, with Mansard roof. It possesses all modern comforts and conveniences. Gelder and Enzensperger laid out an addition to Glenwood Springs but never sold any lots. In October, 1891, they disposed of all their property in the town to Mr. R. J. Bolles. In 1886, through the efforts of Mr. W. B. Devereaux, the Glenwood Light and Water Co. and the Colorado Land and Improvement Co. were organized. In December, 1886, the Glenwood Light and Water Co. began to supply the town with electric lights. In November, the same year, Isaac Cooper began laying pipes for a water-works system. He died in December, and the work was discontinued. The franchise was sold to the Glenwood Springs Light and Water Co. In 1888 the work was resumed, and a complete system of water pipes was laid. The electric light wires were extended, and a water-power plant put in to operate the dynamos in place of steam. The water for the town was brought from No-Name creek. The Colorado Land and Improvement Co. began the improvement of the springs and bath houses. The springs were walled in and placed in a condition so the waters could all be utilized. The mammoth swimming pool, 150x600 feet, was built in an old channel of the river, and thoroughly protected from high water and floods. The magnificent stone bath house, costing \$200,000, followed. The Natural Sweat Cave was im-

proved and enlarged, and commodious dressing and lounging rooms added. In all, about \$400,000 was spent by the company in betterments during the summer. In August, 1892, the construction of the Colorado, the largest hotel in the state, except the Brown Palace at Denver, was commenced. Situated on the north side of the river, the hotel overlooks the town, the baths and the grounds of the company; was completed June 15th, 1893, and opened under the management of Mr. Walter Raymond.

Banks.—The first bank was established in 1885 by Geo. Arthur Rice & Co. It was a private institution with a capital of \$10,000. They continued the business until December 1st, 1887, when a consolidation with the Glenwood National Bank was effected. The First National Bank of Glenwood Springs started in business in the spring of 1887, with W. B. Devereaux as president, and J. H. Fesler, cashier. The capital stock was \$100,000. During the summer of 1887, the bank building, 50x100 feet and three stories high, was erected. The doors of the Glenwood National Bank were opened June 1st, 1887, with Jno. L. McNeil, president, and C. N. Greig as cashier. December 1st, 1887, the Glenwood National purchased the business of Geo. Arthur Rice & Co., and in the summer of 1891 the bank was consolidated with the First National. The Bank of New Castle was organized in March, 1889, by W. J. Miller, J. W. Ross and Paul Blount, with a capital of \$10,000. In August, the same year, Mr. Miller sold his interest to Mr. Ross. May 1st, 1893, Ross and Blount sold to Miller and J. T. McLean, and in July following they made an assignment to J. W. Ross. The Bank of Carbondale began operations in 1888, with a capital of \$10,000. Mr. S. B. Eubanks was cashier. In November, 1891, the building of the bank was burned. The safe and contents were saved, and in a few days the business was resumed.

Newspapers.—The first newspaper published in the county was the Ute "Chief," a weekly, started in the fall of 1885, by J. S. Swan and W. J. Reid. In the spring of 1888, B. Clark Wheeler of Aspen began the publication of the Glenwood "Echo," with James L. Riland as manager. Mr. Riland was succeeded by Wm. Cardwell. In December, 1887, the first daily appeared—The Daily "News," edited by H. J. Holmes. A few days later the Ute "Chief" appeared as a daily. In the fall of 1888, the two were consolidated and conducted for a few months as the Ute "Chief-News." The plant was leased to F. P. Warner, James L. Riland and F. H. Myers, who changed the name to the New "Empire." In the spring of 1889, Geo. C. Banning purchased the plant, added new presses and material, and changed the name to the Glenwood Springs "Republican." W. H. Graenhalgh became managing editor. In the fall of 1889, it was sold to Lee, Eaton and Myers, who ran it until 1891, when they disposed of it, selling to Wm. Cardwell, who discontinued it as a daily. In December, 1892, the name was again changed to the People's "Herald," and is still published under that name. In 1888, Frank P. Beslin, the blind editor from Red Cliff, started the Carbondale "Avalanche," a weekly. It was sold to H. J. Holmes, who continued to publish it until April, 1891, when he moved the paper to Glenwood Springs. In May he began publishing it as a daily. Early in 1893, J. S. Swan started the Glenwood Springs "Weekly Ledger," which was changed June 1st to a semi-weekly. January 1st, 1894, his interest was purchased by W. J. Wills, who still conducts it. Upon the purchase of the "Republican" by Wm. Cardwell, James Coughlin assumed charge of the "Echo" and conducted it a few months, when the plant was sold to H. J. Holmes, who consolidated it with the Weekly "Avalanche." In 1889 Mr. Holmes started the Rifle "Revielle," a weekly, which was under the management of H. B. Swartz. In 1890, Swartz and J. W. Armstrong became the owners. In 1888 Gen. Geo. West of the Golden "Transcript," in company with J. W. Work, began the publication of the New Castle "Nonpareil" (a weekly) at New Castle, with Mr. Work as manager. A year later it was sold to S. M. White, who changed the name to the

Grand Valley "Cactus." F. C. Coryell became the proprietor in 1891, the paper was issued as a daily, which was continued about a year, when it was published only as a weekly. In the spring of 1893, G. B. Henderson published the New Castle "News," a weekly, which he sold to C. A. Henrie, who is still the proprietor.

Crimes and Tragedies.—About the first of September, 1885, occurred the first murder that was committed in Glenwood Springs. Elijah Cravens and Geo. Ford got into an altercation over a game of cards, which terminated in an encounter in which Cravens was worsted. He went to his cabin, about half a mile from the saloon where the difficulty took place, armed himself with a revolver, returned and shot Ford, killing him. The murder caused great excitement and threats of lynching were indulged. The prisoner was strongly guarded day and night, until after his preliminary examination, when he was taken to Leadville to await his trial. After several continuances and delays, he was finally tried at Aspen on a change of venue in 1888, found guilty of involuntary manslaughter and served one year in the county jail. In December, 1887, Chester Baker, a gambler, known as "Texas Kid," became involved in a fight with another gambler in a saloon, and drawing his pistol, fired twice at his opponent. The first shot killed an onlooker, and the second a stranger who was quietly reading a paper in the rear of the saloon. Baker's antagonist was not hurt. At his examination, the affair was declared to be an accident, and he was released. In the fall of 1885, Harry Burrows located on a ranch two miles east of Carbondale. While temporarily absent, Mike Ryan and Daniel Fenton took possession of the premises, and when Burrows returned and found his ranch in possession of the two men, he shot them from ambush, killing both. At his trial, the jury returned a verdict of justifiable homicide, and he was acquitted. In July, 1888, Herman C. Babcock shot and killed James Riland, an old man, seventy-six years of age. At his trial he was found guilty of murder and sentenced to be hanged. A few days before the day appointed for his execution, he was granted a new trial, and finally sent to the penitentiary for eight years.

Early Settlers.—Isaac Cooper settled in Glenwood Springs in 1882, and was president of the Defiance Town and Land company, and the founder of the town. He died in Glenwood Springs, December 2nd, 1887. William Gelder came to the Springs in 1882, and was vice-president of the same company. He was elected to the state senate in 1888, and now resides in Denver. Frank Enzensperger became a citizen of the town in 1882. He moved to Salt Lake in 1891, where he is now in business. W. H. Bradt, H. R. Kamm, Richard Grant, Geo. C. Banning, J. G. Pease and Jno. W. Ritter located in the town in 1883. Jno. L. Noonan and H. T. Sale settled on a ranch adjoining Glenwood Springs; the former in 1883, and the latter in 1885. J. L. Hodges located in the town in November, 1884, when he was appointed the first register of the land office, with J. W. Ross of Del Norte as receiver. The office was established November 10th, 1884. Jasper Ward and Perry C. Coryell settled upon ranches in 1883; Geo. B. Hurlbut and Wm. Dinkel on ranches in 1882, and George Yule in 1884.

GRAND COUNTY.

MIDDLE PARK—TAKEN FROM UTE INDIANS—A FAMOUS HUNTING GROUND—GENERAL DESCRIPTION—GLOWING ACCOUNT BY BAYARD TAYLOR—SCENIC SPLENDORS—STREAMS—HOT SULPHUR SPRINGS—EARLY SETTLERS—DETAILS OF AN AWFUL MASSACRE—ONE OF THE MOST HORRIBLE TRAGEDIES EVER COMMITTED IN THE STATE.

Grand county, which takes its name from the Grand river, was created by an act of the territorial legislature, approved February 2nd, 1874. It was severed from the northern part of Summit county, and the seat located at Hot Sulphur Springs, on Grand river. It is now bounded on the north by Larimer, south by Clear Creek, Summit and Eagle, east by Gilpin, Boulder, Clear Creek and Larimer, and west by Routt. Its area is 2,100 square miles, and, by the census of 1890, had a population of 604, an increase of 187 in the preceding decade. Originally, this county embraced both Middle and North Parks. In 1877 the western part was segregated and Routt county organized. The Middle Park, or the present county, was the favorite home and hunting ground of the northern Ute Indians. In 1868, by treaty previously concluded, these lands were relinquished. The Utes parted with this country very reluctantly, and it was only after a long struggle that they were induced to relocate on a reservation provided for them on White river. Prior to the invasion of the Park by white settlers, quadruped and other game abounded—elk, deer, mountain sheep, antelope, buffalo and all varieties of bear, including grizzlies; grouse, sage hens, ducks, geese, turkeys, etc., whereby it will be readily understood that the savages were extremely averse to its abandonment. It was, in reality, the best hunting range in all the mountain region. It is watered by Grand river, a large and noble stream, fed by many strong tributaries; a beautiful and picturesque basin well grassed, and the mountains which surround it on all sides are heavily timbered. It is a lovely place in summer, and the winters are not rigorous except upon the ranges; there the snows fall to great depths. But one of the principal attractions to the Indians was the large hot sulphur spring, to which they resorted for the cure of various ailments; a broad circular pool of hot steaming water, strongly impregnated with sulphur, soda and other minerals. It is fed by a constant flow from smaller springs in the neighboring hillside. The temperature is 110 degrees Fahrenheit. Trout swarmed in all the streams, and Grand lake, in which Grand river takes its rise, contains thousands of these beautiful fish.

In the melting seasons Grand river runs full to the height of its banks. The Park being a sheltered retreat, well nigh inaccessible to their enemies, the plains Indians, and possessing all the advantages which an Indian desires, it is not surprising that the Utes should have made vigorous efforts to retain it. When the Pike's Peak immigration came, and towns and trading posts were established, they



W. J. THOMAS.

brought out the furs and skins of animals they captured to exchange for coveted goods. Nevava, a brave and wise old man, was the chief of these tribes.

The valley of the Grand is very fertile, a fine grazing region, but not well adapted to agriculture because of the altitude, shortness of growing season and cool nights. Yet in certain quarters considerable tracts have been put under cultivation, ditches having been taken out to irrigate them. In 1889, there were about 1,500 acres in grain and vegetables, wholly for local consumption. The Park is approximately fifty miles wide from east to west, by ninety miles in length north to south, embracing, in addition to agricultural and grazing lands, large deposits of iron, coal, petroleum, lime, granite and sandstones, with considerable belts of lodes bearing gold, silver, lead and copper, with some extensive placers. On all the mountain slopes are immense forests of pine and spruce timber. No part of this region has been touched by a constructed railway, though the Burlington & Missouri River company have surveyed and partly graded a line along the Grand valley. The first railway line surveyed and located in the Territory of Colorado was by engineer Edward L. Berthoud, who, in May, 1861, began at Golden City, twelve miles west of Denver, passed up Clear creek, or Vasquez river, to Berthoud Pass, down the western slope into the Park, and thence to Hot Sulphur Springs. During the same year he ran another line, but practically over the same route, to Gorés Pass, thence to Bear and Snake rivers, to Williams Fork and on to Salt Lake City, as more fully set forth in the history of Jefferson county, Volume III, page 503. In 1865 General Bela M. Hughes partly constructed a stage road for Holladay's Overland Express from Salt Lake, via Green river to Middle Park, but it was never occupied, indeed never completed.

Grand county unquestionably is the better unoccupied portion of Colorado for railway purposes, including local traffic. It forms the shortest route from Denver to Salt Lake and Ogden. When penetrated by steel thoroughfares, it will become one of the great centers of production. The fact that it has no connection with the outer world, no outlet for its native resources except by long and rugged wagon roads over lofty ranges, has prevented multitudes from settling there. The main tributaries of Grand river are the Troublesome, Muddy, the Blue, Williams and Frazier. As already stated, the Grand heads in Grand lake, a large sheet of pure, cold water, situated in the northeasterly part of the county, and, flowing southwesterly, unites with the Gunnison at Grand Junction in Mesa county.

As early as 1859 the hot sulphur springs were located, and in some sense claimed by William N. Byers, founder of the Rocky Mountain "News," who still retains them. In future time when the Park shall be traversed by railway trains, it will be made one of the chief sanitariums of the state. Mr. Byers has covered the main spring with a stone bath house. It is a superb fount of health-giving waters, where many remarkable cures have been effected. In 1866 Bayard Taylor made a pedestrian tour of this region and thus describes it in one of his letters:

"The sun came out, the clouds lifted and rolled away, and one of the most remarkable landscapes of the earth was revealed to our view. The valley of the Blue, which for a length of 30 miles, with a breadth ranging from five to ten, lay under our eyes, wore a tint of pearly silver-gray upon which the ripe green of the timber along the river and the scattered gleams of water seemed to be enameled. Opposite to us, above the sage color, rose huge mountain foundations, where the grassy openings were pale, the forests dark, the glens and gorges filled with shadow, the rocks touched with lines of light, making a checkered effect that suggested cultivation and settlement. Beyond this were wild ridges, all forests; then bare masses of rock streaked with snow, and highest, bleak snow pyramids piercing the sky. From north to south stretches the sublime wall—the western boundary of Middle Park—and where it fell away toward the cañon by which the Grand river goes forth to seek the Colorado, there was a vision of dim, rosy peaks a hundred

miles distant. In breadth of effect, in airy depth and expansion, in simple yet most majestic outline, and in originality yet exquisite harmony of color, this landscape is unlike anything I have ever seen. There is a great vertical grandeur among the Alps; here it is the vast, lateral extent which impresses you, together with atmospheric effect occasioned by great elevation above the sea."

Blue river, a magnificent stream, it may be observed in passing, rises under the shadow of Mount Lincoln, in the extreme south end of the Park. For twenty-five miles its tributaries are numerous, among them the Snake, Swan and French on the right, and Ten Mile on the left. The latter and the Snake empty into the Blue opposite one another, twenty-four miles from its source and ten miles below Breckenridge.

The first officers of Grand county were: Clerk and recorder, C. H. Hook; treasurer, W. N. Brown; county judge, David Young; sheriff, John Baker; assessor, Charles Fuller. The other offices were not filled.

A great belt of gold and silver mines, a few of which have been opened, are situated in the Rabbit Ear range, northwesterly from Hot Sulphur Springs. Some gold placers above Hahn's Peak, now in Routt county, have been worked with very profitable results in past years. The silver mines on Rabbit Ear, especially the Wolverine, Endomide and a few others, have been sufficiently developed to demonstrate the strength of the veins and the value of the ores. These mines, however valuable they may be, can not be made profitable until facilities for reaching markets by rail shall have been supplied, and the same is true of all the other resources.

William N. Byers and a trapper named Charles Utter, a bright, handsome and rather lively little fellow, known to all the early residents of the territory, were among the first to build cabins on Grand river. John S. Jones, whose family resided at Empire, owned some land near Utter's place. Byers built a small log house at Hot Sulphur Springs in 1859. Another pioneer named J. L. Wescott went from Empire to these springs in 1865 and has ever since made Middle Park his home. He built the first cabin at Grand lake in 1867.

We are now impelled to record a series of events filled with contention, bloodshed and horror. In approaching the subject I am aware that no account, however accurate, written at this late day, will be accepted by all parties as a true narrative of the appalling tragedy, owing to the irreconcilable divisions of public sentiment that led up to it, traces of which exist to this day although many, indeed most of the surviving actors, have removed from the county.* Nevertheless, the particulars following will be found correct in the main.

In 1874, when the county was created, Hot Sulphur Springs was the only settlement, and that a very small one. There were some herds of cattle and horses, and a few widely separated cabins along Grand river below the springs. In that year, however, a prospector, named Sandy Campbell, discovered a belt of excellent gold and silver mines in the Rabbit Ear range. From these developed, in due course, a considerable degree of activity which lasted a few years, then, because of their extreme isolation, died away. Rumors of Campbell's find brought numerous accessions to the population. Among the residents at this time were Charles W. Royer, Charles H. Hook, Wm. S. Chamberlin and John H. Stokes. Among the later arrivals were William Redman, his brother, Bass Redman, Capt. T. J. Dean and others. The personal feuds, political and factional disturbances which led to fearful disorders and finally to wholesale murder began in 1877, and raged with constantly increasing bitterness until after the closing act in the

* In preparing this sketch I have followed a well written account published in the Colorado "Sun" at Denver, February 28, 1892, probably the most accurate that has ever been given to the public. Lack of codae me eas omission of minor details, but certain facts not contained in the article mentioned have pplebncpeads essential to its completeness.

awful drama, July 4th, 1883. In 1879 certain parties conceived and executed a plan to establish a rival town at Grand Lake in nearer proximity to the mines. Among them were William Redman—a savage, brutal character—John H. Stokes and others who were not especially interested in the town of Hot Springs. The location of the new town became a fresh cause of malignant dissension. In the year last mentioned, eastern capitalists purchased the Wolverine mine, whose development gave promise of great value, and, in 1880, E. P. Weber came out as their representative and manager. He also bore a conspicuous part in hastening events to a tragical issue. Out of the mining boom came the founding of the town of Lulu on the North Fork, 12 miles from Grand Lake, which ultimately became a strong ally of Grand Lake in the contest against Hot Springs. Meantime the town of Teller had been established in North Park, on the north side of the range six miles northeasterly from Lulu, the seat of a mining district with a considerable population. It may be stated in passing, that both Lulu and Teller, as well as that of Gaskill, are now almost wholly deserted.

The Grand Lake people now felt strong enough, numerically, to change the county seat from Hot Springs to their town. The question was brought to a vote and carried in their favor by a small majority. Hot Springs, humiliated and embittered by the act, appealed to the courts, which decided against it. The records and offices were removed to Grand Lake early in 1881. About this time E. P. Weber entered the lists as an aggressive factor, when he and his friends came into violent collision with Bill Redman and his clan, through a dispute over mining property.

Joseph L. Wescott, the first settler, claimed 160 acres of land as a homestead, but was not permitted to file upon it for the reason that the township had not been surveyed. The claimant of the adjoining section, a Mr. Anderson, had sold his improvements to Mrs. M. J. Young. Weber attempted to jump a portion of these claims, causing Wescott and Mrs. Young great annoyance, which, with other aggressions, rendered him extremely unpopular in the town, and he was equally out of favor at Hot Springs.

Among others to settle in the mining town of Teller was John G. Mills, a brave but reckless man who had left Mississippi because of the killing he had done there. He had been well educated, possessed much ability as a writer, had studied law, and served some time as an editor. In 1880 the North Park was claimed by both Larimer and Grand counties. In the election of that year a majority of its votes were cast with Grand, and Mills, being a candidate for county commissioner, was elected. In 1881 a factional quarrel split Teller into two distinct parties, a very large majority being hostile to Mills. His adversaries, supported by the North Park "Miner" published at Teller, and the only newspaper in the county, fiercely attacked him and a wordy and threatening war resulted. Grand Lake, however, was almost unanimously favorable to Mills, which created intense feeling between the two towns. In 1881 a general political disturbance occurred. In the county election Grand Lake came out victorious, re-electing Charles W. Royer, sheriff, W. S. Chamberlin, treasurer, both Democrats, and Lew W. Pollard (Republican), clerk. The superintendent of schools, the county judge (Hoyt) and one commissioner also resided there. Royer remained at Hot Springs and appointed Bill Redman undersheriff. Soon afterward the North Park "Miner" blazed with charges of malfeasance, peculation and mismanagement against the Grand Lake officials. This induced the latter to establish a paper of their own—the "Prospector"—edited by Bailey & Smart, who took up their defense. From the beginning of the campaign of 1882 the factional disturbances grew more and more violent. Hot Springs hated Grand Lake because of its rivalry, and Teller hated it through the popularity of Mills in that quarter. The balance of the population were about evenly divided in sentiment. This year a commissioner was to be elected, and also two dele-

gates to the Republican state convention. A mass meeting was held at Grand Lake which nominated J. R. Godsmark, of Lulu, for commissioner, and J. G. Mills and Charles F. Caswell for delegates to the state convention. As will be remembered, Henry R. Wolcott was brought forward for the governorship by Senator N. P. Hill and his friends, and was opposed by Jerome B. Chaffee, as the leader of the Republican party, and chairman of the central committee, consequently E. L. Campbell, of Lake, received the nomination after a heated contest. Mills and Caswell favored Wolcott. Shortly after the mass meeting just mentioned, a small number (only seven, it is said) met at Grand Lake and nominated E. P. Weber and Capt. T. J. Dean as delegates to the Republican convention. Being anti-Wolcott, they were admitted to seats. During the discussion of the Grand county contest, Weber made a speech in which he charged Mills with being a murderer and a fugitive from justice. This was one of the direct causes of the impending crisis in which both lost their lives. Other personal and political outbreaks occurred in which most of the principal characters were involved, but it is unnecessary to dwell upon them.

In January, 1883, that fateful year, the board of county commissioners consisted of John G. Mills, chairman, Wilson Waldren, of Grand Lake, whose term was expiring (and in whose stead H. B. Rogerson had been elected), and Barney Day. The latter had been appointed in December to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of John Kinsey. In January, 1883, Rogerson resigned and E. P. Weber was appointed in his place. This was a severe blow to the Grand Lake faction, which had no love for Weber. Matters went on from bad to worse, until public feeling reached a very dangerous stage. At length a report was sent broadcast that Weber and Day proposed holding a special meeting for the purpose of ousting the county clerk and treasurer, upon an alleged insufficiency of their official bonds, but without notifying chairman Mills. The meeting was held next day but a discussion arose between Weber and Pollard, the clerk, as to its legality, the latter finally refusing to produce the records or to act as their clerk. Weber admitted the informality, and it was at length decided to fix a date for a special session, and the clerk was instructed to advise Mr. Mills thereof. Again the two newspapers broke out in charges and counter charges; other events occurred to inflame the public mind, some arrests were made, etc.

On Monday, July 2nd, 1883, the full board of commissioners met in the office of the clerk at Grand Lake. Many people had arrived from neighboring towns. The clerk (Pollard) being absent, his duties were performed by his deputy, Mr. C. F. Caswell. The room was crowded with interested observers. The session passed off quietly. At nine o'clock next morning (3rd) the board reconvened. Mills, however, stated that Mr. Caswell and himself had been retained as counsel in a divorce suit to be tried that day before the county court, and asked that they be excused. Mr. Weber, who had meanwhile become chairman, assented, saying that he and Day would merely look over the assessment schedule and make notes of any matters they might consider necessary to be brought before the full board. Weber and Day, in company with Capt. Dean and E. M. Harman, who acted as their clerk, spent the day in consideration of matters before them. About dusk an order was handed to Sheriff Royer directing him to appear before the board and show cause why his bond should not be declared insufficient. This was the first intimation of bad faith on their part, and naturally led to great excitement among the factions. This was increased when it became known that orders of like import had been prepared for service upon the county clerk, treasurer and judge, with certain precinct officers, for it then became only too apparent that Weber and Day and Dean had taken advantage of the absence of Mills and Caswell to accomplish their long threatened purpose. Everyone realized that nothing but a miracle could prevent bloodshed.

We now come to the final act, and, in order that it may be made entirely clear to the reader, quote the description of the battle ground and the events of the tragedy direct from the article in the "Sun" heretofore mentioned, because it is correct in every essential particular:

"Grand lake is, in shape, nearly elliptical. The town site is situated on the north shore. From the shore the land rises moderately, forming a ridge, and descending again extends into a flat expanse. This ridge extends around the west shore of the lake to within about 200 yards of the Fairview house, at that time the leading hotel, owned by Mrs. Young. It was situated on the property which Weber had endeavored to jump. At this place Weber, Dean, Day and many Teller and Gaskill people were stopping. The distance from the hotel to the court house is about three-fourths of a mile. On the town site the ridge mentioned is situated between the road and the lake, but, on turning to follow the western shore, the road crosses the ridge and lies between it and the lake. It has been said that this ridge ends about 200 yards from the Fairview house. It would be perhaps a better description to say that the ascending shore gradually grew more level, thus obliterating the ridge. In consequence, in traveling from the Fairview house toward the town, at a distance of about 200 yards the road began to descend into a hollow, and at an equal distance farther the traveler finds on his left a wooded ridge, and close on his right the lake. On the summit of the ridge is a mass of rocks, and from that rocky point the hotel and surroundings are in full view. At that time in the hollow by the roadside, and touched by the waters of the lake during the spring, was an old claim cabin used as an ice house.

"The Fourth of July, 1883, dawned bright and clear at Grand Lake. It was one of the most beautiful days ever seen in the mountains. Before and after breakfast the guests of the Fairview house were indulging in much revolver shooting in honor of the day. The cracking of cartridges was also heard from all other parts of the lake. Consequently when, about nine o'clock, a sudden fusilade of a dozen or fifteen shots was heard, it created no comment until a man rushed up to Deputy Sheriff Max James, of Teller, who was at the Fairview house, and exclaimed that Weber had been shot. Just where the road commenced its descent Weber was found lying on his face. He had been shot through the right lung. Further on in the hollow Dean was found lying in a pool of blood. He had been shot in the bridge of the nose, the ball lodging in his head; a second ball had completely shattered his hip-bone. In addition his head was badly cut by blows from some instrument, probably the butt of a revolver. At the corner of the ice house, with his head in the lake, was the body of Barney Day. He had been shot through the heart. In the center of the road was a second corpse, afterward recognized as John G. Mills. He had been shot through the head and the brains were oozing out into the road. The mask covering his face had been burned by the shot that killed him. By his side was a single shot Sharpe's rifle containing an empty shell. His clothing was covered with a suit of ducking, the coat being so fastened by pieces of rope that it would have been impossible for him to get at his revolver which was strapped to him under the ducking. A flour sack with holes cut for the eyes and mouth was drawn over the head and fastened around the neck with a piece of rope. Behind the rock on the ridge was found a rope, and the indentations in the soil showed that several persons had been standing or kneeling there. A trail of blood was found and followed for about 300 yards to the outlet of the lake, where it was lost. In following the trail a second mask, similar to the one on Mills, was picked up, and there were evidences that a horse had been fastened there.

"The bodies of the dead men were removed to town and the wounded taken to the Fairview house. Dr. H. F. Frisius, an able physician and surgeon, happened to be at Gaskill, and he was sent for. Weber never spoke after being placed in bed, and sank steadily till about midnight, when he died. Dean made a strong

fight for his life, but the severe wounds he had received were too much even for his undaunted pluck and strong constitution, and he died on the 17th following. Soon after the shooting, nearly the entire population of Grand Lake and the visitors were on the scene. There was one notable exception—Undersheriff Redman did not appear." It was afterward made clearly evident that the sheriff, Charles W. Royer, had been with the assassins and had taken part in killing Barney Day. "A messenger was immediately dispatched to Hot Springs with the horrible intelligence, which created the wildest excitement." From a resident of Hot Springs I learn the following details. Charley Royer immediately after the murders rode to the springs and had been there an hour or more before the messenger reached the place. He stopped at the house of Walker McQueary, four miles above the springs, and when he rode up to Walker's door his horse was literally reeking with perspiration, showing that he had been urged to his utmost speed. Royer talked with McQueary, who asked him whence he came in such hot haste, referring to the distressed condition of his horse. Royer said he came from Grand Lake. McQueary then inquired: "What news from that section; what are the county commissioners doing?" He replied that there was no special news, everything was quiet, the commissioners were holding a meeting, etc. But through it all he exhibited great nervous excitement. After resting his horse, he rode on to the springs, where he answered similar questions in about the same manner. An hour or so later came the messenger from Grand Lake, bearing the details of the fight, which set the town in a fearful uproar. Royer at first endeavored to discredit the report, but soon after became sullenly silent, refusing to talk about it. Another messenger proceeded across the range to Georgetown and there telegraphed the horrible intelligence to Denver, where it created intense feeling.

"At the coroner's inquest very little light was thrown on the affair. Dean made a statement to the effect that the three had reached the ice house when a shot was heard. Weber exclaimed, 'I am shot,' when Day and Dean caught him and were lowering him to the ground, when they also were attacked by three masked men, and the fight became general. Day's revolver showed four empty shells and Dean's one."

Royer, in his anxiety to conceal the facts, gave a number of theories as to the manner in which the killing was done. All the circumstances indicated that there were from six to nine men in the attacking party, although only three took active part in the shooting. It was also among the theories that Royer stood near the ice house, and that when Day, after being shot by his assailants, ran in that direction, he was finished by a shot from Royer's rifle. Charles H. Hook was charged with complicity in the murders, but he was in Denver at the time, hence the charge was without foundation in fact. That the wounded man whose trail had been strewn with blood was Bill Redman no one for a moment doubted. Long afterward, from information furnished by detectives and others who followed his traces in the hope of a large reward, it was made known that Redman fled to the mountains and was concealed in a prospector's cabin about four miles northwest of Grand Lake, and that his wounds were dressed by a doctor who had been taken from the latter place by Redman's friends and kept there until his patient was able to travel. He was then taken by his brother, Bass Redman, through Middle and Egeria Parks to a hiding place on the northern foot of the Flat Top mountain, where he remained some time and then went further west into the edge of Utah, where an unknown man was killed or committed suicide (which, was never known), and his body left to represent that of Redman. There they left one of the saddles that had been taken away from Grand Lake on the day of the murders, and also a worn out pony. Written in the sand with a stick was the name "William Redman," and the same, scrawled upon a scrap of paper, was pinned to the saddle. After careful investigation the body was found to be that of a man who had wandered to the

place had either been slain by others or by his own hand, and Redman, passing that way, used it to check further search for himself. He was next heard of in a hiding place between the Yampa and White rivers in the southwestern part of Routt county, where he spent a part of the following winter. In the spring he went north to the Sweetwater mining country in western Wyoming, and thence south through western Colorado and New Mexico into Arizona. His brother, Bass, returned to Missouri.

Although some attempts were made by the district attorney and the courts to develop all the facts of this frightful affair and bring the guilty to punishment, nothing ever came of them.

On the 16th of July, eleven days after the massacre, Sheriff Royer, being in Georgetown, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head, making the fifth victim of the tragedy. He was not a bad man at heart, and was generally popular in both communities. Redman, on the contrary, was a large, muscular man, six feet tall, "with a great deal of the savage in his nature. He was faithful to his friends, but his hatred of his enemies was of a type that caused him to commit the most brutal deeds when an opportunity for revenge presented itself."

Such is the story in brief of one of the most terrible crimes that has reddened the records of our commonwealth. Three county commissioners and their clerk assassinated in the broad daylight of our national anniversary, the sheriff slain by his own hand, the others immediately concerned in the plot fugitives from justice, and all the result of political animosities that might easily have been adjusted by the ordinary exercise of rational judgment.

On the 19th of July, Grand county being virtually without officers, a deputation of citizens from that section, composed of L. C. Pollard, W. S. Chamberlin and C. H. Hook with Wm. N. Byers, waited upon Governor James B. Grant to suggest the names of parties for appointment to the vacant offices. In due course the governor appointed Samuel Moffett in place of J. G. Mills, G. W. Hertel in place of E. P. Weber, and T. Webb Preston in place of Barney Day, and these commissioners were authorized to select a sheriff.

The county seat was removed back to Hot Springs, December 16th, 1888, as the result of a vote taken at the November election of that year.

In 1890 the total assessed valuation of taxable property in Grand county was \$432,707. In the schedule then returned to the auditor of state there were 27,867 acres of agricultural land, 1,843 horses, 9,973 cattle, and 2,208 sheep.

The school census of 1890 shows a total school population of 129, with an enrollment of 59. There were six school districts and five buildings, the latter valued at \$2,025.

The officers for 1890-91 were: Clerk, J. N. Pettingell; treasurer, Wm. P. Farris; county judge, David Bock; assessor, N. N. Buttolph; sheriff, Walker McQueary; coroner, John O. Felters; superintendent of schools, Oliver Neidham; surveyor, L. D. C. Gaskell; clerk of the district court, David Bock; commissioners, Henry Lehman, Frank M. Smith and Frank S. Byers.

The principal route to Middle Park is by a wagon road from Georgetown via Empire and Berthoud Pass. It was commenced July 16th, 1874, and the first stage passed over it to Hot Sulphur Springs November 18th following. It was built by a company of which W. H. Cushman was president, and Thomas Guanella, secretary, nearly all the funds being furnished by residents of Georgetown.

GUNNISON COUNTY.

CAPT. GUNNISON'S EXPLORATION IN 1853—FIRST WHITE PROSPECTORS—DISCOVERY OF GOLD—DRIVEN OUT BY INDIANS—GOVERNOR HUNT'S TREATY WITH UTES—THE LOS PINOS AGENCY—RICHARDSON'S COLONISTS—FIRST CABIN IN GUNNISON—STATEMENTS BY PIONEERS—ORGANIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT—WONDERFUL ACTIVITY—AGRICULTURE—FOUNDING OF TOWNS—ANTHRACITE COAL MINES—MARVELOUS DEPOSITS OF COAL AND IRON.

This county was segregated from the western part of Lake by an act of the first General Assembly of the state, approved March 9th, 1877, and its capital located at the town of Gunnison. When thus created it embraced an area of 10,600 square miles. Since then four new counties, Pitkin, Delta, Mesa and Montrose, covering 7,400 square miles, have been taken from its original domain. Its present area is 3,200 square miles, and by the census of 1890 its population was 4,359, an apparent decrease of 3,876 since 1880, largely due, however, to the organization of the four counties mentioned. It is now bounded on the north by Pitkin, south by Saguache and Hinsdale, east by Chaffee and the northerly portion of Saguache, and west by Delta, Montrose and Ouray.

The first explorer of whom we have any authentic record, though he may have been preceded by some of the old guild of hunters and trappers, was Capt. J. W. Gunnison of the U. S. Topographical Engineers, for whom the county, its capital and principal stream were named. This expedition was undertaken by authority of an act of Congress, approved March 3, 1853. Soon afterward Jefferson Davis, then Secretary of War, directed that a survey be made to ascertain the most practicable and economical route for a railroad from the Mississippi river to the Pacific ocean, and that a line be carried through the Rocky Mountains near the headwaters of the Rio del Norte by way of the Huerfano and Cochetopa, or some other practicable pass, into the region of Grand and Green rivers, and so on to Lake Utah. A digest of this expedition, together with its tragical ending, has been given in Volume I of our general history, at page 133. The party left the Missouri river June 17th, 1853. Capt. Gunnison was killed by Indians at his camp near Sevier lake, October 26th following. The survey was completed and the report thereof rendered by Lieutenant E. G. Beckwith.

In the course of our researches the following narrative has been discovered, and is assumed to be substantially correct. In May, 1861, an adventurous prospector named Fred. Lottes crossed to the western slope and was the first discoverer of mineral deposits in the district now known as Tin Cup, so designated because, lacking the usual gold miner's pan, he washed out his prospects in a tin drinking cup—which recalls George A. Jackson's discovery of gold on Vasquez Fork in January, 1859, related in Volume I. It has been said that Taylor Gulch was discovered in 1860, but by whom is not definitely known. However, the story runs that Mr. Lottes, with five comrades, went into Texas Gulch and also Ohio Gulch, in 1862, where they



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made some locations and gave Quartz creek its name. Mr. Frank Fossett, in his history of Colorado (1880), states that in 1861 a company of seven miners from Arizona were surrounded and attacked by a large band of Piute Indians in a gulch leading into Taylor river. The fighting was maintained three days and nights, and at last all the miners were slain. The remains of men, mules and equipage were subsequently found by prospectors, and the locality was thereafter known as "Dead-man's Gulch."

Fossett also relates that Benjamin Graham visited the Gunnison region in 1866. Four years later R. A. Kirker, Benjamin Graham, William Gant, Samuel McMillen, Louis Brant, James Brennan and C. M. Defauch formed an exploring association, and, taking supplies for the summer, prospected among the Elk mountains and their western slopes into the Ute reservation. They discovered many galena bearing lodes and a coal vein on Rock creek, which proved to be anthracite. A log fort was built as a refuge and defense against Indians. In 1874 the Indians came upon them, burned the camp and drove the prospectors out of the country. In 1873 Prof. Hayden's U. S. geological survey was made. When, in 1879, a great immigration commenced pouring into the valley of the Gunnison, Prof. Sylvester Richardson wrote that "the Elk mountains were prospected as early as 1872 by bands of men from Denver and Golden and were found to contain large true fissure veins. At various times the prospecting continued until 1879, when the great rush came." During the winter of 1873-74 the Gunnison colony was organized in Denver, under a charter, and Professor Richardson elected president of the same. He says: "We went to Gunnison in April, 1874, and located the town, built roads, bridges, etc. Shortly after the arrival of the colony it disbanded, some remaining at Gunnison as ranchmen, others going to the mountains to prospect for mineral. Following in the wake of this colony came the horde of miners, stockmen, etc.; next, Lake City was founded. In 1876 an excitement occurred which built the town of Ouray; next, Tin Cup, Quartz Creek and Washington Gulch were located."

In 1868, when Governor Hunt's treaty with the Utes for their location upon reservations at White river and the Los Pinos was made, the Uncompahgres, Mouaches, Capotes, and Weeminuches were encamped in the vicinity of Fort Garland, in the eastern part of the San Luis valley. In attempting to remove them to the Los Pinos they could only be gotten as far as Cochetopa creek,—where the post office of that name now stands,—in the western part of Saguache county. The Los Pinos where it was designed that they should be settled is some 60 miles south-westerly. But here they were determined to remain, and, consequently, the agency was established at Cochetopa in 1869. But in order to conform in some degree to the terms of the treaty, a small creek running into the Cochetopa at that point was named Los Pinos. Here they remained until removed to the Uncompahgre reservation under the treaty of 1873. The cattle camp was located near the present site of Gunnison City, for the reason that it was a fine grazing section. It was some 25 miles by trail from Cochetopa to the cattle camp. The live stock centered there for the use of the agency was bought by Governor E. M. McCook, under the circumstances related in Chapter VIII, Volume II. The first agent was Lieutenant Speer; the second, the Rev. Mr. Trask; the third, General Charles Adams; the fourth, Rev. B. F. Bond; the fifth, Major W. D. Wheeler; the sixth, Major W. M. Kelley; the seventh, Capt. Stanley, and the eighth, Major Wm. H. Berry, who removed the Uncompahgres to Utah, under orders from General McKenzie, who led the military escort. It was at the agency on the Cochetopa, misnamed the Los Pinos, that General Charles Adams took Alfred Packer, "the man eater," in hand, as related in Volume III. beginning at page 245. When Barlow & Sanderson established their stage line from Saguache to Lake City, the road built by Enos Hotchkiss and Otto Mears passed directly through this reservation. Mr. Herman Lueders, now secretary of the state board of capitol commissioners, who was an employé of the agency under

Gen. Adams, built one of the cabins at the cattle camp and all of the stock corrals. The first was erected by Alonzo Hartman, who came in 1872. Six miles above on a stream then called Camp creek, a tributary of the Tomichi, there were two small cabins built some years before, by whom no one knows, but probably by trappers or prospectors. But the actual foundation of the present city of Gunnison may be said to have been laid by Mr. Alonzo Hartman, who built the first house, and Herman Lueders, who, in conjunction with Hartman, built the second, the original cabin being too small for their joint occupancy. They are there to this day.

We have the statement following from Mr. Hartman: "I came to Gunnison December 25, 1872, from the Los Pinos agency in Saguache county. I went there from Saguache. At that time the government had 1,000 cattle and a like number of sheep at Gunnison, or rather at the cow camp cabins that were situated a mile below the present town of Gunnison. General Chas. Adams sent James P. Kelley and myself to take charge of the stock. Sidney Jochnich also accompanied us. Sylvester Richardson came with a colony in 1874. They built cabins on ranches from one to five miles above Gunnison. Richardson's party was stopped by the authorities, but as the leader claimed they were not on the reservation they were allowed to proceed. Most of the colonists departed, each in a separate way, but Richardson, J. B. and W. W. Outcalt, with others, remained."

J. R. Trimble, Fred. Pheffer and one known as "Mick," early trappers and miners, came in 1874. James Watt and Jack Howe were among the pioneer ranchmen. Jesse Benton came about 1875. Alonzo Hartman, first postmaster at Gunnison, came to Colorado with his parents in 1863. His father, Thomas Hartman, died in Denver about 1885. Alonzo spent some time in Black Hawk, Central City and Golden. In 1870 he went to Saguache and later to Gunnison. Parlin's station on the D. & R. G. R. R. was named for John Parlin, who came about 1877 and located on a ranch near the present station which bears his name. Sargent, also on the same road, was named for Joseph Sargent, who was connected with the Los Pinos agency in 1872. He located a ranch in the early time which was simply a cow camp for the agency. Nicholas Meyers, a stock grower and ranchman, was also among the pioneers of Colorado and the Gunnison region. In his narrative he says: "I came to Colorado in May, 1859, and was engaged in mining at Black Hawk four years, then went to Trail Run; afterward to Tarryall in the South Park. At a later period I was engaged in stock raising on Spring creek, Douglas county, but in 1873 went to the San Luis valley, locating about 8 miles below on Saguache creek and resumed stock growing. In 1879 I left for Razor creek in the Tomichi valley. Doyleville, 18 miles east of Gunnison, was the post office station, and there I took up a ranch. Among my neighbors were Henry and John Kennedy, H. Hartman, Wm. Snyder, Sam Parratt, George Pierce, J. Ballard Coats, John Coats and others. I built the first store at Ohio City in 1880."

Mr. C. P. Foster says: "I came over from Saguache in 1874 where I was connected with the commissary department of the Indian Agency and attended to the farming. In 1876 I located on the Cebolla, taking up a ranch about 30 miles southwest of Gunnison. The post office was at White Earth, near the junction of the Powderhorn and the Cebolla. It is now known as Powderhorn post office, and is about three miles from the original site. Gunnison received mail once a week via Saguache through the White Earth office. Dr. Dorr and Ed. Singer were prospecting and hunting in this section in 1874-75. The early ranchmen on the Cebolla from 1874-76 were A. W. Testamen, James Jones, Eph. Matthias, Wm. Snyder, Wm. Pontus, W. B. Jacks, — Condit, W. P. Sammons, A. J. Stone, J. R. Smith, E. T. Hotchkiss, James Andrews, John McIntyre and others. This settlement was situated about midway between Gunnison and Lake City. Del Dorita was an early mining camp, started in what is now called McDonough Gulch. For many years the Cebolla valley has been a fine stock growing and agricultural region. On the hillsides

are the famous iron deposits that give promise of becoming the most valuable in Colorado. The Kezar settlement, named for Gardner Kezar, was located a little east of Cebolla, on the Gunnison, in 1877, by A. W. Mergleman, James A. Preston, P. T. Stevens, A. Pomel, James Brennan, James McLeod, Charles E. Stevens, A. K. Stevens, Gardner Kezar and others, who engaged in ranching and stock raising. Thus, both east and west of Gunnison, men had been pursuing these peaceful avocations some time anterior to the great influx of prospectors from Leadville and other camps in the Arkansas valley, and had become comfortably settled."

The vanguard of ranchmen and cattle growers, as we have seen by the foregoing narratives, were employés of the Indian agency. The existence of the precious metals in the mountains and in some of the gulches was known to them, but the country belonged to, or was claimed by, the Ute Indians. Nevertheless, a number of bold prospectors had ventured in, made discoveries, and in due course exciting reports went abroad which caused the great inpouring that established camps and opened the gold, silver, coal and iron mines.

As related at the beginning of this chapter, the county, though but sparsely inhabited, was created March 9th, 1877, at least two years prior to the development of the mining sections. W. W. Outcalt and Lyman Cheney, who had been appointed commissioners, met April 9th, 1877, and were duly qualified, as also Samuel B. Harvey, clerk, and Amby Hinkle, sheriff. Wm. Yule, the third commissioner, did not meet with the board at that time. At the next meeting Mr. Cheney was made chairman; Amos O. Miller qualified for the office of assessor; Robert Stubbs was appointed a justice of the peace; Eugene W. Roberts, constable; James H. Yates, coroner, and L. S. Mattox, overseer of highways. At a meeting of the board held May 22nd, the county seat was temporarily located at Gunnison, then a mere cluster of rude cabins. On the 2nd of July the county was divided into election precincts and judges of election appointed.

Gunnison, the county seat, stands at the foot of the western slope of the great Continental Divide near the Gunnison river. None of the customary wild, feverish efforts to establish a metropolis and engage in speculation were observable in its creation, after the failure of the Richardson colonization scheme in 1874. The town company was organized in 1879, composed of ex-Governor John Evans, Henry C. Olney, Loudon Mullen, Alonzo Hartman, Sylvester Richardson and others. Mr. Mullen became president and manager, Howard Evans, secretary, Sylvester Richardson, vice-president. The survey was made April 1st, 1880, by Mr. Richardson, and laid off by Henry C. Olney, J. R. Hinkle, Samuel B. Harvey, James P. Kelley and Alonzo Hartman. The plat was filed March 9th, 1880. West Gunnison was laid off by the Gunnison Town and Land company May 14th, 1880, by Loudon Mullen, trustee, and the plat filed June 15th following. It occupies a superb position about the center of the valley, commanding all its great diversity of mineral, coal and other resources located and being developed in the adjacent mountains. To the north, in the Elk mountains, and to the east in the Continental Divide are many mining camps, all tributary to this commercial and industrial center. One familiar with the region may stand in the streets of Gunnison and point out the locality of nearly every town and hamlet in the county, for the view is broad and far-reaching. While the towns can not be seen, the places where they lie concealed are in most cases indicated by some conspicuous promontory or other distinguishing feature of the magnificent landscape. All the principal streams rising in the mountains flow toward Gunnison City as to a common level. For some time a spirited rivalry between the two divisions of the town prevailed. The Lewis, now the La Veta Hotel, one of the finest in the state, was built in West Gunnison. In 1880 the two were united and incorporated, when the following municipal officers were chosen: Mayor, F. G. Kubler; recorder, H. L. Ross; trustees, Joseph Adams, J. A. Preston,

F. C. Smith and Joseph Woodward; treasurer, E. T. Sutherland; police magistrate, George Simmonds; marshal, J. H. Roberts.

In 1881 the following were elected: Mayor, F. G. Kubler; recorder, H. L. Ross; trustees, Joseph Brennan, J. R. Parks, Herman Holloway, J. A. Preston; treasurer, E. T. Sutherland; attorney, Thomas C. Brown; police magistrate, J. P. Harlow; marshal, R. C. Bailey.

In 1880-81 the growth was almost prodigious, stimulated by an incessant rush of immigrants from all quarters of the state. Gunnison promised to become one of the great cities of Colorado. Business houses multiplied, all manner of expensive enterprises were commenced and some of them completed. A number of men who have since won considerable fame in state politics and in other directions became leaders in the progressive movement. Mr. C. W. Shores, the most remarkable sheriff Colorado has produced, who has pursued to capture, trial and imprisonment, various bands of train robbers, and many other desperate criminals, who, when he once takes the trail never falters or leaves it no matter into what danger it may lead, is still a resident of the county. All over the state he is accounted the bravest of the brave, an estimable citizen withal, and a man well worth knowing. Henry C. Olney, for years business manager of the Rocky Mountain "News" at Denver, and the pioneer journalist of the county, register of the first land office at Lake City, editor of the "Silver World" in the latter place, and later register of the land office at Gunnison; Theodore Thomas, afterward attorney-general of the state; Alexander Gullett, Frank C. Goudy and A. M. Stevenson, eminent lawyers and politicians; James W. Bucklin, one of the founders of Grand Junction; Clem and Fred Zugelder, for whom the quarries from which were taken the granite which forms our beautiful state capitol, and many others not now recalled, all have been prominent in promoting the glory of Gunnison.

Down to the close of 1882 brisk activity prevailed, and it was between that date and the spring of 1879 that most of the important mines were discovered, camps formed and local institutions planted. In its general review of the situation published January 1st, 1884, the Daily "News-Democrat," while deploring the subsidence of the boom, summarizes the condition of things at the close of 1883 substantially as follows: "First and most important, the completion of the Denver and Rio Grande railway via Gunnison to the western boundary of the state, and thence via the Rio Grande Western to Salt Lake and Ogden; second, the completion of the Denver & South Park R. R. to the coal fields at Baldwin, 18 miles northwest of Gunnison; the organization of a company for the building of iron and steel works and the commencement of work upon the buildings; the completion of the Lewis hotel at a cost of \$250,000; the extension of a branch line to the Crested Butte coal mines; the building at Gunnison of planing mills, round houses and machine shops; the grading of streets and paving of sidewalks; the erection of gas works, and a complete water supply system; three costly brick and stone school houses; the acquisition of seven religious organizations and the erection of six churches; the opening of two theaters; a free reading-room, a park and a skating rink; one weekly and two daily newspapers; a brick jail, court house and county hospital; a smelter for gold and silver ores; steel works in process of building; a street railway; numerous lodges of Masons, Odd Fellows, G. A. R., and other secret orders; two National banks, many real estate, insurance and loan companies, and a large number of strong mercantile houses." All this in Gunnison. In the several mining camps a number of mills, concentrators, smelters and other forms of reduction works were established, the great anthracite and bituminous coal mines put in active production, and scores of coke-ovens furnished.

The Moffett smelter, using the Bartlett process, proved a lamentable failure. After turning out a few small lots of bullion it was discovered that the process was not adapted to the ores, when it closed, and since has been wholly removed.

The great burst of excitement passed away in 1883 and has not been renewed. It was based in the first instance upon the expectation of great rewards created by glowing reports of the enormous extent and exceeding richness of the mines, which inspired thousands to believe that a greater than Leadville had been or would be found among the mountain slopes. While it is true that many superior mines of gold and silver were discovered and many extensively opened, distance from markets, high transportation charges, the collapse of local reduction works, disappointment in not finding vast beds of carbonate ores worth millions, the severity of the winters in the higher altitudes and the lack of capital for investment, together with the general decline of interest after the blow which struck Leadville in 1881-82, all combined to bring about depression in Gunnison. Again, the influx of people during the period mentioned was largely composed of men who came without money or provisions, having little or no experience, expecting to pick up gold in the very streets and roads. Many were "Kansas grasshopper sufferers," who came west to recuperate their fortunes. They refused to work in the operated mines, preferring to follow town site booms in the hope of striking wealth without any particular effort. They were neither builders, laborers nor producers, simply drift. When the short race was run, they disappeared. The country lost heavily in population, the craze subsided, leaving only a handful of sturdy workers to shape the future of the county.

Agricultural Resources.—Among the tributaries of the Gunnison river, one of the most beautiful of Rocky Mountain streams, are Taylor and East rivers, which unite seven miles northeast of Gunnison and form the main stream. Next in importance is Ohio creek. Hot Springs, Razor, Armstrong and Little Tomichi creeks are affluents of the Tomichi, a tributary of the Gunnison. Likewise Lottes, Texas and Spring creeks are tributaries of Taylor river; Cement, Brush and Slate of East river. The valley of Quartz creek, an affluent of the Tomichi, is also an excellent agricultural section. The better tillable lands lie along the alluvial margins of the principal water courses named above. Ranches where large quantities of hay are cut, vegetables raised, and butter and milk produced, are scattered about near the larger mining towns which afford ready cash markets. The Tomichi valley extends east 42 miles from Gunnison to Sargent's, and thence northward to the mining district which bears its name. Upon these lines and the small creeks that flow into it are some of the better farms.

Ohio creek runs south from above Mount Carbon to the Gunnison. The great Ohio creek valley extends from Mount Carbon very close to Gunnison, 17 miles. It is from one to two miles wide, well suited to agriculture and the greater portions are taken up in ranch claims. Although very little grain is raised, potatoes and all the hardy vegetables yield profusely. Along the Powderhorn, Cebolla, the upper Gunnison, East, Slate, Taylor and Anthracite, there are numerous farmers, but hay is the most profitable crop. Some idea of the present condition of agriculture is obtained from the report of the county assessor for 1891, which is only approximately correct, however, but is the best data now procurable. Acres of land under irrigation, 16,870; acres in wheat, 15, yield 200 bushels; in oats, 60, yield 1,800 bushels; barley, 25, 1,450 bushels; rye, 9, 400 bushels; potatoes, 205, 16,500 bushels; timothy, 250 acres, 260 tons; native grass, 11,200, 10,500 tons. The ranchmen produced 24,300 pounds of butter and 110,000 pounds of cheese.

As originally constituted, this county embraced all the Elk mountain range, which Hayden describes as "a wilderness of pyramidal cones rising to the height of 13,000 to 14,000 feet, and unique in form and structure." Here is the great mineral belt containing veins of gold, silver, lead and copper, with some fairly valuable placers. This belt has been traced clear through to California Gulch. In early times, prior to the advent of railways, the ores produced in Gunnison county were sacked and packed across the range 90 miles to Lake City for treatment. The only

practicable route from the east when the tide of immigration rolled in was via Alamosa and Saguache, over Cochetopa Pass, a distance of 150 miles over rough and rugged roads. Barlow & Sanderson, the famous stage men, carried passengers, mail and express.

Let us now take a hasty glance at the founding of mining towns. It is impracticable to set forth their rise and progress in detail, hence we shall not attempt it. Most of them have undergone many changes, some have been wholly abandoned, while others maintain a precarious foothold. Still others, illustrating the survival of the fittest, have been materially prospered by the passing years.

Virginia City was surveyed and platted in May, 1879, by A. J. Sparks. During that year this town and its contemporary, Hillerton, were brisk competitors for the supremacy in Tin Cup district. At one time Hillerton had a population of about 2,000, but is deserted now. The name Virginia City was changed to Tin Cup, which it still retains. It is situated in the northeastern part of the county, 35 miles from Gunnison, and the district embraces some excellent placers in addition to numerous gold-bearing lodes. The town is the commercial center of the mining section, located at the head of Taylor Park at an altitude of 10,200 feet. It has a very large area of superior mining territory. In July, 1882, it had a population of about 600. In 1880 the Gold Cup mine was sold for \$300,000. The surface ores as a rule were high grade, assorted lots shipped to Pueblo carrying from 114 to 600 ounces of silver per ton, with a considerable percentage of gold. The mine called Tin Cup is an extension of the Gold Cup. The camp, like all the others of the early period between 1879 and 1883, was struck by the general paralysis, but in 1891 a revival took place, and it is now enjoying much prosperity.

Irwin was platted November 20th, 1879, and the plat filed February 4th, 1880. It is located on Anthracite creek, 30 miles northwest of Gunnison. The survey was made by Frank P. Swindler, a deputy U. S. mineral land surveyor. It was first known as Ruby Camp, from the large quantities of ruby-silver ore found in the lodes, but finally took the name of Richard Irwin, a noted prospector and mining correspondent. August 24th, 1879, Ira Brown, George K. Cornwell and Richard Irwin filed a plat of the town of Irwin. For a time this was regarded as the richest district in the county, and believed to be the uniting point of three very extensive mineral belts. The more prominent of the mines which procured its fame were the Forest Queen, Bullion King, Monte Cristo, Ruby Chief, Justice, Lead Chief, Last Chance and a few others which attained importance through development. Smelting plants and reduction works were built there. J. H. Haverly, the noted manager of theatrical and minstrel companies, purchased a group of prospects in this district and advertised them extravagantly. It was a brisk and extremely promising camp from 1879 to 1882, but thence forward to 1890 its population decreased until only a small number remained. It is now in process of resurrection by the introduction of new capitalized forces. The Forest Queen and the Bullion King are steady shippers, and the Ruby Chief is being steadily developed. From the large amount of excellent mineral in that section, it is clear that an early awakening of its former activity may safely be predicted, for it contains treasures worth seeking.

Schofield was surveyed and platted August 24th, 1879, by J. Evans, for a company composed of Daniel Haines, S. H. Baker, B. F. Schofield, H. G. Ferris, Wm. Agee, E. D. Baker, A. H. Slossen and G. Edwards. It is located on Rock creek between Elko and Crystal City, 8 miles northwest of Gothic, and some 40 miles west of Gunnison. It never was a mining camp of much importance, though the central station for a number of prospectors.

Pitkin, named for Governor F. W. Pitkin, was surveyed by A. J. Sparks, and the plat filed July 16th, 1879. It is situated on Quartz creek, on the Denver & South Park R. R., 27 miles northeast of Gunnison. Two years later it had a population of about 1,500, many stores and saloons, a newspaper, one or two hotels, a

bank and other accessories denoting a prosperous settlement. Mining claims were as numerous as the people. With the general departure of interest which marked all enterprises in Gunnison county, Pitkin suffered in common with its contemporaries. Within the past two years, however, its prestige has been restored and it is now in a better condition than ever before, for the reason that the formations enclosing the valuable deposits are better understood and worked by more experienced miners. The more prominent now under operation are the Fairview, Nest Egg, Sacramento, Tycoon and Little Roy. The Fairview was discovered in 1878 and is accounted a great mine. In July, 1890, its manager began shipping ore to market, and there has been a steady increase of the product to the present time. The Sacramento has been worked almost continuously since 1880. It consists of 23 claims, located on the "gold belt" three miles northwest of Pitkin. This district bids fair to become one of the great producers of the state.

Tomichi District, with White Pine for its principal center, is at present the most active in the county. Mr. Geo. S. Irwin writes that the "first prospectors there were the Boon brothers, who came over from Chaffee City in the fall of 1878." Others followed in rapid succession, and in 1881 a town company was organized and the town of White Pine located, surveyed, platted and soon afterward incorporated. Milton Spencer was elected mayor, Stanley Neal clerk, John S. Barber, John W. Jett, John Hammond and John K. Terrell, trustees. Many mines were located on Granite mountain, carrying wire and native silver. "Contact mountain was found to be a mass of magnetic iron, and in the eastern part of the district the lime belt was discovered, which since has given birth to the famous May-Mazeppa, Eureka, Beta, Morning Star and Denver City mines."

The town of Tomichi was located two miles above White Pine, where some extraordinarily rich ores are found in the Sleeping Pet and Lewiston lodes. The usual excitement and inrush of crowds of prospectors followed, creating a lively settlement. In 1882 the Eureka, owned by D. H. Moffat and associates, came into market with large quantities of ore. It has been almost continuously productive to the present time. In 1883 a newspaper called the White Pine "Cone" was established and has struggled along through all depressions and changes to the present, an earnest advocate and a helpful friend to the people settled there. At present writing the May-Mazeppa, largely owned by Col. Chas. E. Taylor, the father of the Denver Mining Exchange, is the principal property at White Pine. It is very productive and the ores very valuable. The Beta, Denver City and Morning Star are also quite productive. In 1891 the Magna Charta became a conspicuous factor in the list. Granite mountain, in which this and many other lodes are located, has been developed by a cross-cut tunnel, 3,500 feet in length. Contact mountain, as already stated, contains vast deposits of rich iron ore. Tomichi was platted by the Tomichi Mining company, and the plat filed June 18th, 1881. Among its early promoters were W. C. Wynkoop, Herman Beckurts, owner of the Denver "Tribune," and E. H. Eastman.

Gothic was surveyed and platted in May, 1880. It is the center of mining in the Elk mountains, and during its short period of prosperity contained about 1,500 people. It is 35 miles from Gunnison and 8 miles from Crested Butte. It was incorporated July 17th, 1879, and became one of the more important towns of the county. Here were the mines of Copper creek, East river and Gothic mountain, the settlement being at the foot of the latter where Copper creek empties into East river. Numerous mines contributed to its support, veins carrying gold, silver and copper, some of them very rich. The Sylvanite on Copper creek attracted great attention because of the quantity of native silver taken from it. Several smelters for the district were projected and one built, but none were operated.

Crested Butte, so named from a remarkable lone mountain or butte in its vicinity, is one of the strong coal mining and coke producing towns of the state,

not so productive, however, as many others, but important from the fact that it is the only section where anthracite and the better class of bituminous coals are in conjunction. It is situated at the confluence of Coal and Slate rivers, or creeks, 28 miles north of Gunnison, from which extends a branch of the Denver & Rio Grande R. R. to this point and 7 miles beyond to the Anthracite breaker. Wagon roads lead thence to Gothic and Irwin. The only anthracite coals broken west of Pennsylvania are mined at the point seven miles beyond Crested Butte, distributed to the larger towns of the state, and as far east as the Missouri river, where they are sold in competition with the Pennsylvania products. These deposits are owned by Col. George T. Holt and associates, but operated under lease by the Colorado Fuel company under the name, "Anthracite Mesa Coal Mining Co." These were discovered by the earlier prospectors long anterior to the general settlement of the county.

The plat of Crested Butte was filed May 1st, 1880, and the town incorporated June 20th, 1880. In describing the extent and character of the coal measures, Mr. R. C. Hills says: "Beginning at the southern extremity of the Grand river field near Crested Butte, where valuable beds of anthracite and coking coal are worked, the outcropping measures can be traced with but little interruption around Mount Carbon to the mines of domestic coal at Baldwin, and thence westward to Mount Gunnison where, on Coal creek, large seams of semi-coking coal are exposed. From Mount Gunnison the outcrop continues westward across the North Fork of Gunnison river and around Grand Mesa to Hogback Cañon on Grand river, about 16 miles above Grand Junction," and so on to the Utah line. "Along the opposite margin of the field, the outcropping coal seams are also readily traceable. Sweeping westerly from Crested Butte, they skirt the western slope of the Anthracite range, the southern base of the Ragged mountains, and appearing for a short distance on Crystal river, again trend westward into Coal Basin. From Coal Basin northwesterly the measures outcrop along the Huntsman's Hills, through Jerome Park and on to Piñon Basin and New Castle. The Anthracite Range and Ragged mountain coal, as also a part of what is contained in the limited area on Crystal river and on Slate river near Crested Butte, is anthracite and semi-anthracite of excellent quality but variable in thickness, and contained in beds much broken and fractured. On the North Fork of the Gunnison, the aggregate thickness of workable beds is known to be as much as 50 feet." For further descriptions see Chapter II of Volume II of our general history. The Colorado Coal & Iron company own and operate the bituminous and coking coal banks at Crested Butte, where they have 154 coking ovens.

The Baldwin Mine, operated by the Union Coal Co., is located on the Denver & South Park R. R., 18 miles from Gunnison, north. To reach the coal a shaft 150 feet deep was sunk. The vein is about four feet six inches thick. For domestic uses it is regarded as among the best in Colorado, being bituminous, bright, clear and lustrous, burning with a bright flame and emitting intense heat. It is extensively used in household grates at Denver, Pueblo and elsewhere.

The Anthracite Mesa mine is located at the terminus of the Crested Butte branch of the D. & R. G. R. R. The vein is five feet thick and yields an excellent quality of anthracite.

It is the general opinion that the anthracite beds, some four miles southwest of Irwin on Anthracite creek, though of limited extent, are superior to those operated above Crested Butte. From the fact that they are remote from any line of railway and can not be operated until reached by iron thoroughfares, none of these deposits have been opened beyond the prospecting stage, yet the various analyses made show these coals to be among the best in the world. The operation of those above Crested Butte affords the people of Colorado an ample supply of good hard coal for domestic and manufacturing purposes, and, as already set forth, thousands



T. S. CLAYTON.

of tons are conveyed by the railways to various larger towns in Kansas and Nebraska, and west to Salt Lake and Ogden.

Iron.—In immediate proximity to these valuable coal fields are immense deposits of iron ores, in all varieties required for the manufacture of merchantable iron and steel. In 1888 Prof. Regis Chauvenet, president of the state school of mines, made a thorough examination of the deposits at Cebolla and elsewhere, and as he bears a distinguished reputation for knowledge of the subject his report invited profound consideration. After setting forth the result of his observations with the chemical tests applied, he says: "Whatever may be the future of this industry in the Gunnison region, there can be no reasonable doubt of the existence of good ore in great quantity. Nor do I think are the other conditions lacking for the establishment in the valley of the Gunnison of iron industries of great magnitude and importance."

After some further preliminary observations the report proceeds to an enumeration of the prerequisites to success in the manufacture of cheap pig metal, namely: "First, abundant ore running above 55 per cent. of metal, at a low cost of mining; second, coal low in ash and sulphur, minable in large quantities; third, pure limestone; fourth, reasonable proximity of all mined products to the furnace site; and, fifth, a scale of wages which will bring the item of labor per ton well inside of two dollars. Given such conditions and a market, only the most blundering mismanagement could fail." In all these respects he argues, "Gunnison county seems to be favored far beyond the majority of furnace sites in the United States."

Having considered the conditions cautiously and from large experience in the business of iron manufacture in St. Louis and elsewhere, Prof. Chauvenet believes that pig iron can be produced as cheaply in the section named as in the most favored region of Alabama. Again, the pig iron of Alabama "is of a quality which unfits it for all such uses as require a non-phosphatic composition, which is precisely what can be guaranteed at Gunnison."

In 1890 J. W. Nesmith, president and manager of the Colorado Iron Works in Denver, with Mr. Henry M. Porter, made a similar investigation of these iron fields and contiguous advantages, and with like results. This enterprise was undertaken by them with a view to the erection of great iron and steel works in Denver, the iron to be smelted in Gunnison and the pig shipped out for manufacture. The enterprise is not yet consummated but undoubtedly will be at an early day.

Elko is on Rock creek near Gothic. The site was surveyed and platted by Samuel Blachtell and laid off by D. F. McGlothlin, R. J. Walter, John Engstrom and W. A. McGlothlin, October 1st, 1881.

Kezar was surveyed by F. R. Lockling and the plat filed August 16th, 1881, by Gardner H. Kezar. It is located on the Gunnison river and the D. & R. G. R. R. west of Gunnison, in a grazing and agricultural section. Mr. Kezar filed an amended plat June 24th, 1882, as president of the Kezar Town & Land company.

Anthracite was surveyed by S. G. Rhoads July 20th, 1882, and the plat filed August 2nd. It is about seven miles southwest of Pitkin on Little Ohio creek.

Castleton was laid off by Henry Payton, acting for a town company, November 1st, 1882. It is on the South Park R. R., five miles southeast of Baldwin.

Sapinero, in the western part of the county, and named for one of the Ute chiefs, was laid off by A. A. Ralston and K. Montgomery; surveyed by Ira Brown December 22nd, 1888. It is on the Gunnison river just above the Black Cañon, at the junction of the main narrow gauge line of the D. & R. G. R. R., and the branch extending up the Lake Fork to Lake City, 35 miles.

At *Aberdeen* are the fine granite quarries from which the state capitol was built. There are near Gunnison vast ledges of beautiful white and colored sandstones, with limitless abundance of statuary and colored marbles on Yule creek, which are now being opened by a Denver company.

Schools. — By the census of 1890 the county had a school population of 944. There were 20 school districts and 18 buildings, with 1,245 sittings; valuation \$42,850. The average daily attendance was 296.

The total assessed valuation of taxable property in the county for 1890 was \$2,383,702. In the list were 24,214 acres of agricultural land, 19,314 acres of grazing and 12,295 acres of coal land. Of live stock there were 177 mules, 14,759 cattle and 3,636 sheep.

The output of coal for 1890 was 238,139 tons, and of coke 44,521 tons.

Gunnison has six churches, the Presbyterian, Catholic, Methodist, Baptist, Episcopalian and Christian.

The Free Masons have a blue lodge, Royal Arch chapter and commandery of Knights Templar; the Odd Fellows have three ranks, two of which are represented by the Encampment and Patriarchs Militant; the Modern Woodmen, G. A. R., Women's Relief Corps and Knights of Honor constitute the other organizations.

There are three school buildings of brick and stone, built between 1880 and 1883. The county court house cost \$20,000, the jail \$10,000 and the hospital \$5,000. It has also a good volunteer fire department.

Journalism. — Excepting Denver, Pueblo and Leadville, no town in the state has been so thoroughly represented by progressive newspapers. The first paper in the county was the "Occident," established in May, 1879, at Hillerton, by Henry C. Olney. Lack of space forbids a detailed account of the many enterprises of this nature. The "Tribune," successor to the "Review-Press," and the "News," which succeeded the "News-Democrat," are all that remain of the large number founded.

The United States Land Office at Gunnison was opened for business April 13th, 1883, John J. Thomas register, and Fred J. Leonard receiver. Frank P. Tanner succeeded Thomas, and M. L. Allison displaced Leonard. Mr. Henry C. Olney became register June 1st, 1890, and Henry F. Lake receiver June 10th following.

Banks. — The first bank started in the county was by Edwin Hiller at Hillerton. The next was the Bank of Gunnison, organized by Sam G. Gill, H. A. W. Tabor, Col. E. P. Jacobson, Mrs. Augusta Tabor and others in March, 1880, opening for business in April. This was the first incorporated bank west of the Continental Divide. Tabor became president; Col. Jacobson, vice-president; Sam G. Gill, cashier, and J. H. Fesler, assistant. The capital stock was \$30,000. The safe was brought in by wagon from Saguache, Mr. Gill accompanying it *incognito* as cook and general help. They were ten days in making the trip. The safe contained \$25,000 in cash, hence Mr. Gill's anxiety to accompany it. The boss freighter was profoundly astonished when, on arriving at Gunnison, he discovered the name and standing of his quondam hired man and cook. The Bank of Gunnison was changed to the Iron National in July, 1883, Sam G. Gill, president, vice Tabor, resigned. Mr. D. H. Moffat and others of Denver were stockholders. The bank went into voluntary liquidation in December, 1884, some of the principal owners purchasing a controlling interest in the First National, when Mr. Gill became president, Alonzo Hartman vice-president, and E. P. Shove cashier. The second bank organized in the county, aside from a private banking company in Pitkin, was the Miner's Exchange, started in July, 1881, Lewis Cheney, president; M. Coppinger, cashier, and C. E. McConnell, assistant. In May, 1882, this became the First National, retaining the same officers. In January, 1884, the officers were: Lewis Cheney, president; F. C. Johnson, vice-president, and E. P. Shove, cashier. In December following, Mr. Gill was made president, Alonzo Hartman vice-president, with the same cashier as before. This bank has a capital of \$50,000, a surplus and profit of \$32,000. In August, 1881, Hon. H. A. W. Tabor, Sam G. Gill, J. H. Fesler and J. B. Thompson organized the private bank of Crested Butte. They afterward sold out to Carlisle & Thompson, who in turn sold to Metzler Bros. The Pitkin

Bank of Pitkin, was organized in 1881, and is still in successful operation; R. R. Williams, president, and H. L. Curtis, cashier. In 1881 a private bank was founded at Irwin by Coppinger and Metzler, but from lack of business was discontinued. There was also a bank at Tin Cup in the same year, opened by Cochran & Devenish, but was long since discontinued. For a short time in 1884 there was a bank at Tomichi, by A. T. Nathan, but that, too, passed away.

In conclusion, we are among the many conservative observers of the situation in Gunnison county, from the basis of its great and diversified resources and extraordinary advantages already epitomized, who believe that it will soon undergo a wonderful transformation, and that the new era will far surpass any former period in population and general prosperity.

HINSDALE COUNTY.

ORIGINAL EXPLORERS—OTTO MEARS AND ENOS HOTCHKISS—FIRST MINES DISCOVERED—LAKE CITY—SPLENDID SCENERY—ORGANIZATION—THE PACKER MURDERS—LAKE SAN CHRISTOVAL—TRUE ACCOUNT OF ITS DISCOVERY AND CHRISTENING—THE SLUMGULLION STAGE ROBBERY IN 1879—CAPTURE AND LYNCHING OF BILLX LEROY.

The territorial legislature in 1874 established three new counties in the great mountainous region then commonly known as the "San Juan," namely, Hinsdale, Rio Grande and La Plata. The first was named in honor of George A. Hinsdale, then a distinguished lawyer residing in Pueblo. At present writing it is bounded on the north by Gunnison, east by Saguache and Rio Grande, south by Archuleta, and west by La Plata and San Juan. By the national census report of 1890 its area was 1,400 square miles, and its population 862, a decrease of 625 from the census of 1880, which is hereinafter explained. The first explorers of that region of whom we have any authentic record were Joel K. Mullen, Albert Mead and Henry Henson, who passed through it in 1871 and located the Ute and Ule mines, but made no improvements thereon, indeed left no other sign or trace. The next was Enos Hotchkiss, a wagon road builder, who, in connection with Otto Mears and others, constructed a thoroughfare from Saguache to Lake City in 1874, and in the course of his pioneering reached the spot on which Lake City now stands, discovered and staked a great lode which took his name, gathered some samples of the surface ore and departed. A further account of this early pilgrimage will be found on page 205, Volume II, of our general history.

Lake City, so named from the series of lakes in the near vicinity, is situated very much like Georgetown in Clear Creek county. The site is one of the most attractive in the San Juan mountains at the confluence of the Gunnison and Henson creeks. The approach thereto by rail via the Lake Fork of the Gunnison river is indescribably grand and beautiful. The visitor is lost in wonder at the variety and general magnificence of the scenery, the fantastic rock formations, the marvelously picturesque contour of the ranges on either side, and the loveliness of the entire valley. In many respects it surpasses any other section traversed by the Rio Grande railway, deservedly called the "scenic line of the world." There are pictures here well calculated to set a great landscape painter wild with desire to reproduce them on canvas.

The town under consideration is prettily nestled in a broad amphitheater of the mountains, is well laid out with wide, shaded streets, and quite substantially

built of frame, brick and stone. It is favored with unlimited water power for all uses to which it can be applied, and is especially adapted to the movement of reduction works—mills, smelters, concentrators and factories. Down to 1877 most of the houses were of logs, with here and there a frame dwelling and business structure, small and hurriedly erected. Some were of adobe in the Mexican style, a few of more enduring materials. At that period the population numbered about 1,500, with a considerable float or migratory contingent common to the early stages of mining districts, when hundreds drift in with hopes of mines or other advantages, but drift out again after discovering that there is no place for any but honest workers. There were several hotels and all were crowded. In that year building was very active, pushing the brickmakers and wood-working mechanics to their utmost, upon larger and more pretentious stores, residences, schools and churches. The streets stretched long distances up the Lake Fork and Henson creeks. Banks were founded upon the great promise of the mines; indeed, all the customary accessories of a new metropolis were to be found there; many stores, some carrying large and well assorted stocks suited to the wants of the community; fine churches, excellent schools, with here and there a saloon, billiard room, dance hall, etc. In 1877 a land office was established at Lake City, of which Mr. Henry C. Olney, formerly business manager of the Rocky Mountain "News," under Wm. N. Byers, was appointed register, and C. B. Hickman, also of Denver, receiver. This enabled the locators of lands and mining claims to secure a government title to them. The first really great enterprise upon which the people chiefly relied for the future growth of the town, however, was that of the Crooke Bros., who established a market for ores about a mile above on the Lake Fork, where a small suburb grew up. Their reduction works were started in August, 1876. They built a fifteen stamp mill, added two Blake crushers, two pairs of steel faced rolls for pulverizing, twelve Krom concentrators and four Frue Vanners; later on smelters and chlorination works. There being no coal in the neighborhood, coal and coke were brought over from Crested Butte in Gunnison county by wagon transportation. Some of the mines on Henson creek and at other points were large and rich, but the Ute and Ule overtopped all the rest in extent and steadiness of production. They were first discovered in 1871 by Joel K. Mullen and Albert (or Alfred) Mead. Henry Henson and Charles Goodwin were equally interested with them in the ownership. The Crooke Bros. bought them in 1876. According to the report of the state geologist, the general formation of the mining region is eruptive, although there are remarkable exceptions; for example, the curious deposit found in 1882 in the Frank Hough mine, which for a time was very productive and a puzzle to geologists. The Hotchkiss, the original discovery that led to the population of this district (now the Golden Fleece), acquired a marked reputation for the richness of its surface ores. The Palmetto, located on Engineer mountain about 16 miles west of Lake City, was also a famous mine in the early period.

In 1875 the assessed valuation of taxable property in Hinsdale county was \$18,349.50. In 1881 it was \$757,265. During 1881 the bullion product amounted to \$187,395, but in 1882 it was \$275,000. Great expectations were formed for the new county, but they were doomed to disappointment as will be discovered in the course of our narrative; also that a grand regenerative revival ensued in due course, which seems destined to far outstrip all previous anticipations.

As a matter of fact, Lake City is the only town of any consequence in the county. As already stated it is a beautiful place, with the promise of greater strength and importance in the fullness of time. Among other points are Henson, Capitol City, Rose's Cabin, Carson, White Cross, Sherman, Lost Trial, San Juan City, Antelope Springs, Sunnyside and Belford. The Lake Fork of the Gunnison and its tributaries, and the Cebolla, or White Earth creek, flow to the north. The Rio Grande

and its tributaries have their sources in the southeastern part of the county. The whole region is mountainous and not adapted to general agriculture.

Organization.—The first meeting of the county commissioners for organization, as we learn from the records, was held at San Juan City June 5th, 1874. The board consisted of B. A. Taft, A. R. Thompson and B. Hattick, Mr. Taft being made chairman. The official bonds presented by J. M. Swiney, sheriff, W. H. Green, clerk and recorder, and J. J. Gainey, justice of the peace, were approved and filed. It was then ordered "that the building owned by W. H. Green shall be known and used as a court house." O. A. Messler, now residing on the Lake Fork, was the deputy clerk. August 4th, 1874, the commissioners declared vacant the offices of county treasurer and justice of the peace. Henry Franklin was thereupon appointed treasurer, and O. A. Messler justice of the peace. On the 25th of July the county was divided into precincts for election purposes; No. 1 at the court house in San Juan City; No. 2 at the house of Harry Franklin, and No. 3 in Lake district, at the house of J. D. Bartholf. Judges were appointed and an election held the next fall, when the following officers were chosen: County commissioners, Harry Franklin, Enos Hotchkiss and J. J. Holbrook. The latter failing to qualify, the office was declared vacant and the Governor petitioned to appoint James Wade, which was done. Mr. Hotchkiss was made chairman of the board. At an election held February 23rd, 1875, the county seat was changed to Lake City, where it still remains. April 3rd following, the office of county assessor being declared vacant, Henry H. Wilcox was appointed.

In Volume III, pages 245 to 254, will be found an account of five horrible murders committed near Lake City by one Alfred Packer. Among the records of Hinsdale county we find as a sequel the following entry among the expense bills: "To W. T. Ring, on account of fees in the matter of inquest and burial of five men found dead, \$37." These were the mutilated remains of Packer's victims, given final rest on Gold Hill Bar about a mile above Lake City, in what is known as Dead Man's Gulch, the last act in that awful tragedy.

Lake City was incorporated as a town August 16th, 1875, by the county commissioners, who appointed as trustees Henry Finley, John D. Bartholf, Warren T. Ring, William C. Lewman and F. N. Bogue. November 2nd, 1875, a town site of 260 acres was laid out by Henry Finley, president of the town company, to whom a patent was issued in trust July 5th, 1878. A deed of relinquishment of the patent was given August 23rd, 1883, by the town, and an amended patent issued to Henry Finley, trustee, February 12th, 1884. An official plat was drawn and adopted June 25th, 1879, by John W. Kraft, George Ferguson, D. S. Hoffman, J. W. Brockett and H. A. Avery, trustees, and the same was filed July 3rd, 1879. Samuel Wade laid off Wade's addition to Lake City June 6th, 1877. Lake San Christoval and other but smaller sheets of water beyond the town gave it its name.

The first newspaper published there was the Silver "World," by Harry Woods and Clark L. Peyton in 1875. The office material was hauled in from Saguache and they began with three subscribers. The mail edition of the first issue was taken over the old circuitous route 110 miles to Saguache, then the nearest post office. September 7th, 1876, Henry C. Olney purchased the half interest of Mr. Woods when the new firm became Olney & Peyton. In 1878 Mr. Olney became sole proprietor. In August, 1885, he leased the paper to A. R. Pelton. Subsequently it met with numerous changes incident to altered conditions. Among its editors were Gideon R. Propper, Walter Mendenhall and F. E. Dacon. Dacon changed the name to "Sentinel," which, after a brief career, suspended. The second venture of this class was the San Juan "Crescent," started in 1877 by Harry Woods, but it was short lived. The Lake City Mining "Register" endured several years under the management of J. F. Downey. The "Phonograph" was established by Walter

Mendenhall. The Lake City "Times" was founded January 15th, 1891, by the Lake City Printing & Publishing Co., D. S. Hoffman, president, and A. R. Arbuckle, editor and manager.

The *U. S. Land Office* was opened in February, 1877. Olney and Hickman were succeeded by D. S. Hoffman, register, and C. D. Peck, receiver, in 1883; W. H. Steele and H. C. Fink were *their* successors, when the office was removed to Montrose.

Lake City has a fine brick school house, built at a cost of \$30,000. Mrs. Gage taught school here in the early days and is said to have been the first teacher. The Presbyterians, Episcopalians and Catholics have church buildings, and the Baptists and Christians church organizations.

Water works were built in 1890 at a cost of \$20,000. The supply is obtained from the Lake Fork, a mile or so above the town. Armory Hall, the largest in the place, was the headquarters of a military organization formed many years ago, known as the "Pitkin Guard," then a strong, well drilled and efficient company which rendered good service in the many Indian disturbances that threatened that part of the country.

The Miners' and Merchants' bank was founded in 1876 by the Thatcher Bros. of Pueblo, with J. H. Maugham, cashier. He was succeeded by H. J. Alexander, and he, in October, 1885, by Henry Derst. The old First National was established as the Hinsdale County Bank, but was changed to the First National by H. A. McIntire and others, and finally wrecked.

Among the tragic incidents of early times may be mentioned the fact that in 1882 George Betts and James Browning, two dance hall men, were lynched by the people on a bridge near the town for killing the sheriff, Mr. E. N. Campbell. Happily the good name of the county has been stained by only a few acts of violence.

Retrospective. — After a few years of marked prosperity, continuing until about the close of 1879, the lack of markets for ores, inexperience of the miners, the great cost of supplies, its distance from the great centers and general inaccessibility began to undermine the courage and endurance of the people. One after another the principal enterprises closed, citizens began to depart for more promising fields, chiefly to Leadville, Summit and Gunnison counties, where great excitement prevailed; the main sources of revenue ceased, and stagnation set in. To crown the disasters, on the 8th of November, 1879, a destructive fire occurred which swept away the better part of the business center of Lake City. From that time the decadence became general, until only a small remnant of force remained to preserve its existence. Though confident of the value of its resources, the people discovered that no material headway could be made until the Rio Grande or some other railway should come to their relief, and of this there was no immediate promise. The paralysis continued, therefore, with scarcely a ray of hope until mid-summer of 1889 when, by strenuous efforts, Mr. D. H. Moffat, president of the Denver & Rio Grande company, against the general sentiment of the directors, succeeded in gaining his point, and built the branch from Sapinero (on the main narrow gauge line to Grand Junction), up the Lake Fork to Lake City, 35 to 38 miles. Then many of the former residents who had interests there returned, the old works were resumed and the mines reopened. At this time that section bids fair to become one of the more prosperous and productive of the San Juan region.

For a healthful, quiet summer retreat, few points in the mountains possess greater charm than Lake City. It is now a well-built and substantial town, the streets adorned with shade trees, irrigated by little rivulets on either side. The atmosphere from June to October is delightfully cool and bracing, without extremes of either heat or cold. The water is pure and delicious, and in the near vicinity are curative mineral springs. Eight miles distant stands the stupendous

Uncompahgre Peak, 14,500 feet above the sea, crowned with eternal snows. The tourist to this giant of the Rockies passes up Henson creek between vast mountain ranges, whose summits pierce the clouds, through marvelous craggy cañons. If one has the strength of lungs and the courage to mount to the apex of Uncompahgre, he will behold one of the sublimest spectacles ever witnessed. To the eastward are the great plains of Colorado, to the westward the valleys of Utah, with the splendid chaos of the Wasatch Range. Stanley Wood, one of the most charming of our descriptive writers, says: "A trip to Lake San Christoval* is delightful in summer; it would be hard to find a lovelier spot in the Rocky Mountains. A mile from town you pass the beautiful Granite falls; another mile brings you to Argenta falls, whose waters come down in sheets of foam and fall with a noise like thunder into the seething chasm beneath; half a mile further and San Christoval is seen in all its beauty. This lake is a beautiful sheet of water, clear and transparent, two and a half miles long and one mile wide; it is studded with fairy like isles, where boating parties go to enjoy a picnic. The variety of scenery along its borders is the wonder and delight of the artist."

Descending from this entrancing picture to the practical affairs which are shaping the destiny of Hinsdale county and its pretty capital, we present the following as the administration of municipal government in Lake City for 1890-91: Mayor, C. D. Peck; clerk and recorder, A. M. Wilson; trustees, F. A. Thompson, P. P. Kennedy, Wm. Patterson, F. A. Ralph and H. Youmans; treasurer, John Maurer; fire chief, Carl Forberg; marshal, Jos. Michaels.

In speaking of the grand transformation effected by the advent of their first railway which raised the long siege and reopened the floodgates, the editor of the Lake City "Times" says: "The town has awakened from its long sleep; new people and new enterprises are coming in at a rapid rate; outside capital is coming to the rescue, and Lake City is on the eve of a prosperity such as it has never seen before. Mines that have been practically untouched for years are now being profitably worked under the impetus given by ample shipping facilities and cheaper rates; the stores and residences that have been so long vacant are rapidly filling up, and the patient people who have endured the horrors and the hardships of business inactivity for years now wear the smile of gladness and joy." There is no doubt of the revival, and substantial evidence of its permanence is found in the productiveness of its mines, of which a great number are in operation. Instead of relying wholly upon reduction works on the ground as formerly, the greater part of the ores are shipped by rail to Pueblo and Denver, and there sold to the great smelters at the highest market prices. Beyond an occasional garden and small ranch, Hinsdale produces few crops from the soil, but the grazing lands are very extensive. The area of agricultural lands as per the assessment roll is only 1,402 acres, valued at \$2,355.

Capitol City is a small mining camp about ten miles up Henson creek from Lake City. A town plat was adopted by the trustees, Alex Messler, John Pentleton, G. B. Gregory, J. B. Search and Mathews Dwyer, March 15th, 1879, and the

* This title as given in current literature is incorrect. It was named "Lake Chrystobal" by Mr. H. G. Prout, assistant in charge of the "Reconnaissance in the Ute Country," in 1873, from one of Tennyson's poems. The engineer corps of the U. S. while encamped at this lake resolved to christen it, and in the course of the debate "Chrystobal" was suggested by Mr. Samuel Anstey, one of the engineers, a Cornishman, who was a devoted admirer of Tennyson. A year later Prout went to Egypt, and afterward became major and lieutenant-colonel in the army of the Khedive and was second in command to Gordon in the Soudan for a time. He is now publisher and secretary of the Amalgamated societies of engineers in New York. He was succeeded in the Colorado survey by Mr. Donald W. Campbell, now a resident of Denver, who wrote the report and used the name given above. Lake Mary, which lies at the base of Bristol Head, was named for the wife of Lieut. E. H. Ruffner, now Captain of U. S. Engineers. This has been changed to the Spanish "Santa Maria." Engineer mountain was first named "Mount Ruffner" by H. G. Prout, who ascended it, but, Lieut. Ruffner objecting, Mr. Campbell, in rendering his report, changed it to the name it now bears, in honor of the Engineer Corps.

same was filed April 15th following. A little beyond, on the same stream, is Rose's Cabin, a famous landmark on the old trail. Henson is between Capitol City and Lake City. San Juan, the original county seat, is situated some 25 miles southeast of Lake City, on the Rio Grande river. It is now known simply as the San Juan post office. Antelope Springs is a little below San Juan, and about 35 miles from Lake City. White Cross and Sherman are small points southwest of the present county seat, and Lost Trail west of San Juan. Sunnyside lies near the eastern boundary where Saguache and Rio Grande counties corner. Belford is some ten miles west of Sunnyside. Carson is on the Continental Divide south of Lake City. It was named for J. E. Carson, who discovered some mines at that point. Burrows Park is near Sherman.

In the early epoch, before the advent of rail transportation, besides the Crooke Bros.' works, already mentioned, were the Ocean Wave, the Lee Mining & Smelting company at Capitol City; the Henson Creek reduction works and Van Gieson's Lixiviation works at Lake City. The mineral territory tributary to Lake City is divided into four districts, viz.: Lake, Galena, Park and Carson.

According to the report of Mr. Kislingbury, assistant state inspector of mines for 1890, the number of mines worked in Hinsdale county during that year was 56; producing mines, 18; miners employed, 229; hoisting plants, 4; mills, 1; steam drills, 1; samplers, 1; smelters, 1. During that season 15 cars of bullion were shipped out. The Ute and Ule mill on Henson creek has a capacity for reducing 60 tons of ore daily.

Schools. — The school census of 1890 shows the presence within the county of 145 persons of school age; 4 districts; 3 school houses, with 192 sittings; valuation, \$32,000. There were 115 enrolled in the graded schools, but none in the ungraded. The average attendance was 80. The assessed valuation of taxable property in the county (1890) was \$518,761. The highest valuation of any year was that of 1882, when the aggregate was \$830,460.

The county officers for 1890-91 were: Commissioners, M. J. Carrall, chairman, George Maxwell, Charles H. Woodruff; clerk and recorder, Geo. F. Fry; county judge, T. J. McKenna; sheriff, George F. Gardner; treasurer, D. S. Hoffman; superintendent of schools, W. S. Elmendorf; coroner, Sylvester McFarland; surveyor, J. J. Abbott; assessor, T. P. Bell; clerk of the district court, H. A. Avery.

In 1879 the principal outlet from Lake City to Antelope Springs and Del Norte was the Slumgullion wagon road, via Belford station, crossing the Continental Divide at an altitude of about 11,000 feet. By this long and rugged thoroughfare, Barlow & Sanderson's stages conveyed passengers, express matter and mails, and all freight wagons passed that way until after the completion of the Denver & Rio Grande R. R. to Gunnison, when the road thence up the Lake Fork of Gunnison river was used instead of the Slumgullion route. On the latter, May 18th, 1881, about 8:15 p. m., Barlow & Sanderson's stage was halted by three highwaymen, led by the notorious desperado, Billy Le Roy, when the mail, express and some of the passengers were robbed. The chief of this band had long been known as a desperate and dangerous outlaw. Some time prior to the event, he had been captured for a similar offense, tried in the U. S. court, convicted and sentenced to a term of ten years in the Detroit penitentiary, but had made his escape from Deputy Marshal Sim Cantril by jumping from the train. After wandering about for some weeks he returned to Colorado, and with his brother and a confederate, who took the name of Frank Clark, planned the robbery of the Lake City coach. The first attempt was made on the night of May 13th, 1881, near Franklin's ranch, but in halting it they frightened the horses, which ran away and thereby foiled the scheme. On the night of the 18th, while the stage was crossing the Divide between Mirror lake and Antelope Springs, the robbers, who lay in wait, suddenly sprang into the road and fired a volley into it. One shot took



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effect in the leg of engineer Bartlett, of the D. & R. G. R. R., who sat in the boot by the driver, causing a painful flesh wound. After rifling the mail and express, and relieving the outside passengers of their money and watches, they ordered the driver to proceed, while they quickly disappeared in the mountains. Bartlett was left at the next station, where his wound was dressed. Intelligence of the robbery found its way to Del Norte and Denver, where it created a profound sensation. At the former place the citizens held a mass meeting and resolved to pursue the robbers; circulated a subscription paper and in a short time raised \$1,200 to \$1,400 as a reward for the apprehension of the fugitives. A scouting party of brave, resolute men was speedily organized by Sheriff L. M. Armstrong and James P. Galloway, and they were soon on the trail. Omitting minor details, it is sufficient to state that Armstrong and Galloway found both Billy Le Roy and his brother in the mountains, but in order to secure the chief, who started to run away, they were compelled to shoot him in the leg. Clark, who had gone to Lake City for provisions, managed to effect his escape. News of the capture reached Del Norte late Saturday night, and on Sunday morning scores of people went up the stage road, some with the avowed determination of taking the prisoners from the sheriff and lynching them. But some of the law-abiding citizens conveyed a message to Armstrong and Galloway, warning them of the danger, which induced them to halt until after dark. About midnight they very quietly entered the town, and after lodging the Le Roys in jail, the posse dispersed. Armstrong went to his home, and being worn out by the fatigue of the chase was soon sound asleep. An hour or two later he was awakened by a noise at his door. Jumping out of bed to ascertain the cause, he found the house surrounded by armed men, most of whom were masked. On opening the door he was immediately seized, and in spite of his struggles and remonstrances the keys of the jail were taken from him. Putting him under guard, the leaders assembled their forces, marched to the prison, and taking the Le Roys from their cells proceeded to a cluster of tall cottonwoods on the bank of the Rio Grande river just below the town and there hanged them. Half an hour later the lifeless bodies were cut down, taken back to the prison and replaced in the cells, when all who had been engaged in the execution passed noiselessly to their homes.

Revolting as all such summary and unlawful proceedings are to right-minded men, there are occasions when a resort to lynching seems justifiable, and this was one in which the passions of the community were aroused to the highest pitch, more by the shooting of engineer Bartlett, perhaps, than by the mere act of robbing the coach. Again, the Le Roys had depredated upon the public until forbearance ceased to be a virtue. The chief had been arrested and convicted, but had evaded punishment. Their execution put an end to their robberies, and also served as a forcible warning to all others of the same class to avoid the Slumgullion stage road and the people of Del Norte. Personally, we can see no reason to condemn the action taken.

KIOWA COUNTY.

ORIGIN OF ITS NAME—ORGANIZATION—RESOURCES—SCHOOLS—PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES, ETC.

Kiowa county takes its name from the Kiowa Indians, a tribe which, together with Cheyennes and Arapahoes, once occupied the eastern border of Colorado. It was taken from the northern part of Bent county by an act of the General Assembly, approved April 11th, 1889, and its capital located at the town of Sheridan Lake, situated near its eastern boundary. It is bounded on the north by Cheyenne and Lincoln, south by Bent and Prowers, east by the state of Kansas and west by Otero and Lincoln. Its area is 1,800 square miles, and by the census of 1890 its population was 1,243. Its entire length from about the center on the east to the extreme southwestern corner is traversed by the Missouri Pacific railroad, which has its western terminal at Pueblo. Its watercourses are the Big Sandy, Rush and Adobe creeks; the principal industries are farming and stock growing. It has neither coal nor mineral lands.

The officers of the county for 1890-91 were: Clerk, W. A. Lafferty; treasurer, Raymond Miller; county judge, R. W. Hutchcraft; assessor, J. S. Booher; sheriff, W. S. Harvey; coroner, J. A. Venable; superintendent of schools, F. E. Torbit; surveyor, D. E. Jones; clerk of the district court, W. K. Dudley; commissioners, O. A. Rusk, H. J. Beal and J. Sherman.

Large tracts of land have been successfully cultivated without artificial irrigation, the natural rainfalls usually being sufficient for maturing crops, though there are several irrigating canals and a number of farms irrigated thereby. Kiowa is a part of what is termed the "rainbelt region," which comprises most of the counties along the eastern border of the state where there are no large watercourses, no storage reservoirs as yet, consequently the settlers have been obliged to take the risk of being favored by the elements. That part of the great Divide formed by an offshoot or spur of the main Rocky Mountain range which extends eastward until lost in the plains has generally been favored with abundant showers in the spring and summer, but there is an occasional failure to precipitate the amount of moisture required for grain and other crops. The notable exceptions were in 1889-90, when many of the crops were destroyed by drouth. Kiowa, unlike its immediate neighbors, Lincoln and Cheyenne, on the north, has based its prosperity on grain and other produce of the soil, supplemented by dairying, rather than upon cattle and sheep. There is no timber except that which fringes the streams, and this is mainly cottonwood. To reinforce the limited amount of water carried by the creeks available for irrigating purposes, the Colorado Land and Water company has projected a large reservoir for the storage of this all important aid to agriculture that may come from rainfalls, melting snows, springs, etc., which will supply a large number of farms and still further diminish the hazards

of failure. The intelligent and industrious people of this county have laid the basis of a large and productive farming region. The experience of the past two years has taught them what is required to attain that end, and they are applying every known remedy to the improvement of the situation. The season of 1891 being especially favorable—the precipitation from the clouds being the heaviest known in many years—fine harvests were realized.

We discover by an examination of the assessment roll for 1890 that in Kiowa county there were listed 257,250 acres of agricultural land, valued at \$514,500.76. While no grazing lands were returned, it is well known that there are vast areas of that character. The largest item in the schedule is 87.50 miles of the Missouri Pacific railroad, valued at \$685,610. There were 944 horses, 105 mules, 4,388 cattle, 378 sheep and 285 hogs. The total assessed valuation of taxable property was \$1,383,899.26. Nearly all the land in the northern part is covered by congressional grants to the Union Pacific railroad. The major part of the newer population came from Kansas and the eastern states.

That they are fully alive to the benefits of education for their children is evidenced by the report of their superintendent of schools, Mr. F. E. Torbit, who states that in the spring of 1889, when the county of Kiowa was created, it had thirteen school districts within its boundaries, "yet there were only one or two school houses, and a county superintendent had never been seen within its limits, although some of the districts had been organized two or three years. Within a year from the time the county was organized the number of districts had increased to twenty-three, and as many teachers were employed. During the past year school houses have sprung up all over the county." Sheridan Lake has the finest, a large two-story frame building of modern design, and very nicely finished within and without, at a cost of \$2,000. The Arlington school, in the southwestern part, has quite a large one-story frame, costing \$1,400. District No. 8, at Chivington, has a \$1,500 building. District No. 18, at Haswell, has just completed a frame building at a cost of \$1,200. District No. 23, at North Arlington, has a substantial frame which cost \$900. District No. 1, at Eads, has just completed a two-story brick at a cost of \$5,000. District No. 5, in Fine Flat, has a good one-story brick built at a cost of \$1,000.

By the census of 1890 the total school population was 436, with an enrollment of 411, and an average daily attendance of 224. The churches are thus enumerated: The M. E. South at Towner, Stewart, Sheridan Lake, Galatia, Arlington, Eads and Chivington, and the United Presbyterian at Towner.

The state owns 150,000 acres of land in the county, and there are about 600,000 acres of unoccupied lands available for agriculture. There are deposits of gypsum and limestone in the Kiowa valley, together with mineral springs of curative value. Dairying is quite extensively carried on, and there are three sorghum mills which produce syrup and sugar from the native cane. The sugar product for 1890 was 30,000 pounds. The climate is mild and salubrious, much like that of all northern and eastern Colorado. The population is increasing, and as the facilities for irrigation are expanded it will become one of the more populous and progressive of our agricultural subdivisions. The entered lands as listed for 1891 are 12,018 acres of agricultural, and 250,303.74 grazing.

The town of Arlington was founded in May and June, 1887, by W. W. Patton, John and Henry Wolfinger, George Hunt, N. J. Foot, J. S. Booher, H. K. Luiger, J. B. Ware and W. S. Wintermute.

Chivington, located on the Big Sandy creek near the Chivington battle ground of 1864, was founded in the summer of 1887. It was the freight division station of the Missouri Pacific railroad until recently. The company erected a \$10,000 hotel there.

Sheridan Lake was founded in April, 1887, by the Sheridan Town company,

Messrs. Marfer, Burnett, Osgood, Brown, Rusk, Blakey, Keeps, et al., being the incorporators. It is situated in the middle of a beautiful agricultural and grazing section and is the largest of the list. The county has built here a good court house and jail costing \$7,000. There are a number of business houses, consisting of groceries, dry goods and hardware stores, a bank, real estate and loan office, good hotels, a newspaper, etc. The town with a population of 300 and the community round about are settled by people who came to make permanent homes. The town of Stewart was founded in the summer of 1887 and has a population of about 100.

Eads was established in the same year. Its population is 125. Galatia was also started in 1887, and has about 100 inhabitants. All the towns are situated along the line of the Missouri Pacific railroad.

I am indebted to Mr. W. A. Lafferty, county clerk, and to his deputy, Mr. T. G. Lyder, for some of the material facts embraced in the foregoing account.

KIT CARSON COUNTY.

GENERAL SITUATION—RESOURCES AND INDUSTRIES—ORGANIZATION—TOWNS AND SCHOOLS.

This county, named in honor of General Christopher (commonly known as "Kit") Carson, one of the most celebrated frontiersmen of his time—a sketch of whose life appears in the first volume of our history—was organized under an act of the General Assembly, approved April 11th, 1889, and the county seat located at Burlington. But an earlier effort to perpetuate the name of this estimable gentleman was made when, in 1870, the county of Greenwood was established and the county seat, Kit Carson, then a considerable town on the Kansas Pacific railway, named for him. The extension of this road to Denver, however, transferred the shipping business to other points, which caused a dispersion of the inhabitants. By an act approved February 6th, 1874, the county of Greenwood was abolished, its territory being merged into Elbert and Bent counties. A part of the same area segregated from Elbert is now covered by the new county of Kit Carson. The people who were instrumental in creating it have thus erected an enduring monument to the memory of the man whose name it bears. By the progress they have made in the development of that hitherto comparatively arid section, it is destined to become an important quarter of the commonwealth.

Kit Carson county is bounded on the north by Arapahoe, south by Cheyenne, east by the state of Kansas, and west by Lincoln. Its form is that of a perfect parallelogram. Its area is 2,150 square miles, and by the census of 1890 its population was 2,472.

The principal streams are the South Fork of the Republican river, Spring and Landsman creeks. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad, under the name of the Chicago, Kansas & Nebraska, passes straight through the center of the county from east to west, having its western terminal at Colorado Springs. Along this road are the principal towns and shipping stations—Burlington, the capital, located near the eastern border, Bethune, Clairmont, Vona, Seibert and Flagler to the westward, and just east of Burlington, very close to the Kansas border, is Carlisle. The county seat has a population of about 300 and is the largest of the series.

The county officers for 1890-91 were: Clerk, Daniel Kavanaugh; treasurer, George B. Bent; county judge, Paul B. Godsmen; assessor, O. H. McDonald; sheriff, Samuel Beidelman; coroner, C. A. Gillett; superintendent of schools, DeWitt S. Harris; surveyor, Wm. M. Hollowell; clerk of the district court, T. G. Price; county commissioners, E. W. Morgan, DeWitt C. Walton, and Charles R. McCabe.

This, like nearly all counties situated on the eastern tier, is in the "rainbelt region," that is to say, having no great rivers or other streams from which large irrigating canals can be taken, is mainly dependent upon natural rainfalls for the growth of crops. Most of the settlers are from the western states, largely from Nebraska and Kansas. As there are no forests, these enterprising residents have laid the basis for them in the future by planting two or three million of various kinds of trees under the timber culture act. There are no coal or mineral lands; while a part of the county is an undulating plain, the greater portion is quite level. The soil is of the best quality for corn, rye, oats, barley, etc., and equally adapted to wheat. These grains yield abundantly when the land is well watered; a few irrigating ditches have been taken from the larger streams, but there is not a sufficient volume to cover large bodies of land.

Reference to the assessment roll for 1890 returned to the auditor of state pretty closely defines the principal sources of revenue. The returns for 1889 showed 246,560 acres of agricultural land, valued at \$678,200. In 1890 this was increased to 313,990 acres, valued at \$895,876. The next largest item for the year was 60.11 miles of railroad assessed at \$590,615.08. There were 1,543 horses, 176 mules, 2,465 cattle, 313 sheep and 864 swine, which shows the extent of the live stock. The total assessed valuation of taxable property for 1890 was \$1,646,664.03.

In 1889 there were 35,429 acres under cultivation divided as follows: In corn, 27,406; in rye, 2,417; in sorghum, 3,828; in wheat, 350; in broom corn, 368; in millet, 416; potatoes, 182; timothy, 7; alfalfa, 125; oats, 250; the remainder in buckwheat, clover, etc. There are no data as to yields.

Schools. — In April, 1889, there were thirty-three school districts in the county. In 1890 there were forty-five. Several good buildings were erected in 1890. Seibert, Vona and Clairmont each have a good school house. Flagler has a frame building of three rooms erected at a cost of \$3,000; Burlington a two-story brick, one of the finest in eastern Colorado, built at a cost of \$5,000. By the census of 1890 the school population was 733, with an enrollment of 641, and an average daily attendance of 355. The value of school property was \$10,317.20.

The years 1889-90 brought grievous misfortune to many settlers on the eastern border. The summers were hot, the rainfalls few, and most of the crops perished from drouth. But in 1891 rains were frequent all through the spring and summer, therefore the land was blessed with bountiful harvests. The watercourses being insufficient to fill more than a small part of the need of artificial irrigation, resort must be had to storage reservoirs, and to the underflow by the sinking of artesian wells.

The town of Burlington was founded in 1887 by the Lowell Town Site company. The first house was built by H. L. Page. There are two churches, the Methodist and Christian. The secret societies are represented by the Masons, Knights of Pythias and Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Burlington has two newspapers, the "Boomerang," edited by J. F. Murray, and the "Tribune," by J. H. Stewart. The county has a very fine two-story court house and a good jail with steel cages. It has no indebtedness. Government lands subject to entry under the homestead law are procurable near the markets and schools.

LA PLATA COUNTY.

THRILLING DETAILS OF EARLY EXPLORATIONS—TRIALS AND SUFFERINGS OF THE ORIGINAL PROSPECTORS—MATERIAL FOR WRITERS OF WESTERN ROMANCE—A WONDERFUL CHAPTER OF HISTORY—FIRST SETTLERS—PLACER MINING—CAPT. JOHN MOSS—FOUNDING OF SILVERTON—LEGEND OF THE MOQUI INDIANS, SIX THOUSAND YEARS OLD—REMARKABLE DISCOVERY OF A BURIED AZTEC TOWN—PEOPLING OF THE SAN JUAN COUNTRY—MAGNIFICENCE OF THE ANIMAS VALLEY—DURANGO—ENORMOUS BEDS OF COAL.

La Plata was taken from the western part of Conejos, and, together with Rio Grande and Hinsdale, was organized under an act of the territorial legislature approved February 10th, 1874, as the result of a large influx of miners attracted to the region (then generally designated the "San Juan"), in 1872-73, as will more fully appear in the course of our narrative. Its name is derived from the great La Plata chain of mountains, which form a part of its boundary. Several counties have since been segregated from its original extensive domains, the last—Montezuma—in 1889. It is now bounded on the north by San Juan, south by the Southern Ute Indian Reservation and New Mexico, east by Hinsdale and Archuleta, and west by Montezuma. Its area is 1,860 square miles, and by the census of 1890 its population was 5,509, an increase of 4,399 in the preceding decade. Its first officers were: Clerk, John L. Ufford; county judge, Samuel Johns; treasurer, B. F. Lovett; sheriff, J. W. Wallace; commissioners, Dempsey Reese, Richard Carley and Alex Fleming. Judicial districts were created the same year, and Thomas M. Bowen was appointed district judge; John L. Ufford, clerk of the court. Originally, La Plata county embraced all the territory now included in San Juan, Ouray, Dolores and San Miguel, with most of Hinsdale. Howardsville, above Silverton, was the county seat and main center of population. On the west and southwest lines of the county were united the corners of four territories, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah and Colorado, indicated by a square monument, the name of each being marked on the side it touched.

As the early annals of exploration and settlement in the San Juan country are filled with romance and strange adventure, forming a story of wonderful vicissitudes, human devotion and self-sacrifice, considerable space will be devoted to them. The narrative of the original "Baker expedition," which left California Gulch in July, 1860, together with the tragic death of Baker, has been recounted in Volume II, beginning with page 192, and need not be repeated here. In August, 1891, while in Durango collecting data for this chapter, it was my good fortune to discover in a soiled and torn copy of the Daily "Herald," published January 1st, 1888, a complete chronicle in detail of the entire course of the exploration and settlement down to 1878, in compact chronological order, prepared by Major E. H. Cooper, now a resident of Cortez, Montezuma county, who was a member of the expedition of which he writes. It contains so many facts worthy of preservation among the per-

manent records of the state, valuable not only for readers and students of the present generation, but to the historian of the future, I have adopted it, or at least that part which begins where the recital just referred to in our second volume terminates. Here is the story substantially as I found it and will amply repay perusal:

The glowing accounts sent out by Baker of his discoveries and the vast mineral wealth of the country induced Benjamin H. Eaton (in 1884 elected governor of Colorado), D. H. Haywood, Charles L. Hall (now of Leadville), Oscar Phelps, J. C. Turner (sheriff of La Plata county in 1888) and many others to undertake a journey to that wild country. In the party were several women and children. Among the ladies were Mrs. D. H. Haywood, Mrs. Oscar Phelps, Mrs. Nye and daughter and some others. They started from Denver in December, 1860, with ox teams. Their course was due south through Pueblo and on to or near the Spanish Peaks. Crossing the Sangre de Cristo range by way of La Veta Pass to old Fort Garland, passing the Rio Grande at Stewart's crossing near the mouth of Conejos creek and following the latter up to Conejos plaza; thence on to Ojo Caliente, New Mexico, where they joined the rest of the Baker party. The entire cavalcade arrived on the east bank of the Animas river, at the new town of Animas City, opposite the Pinkerton Hot Springs, about the middle of March, 1861, and a strong bridge of logs was thrown across the stream, which is still being used by the traveling public.

Placer mining had proven a failure, therefore the whole party crossed the Animas and proceeded northward toward Baker's Park. Most of the company, however, only got as far as Castle Rock near Cascade creek, where a halt was made and the ladies made as comfortable as possible. The place was christened "Camp Pleasant." From here D. H. Haywood and a few others made a trip on snow shoes to Baker's Park (now Silverton). The snow being very deep, prospecting was impossible and they soon returned to camp, only to learn that the Indians were becoming hostile and were burning the bridges and massacring all the white people found in small unprotected squads. As they were unable to procure supplies, starvation stared them in the face. Hunting parties were organized, but, owing to heavy snows, but little game was obtained. Their situation, therefore, was perilous in the extreme, and it was at this time that the spirit of discontent with Baker began to be dangerous to him, as already related. During the month of June rumors of the outbreak of civil war in the United States reached their camp. The ladies of this little band, patriotic to the core even though dispirited by their trials, at once prepared from their white goods, red petticoats and blue bonnets, a rude American flag. The tallest pine tree was selected for a staff, stripped of its branches, and the stars and stripes hoisted to its top, the first that ever floated within the limits of the San Juan region.

By this time the outlook became dark and dismal. Incomers were being massacred by the Indians, and the party was nearly out of provisions. Three parties were now organized, one under the leadership of D. H. Haywood, which included all the ladies and children, to retrace their steps toward Denver. This group followed as nearly as possible the route they came, and arrived at their destination without loss of life or serious accident. Another small company, with J. C. Turner as leader, took a southerly course toward Arizona; the third followed Capt. Baker in a northwesterly direction. Thus terminated this grand enterprise or attempt to settle southwestern Colorado.

We come now to the second epoch. Early in 1870, while the San Juan was covered by Conejos county and an Indian Reservation, Dempsey Reese, Miles F. Johnson, Abner French, Thomas Blair and others left Santa Fé for a prospecting tour in the San Juan mountains, following nearly the same route pursued by Baker to the Animas river, thence to Baker's Park by way of Castle Rock, Cascade creek

and the lakes. Late in the fall they located the Little Giant mine in Arastra Gulch, and after making a few other locations or claims returned to Santa Fé. In the spring of 1871 this party, with Wm. Mullholland and Francis M. Snowden added to their former number, returned to the mines, entering via Del Norte and Wagon Wheel Gap, following the Baker trail. An old-fashioned arastra was built in which about \$3,000 in gold was secured from the surface quartz of the Little Giant lode in the space of about six weeks. They then returned to Del Norte, and the display they made of the gold created much excitement. The town of Del Norte, as will be seen by reference to the history of Rio Grande county, had just then been founded. Early in 1872 the original party returned to Baker's Park with several others, among them Seth Sackett and James Kendall. During that season the Aspen, Prospector, Susquehanna and other mineral lodes were discovered, some of which afterward became noted producers of precious metal. Being unprepared for a winter encampment, all returned to Del Norte. This was the primary impulse which led to the treaty with the Ute Indians whereby, under the act of Congress approved September 3rd, 1873, that part of their reservation was ceded to the United States and opened to settlement. For further particulars, see history of the Ute Indians, this volume.

In the summer of 1873 a band of prospectors from California, led by Capt. John Moss, with whom were Richard Giles, John Merritt, Thomas McElmel, John McIntire, John Thompson, John Madden, Henry Lee and John Robinson, entered the region, traveling the entire distance on horseback with pack animals conveying their camping outfit. They crossed the Colorado river at old Fort Mohave, passed through the Moqui villages in the north central part of Arizona; crossed the San Juan river near the southern base of Ute mountain, thence in a northeasterly course through the southern part of Montezuma valley—so named by Capt. Moss—in July, 1873, reaching the Mancos river at a point where the present town of Mancos stands, in the latter part of that month. After a few days' rest, they came over the La Plata river and pitched their tents at the mouth of La Plata Cañon, and at once began prospecting for gold. After having secured a considerable quantity of that metal, with numerous fine specimens of quartz rock, they concluded to retrace their steps. They had satisfied themselves that the La Plata mountains were rich in precious metals, and that the La Plata bar contained limitless quantities of free gold. Being out of provisions it was determined to seek some Indian camp as soon as possible. On the way back to the Mancos river, when about midway between the La Plata and the Mancos, on the north bank of Cherry creek, Richard Giles accidentally shot himself in the neck, which came near terminating his life. This unhappy event changed their entire programme. Capt. Moss, John Robinson and one or two others started at once for Terra Amarilla, New Mexico, 130 miles distant, and then the nearest trading post, in search of provisions, leaving Thos. McElmel, John Madden and John McIntire in charge of their wounded comrade. A rude shelter was constructed from brush and logs for Mr. Giles, and the camp named Camp Starvation, which it retains to this day. For eighteen days this little party subsisted on roots, berries and what little game could be captured. On the arrival of the Moss party with provisions, Giles had so far recovered as to be able to move over to the Mancos river, where the entire company remained several days. The Giles and Merritt ranch was there located and a rude cabin of logs erected. This was probably the first permanent ranch claim taken up in La Plata county. While these men were rusticated on the Mancos, waiting for the complete recovery of Giles, Capt. Moss conceived and executed a private treaty with Ignacio, then, as now, chief of the Southern Utes, for the right to mine and farm 36 square miles of that country, with the center at a point where Parrott City now stands, for which privilege 100 ponies and a quantity of blankets were given the Indians. From the fact that the treaty with the United States then pending



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had not been fully consummated, and all the country was still held by these Indians, the movement exhibited much tact and wisdom. The contract was made by Moss for Parrott & Co. of San Francisco on the side, and Ignacio for the Utes on the other, and secured to these prospectors peaceful occupation of what they termed "California district." Armed with a copy of this treaty and also with many samples of gold quartz and free gold, as indications of immense wealth awaiting development in the La Plata mountains, the party proceeded to San Francisco. The new enterprise was presented to Parrott & Co., with a glowing account of the country, and soon an expedition was completed under Moss's direction, who was granted *carte blanche* to draw on Parrott & Co. for all requisite funds to revisit and explore the country. It did not leave California, however, until the next winter.

During the summer of that year, many of those sturdy pioneers who realized the necessity of an agricultural country in close proximity to the mining camp came down from Baker's Park to locate ranches for themselves and families in the beautiful valley of the Animas river. Therefore, within 30 days after the ratification of the treaty with the Indians of September 3rd, 1873, which opened to settlers the whole San Juan country, save a 15-mile strip along the southern boundary of the territory (that now occupied), every acre of available land in the valley had been located and staked off in ranch claims. No surveys having been made, squatters' rights prevailed.

Among the earlier settlers there were Frank Williams, Seth Sackett, Frank Trimble, A. Johnson, David Miller, Robert Dwyer and others. Some of these men remained all winter in the valley and built a few log cabins at or near the junction of Hermosa creek with the Animas river, laid out a town site and named it Hermosa (beautiful). In spring, summer and fall, this is one of the loveliest spots in all Colorado. Robert Dwyer remained on his ranch on Junction creek during the winter and built a log house which he occupies to this day. In the fall of that year a party from Arizona, consisting of Alex Wilson, Mason Greenleaf, William Brookover, M. White, William Crowell and others, started for the La Plata mountains on a prospecting tour. Crossing the San Juan river, near the mouth of the La Plata, they followed up that stream to La Plata bar, where they arrived about November 15th, 1873. Here, to their pleasurable surprise, the first pan of dirt washed indicated about ten cents in gold. Active preparations were made for gulch mining. About December 1st a heavy fall of snow came, driving these prospectors out of the country for the season. They took an easterly course and at length reached Robert Dwyer's ranch on Junction creek, a mile north of where now stands the city of Durango. Most of the party made their way to Denver via Terra Amarilla, where an expedition was organized to visit the La Plata country as early as possible the next spring. This company consisted of Milton White, A. R. Lewis, A. Chubbuck, James Kinney, William Brookover and others. This company arrived on La Plata river May 4th, 1874, and at once began preparations for gulch mining, by whip-sawing lumber for sluices, digging ditches, etc. April 4th following, the Californians under Capt. Moss, arrived on the Mancos river. It was composed of Richard Giles, John Merritt, John Madden, Henry Lee, Almerian Root, John McIntire, James Ratcliff, Alex Fleming, John Thompson and others. They brought wagons, a plow and some other agricultural implements, the first ever introduced on the Mancos or in the La Plata valley. The snow on the divide between the Mancos and La Plata rivers was so deep it was found impossible to reach the La Plata at once, therefore they contented themselves with locating ranches, building cabins and preparing to plant vegetable seeds which they had procured in California. The Giles ditch was soon taken out and something over an acre of ground broken to receive the seed. Messrs. Root, Ratcliff, Lee, Moss and McIntire located ranches but made little improvement thereon. About May 12th, the snow having mostly disappeared, the party, leav-

ing John Merritt and Ratcliff in charge of the ranches, started for the La Plata, where they arrived May 13th, and were somewhat surprised to find another party already in possession and at work. However, all hands joined in the enterprise, peace and harmony prevailing. The place was named "California Bar," and staked off in claims of 20 acres each. The Parrott City Ditch company was formed, work begun and a blacksmith shop of logs built, where now stands Parrott City. In the Animas valley T. M. Tripp and his brother Charles, A. M. Fuller, Frank Trimble, Seth Sackett, Robert Dwyer and others, including the Lambert family, were developing their ranches and planting such crops as seeds could be procured for. Thus the settlement of La Plata county began.

During the summer and fall of 1874 many prospectors and miners came in and the San Juan country received much attention from the outside world. Valuable mines were discovered and some eastern capitalists invested in them. The town of Silverton was laid out and incorporated by Dempsey Reese, Thomas Blair, Wm. Mullholland and F. M. Snowden, the latter building the first cabin in the town, which he occupies to this day. Further reference to this house appears in the history of San Juan county. The camp soon became a prosperous one. The town of Eureka, at the mouth of Eureka Gulch, was laid out; Animas Forks and Mineral Point were added to the list of towns. Two toll roads were commenced from Del Norte on either side of the Rio Grande river and rendered passable as far as Antelope Park. On the La Plata all were enthusiastic over the prospects; every available man was put to work on the La Plata ditch and each worked with a will inspired by confidence. A. Chubbuck, E. H. Cooper and Harry Jones, a colored man, arrived on the La Plata river from Del Norte July 4th, 1874, bringing a supply of provisions, and were received with hearty cheers from all the men in camp, who had that morning devoured the last they possessed. The mail was distributed, and, while being passed by the "boys," a right royal Fourth of July dinner was being prepared by those not fortunate enough to have letters to read. The bill of fare was beans and bacon, bread and coffee with sugar.

The first lode discovery was made by Almerian Root June 4th and named the Comstock. One William Borran, or Barron, had proceeded up the La Plata, five miles or more to Barron Gulch, and commenced placer mining on his own account, obtaining several nuggets of gold, one weighing over an ounce, which gave new impetus to the Parrott Ditch company. Several mineral lodes were located; California Mining district was organized, 12 miles square, with the southern line at the mouth of the Cañon. John Moss was elected recorder. The Parrott Ditch company had nearly completed their task when winter set in and the miners were compelled to abandon their enterprise until another season. The party scattered to more genial climes in the lower altitudes, but John Merritt and Richard Giles wintered on their ranches on the Mancos river, and this was the general rendezvous of the California party.

We will now proceed to the upper country where the activity and faith of the people engaged there have accomplished works of extraordinary value. Silverton, nestled in its beautiful park, had, in the meantime, developed into a town of considerable dimensions. Geo. Green & Co. had broken ground for the erection of a smelter. They also opened the first general merchandise store in La Plata county, under the supervision of W. E. Earl. Many mines had been located and the assessment work done. Several gentlemen, G. W. Kingsbury, J. R. Hansen, A. W. Burrows, C. H. McIntire, W. H. Van Geison, P. Houghton and others, were prospecting and locating mines around Mineral Point and developing them as rapidly as possible. There were also many locations in Boulder Gulch, Arastra Gulch, on both sides of the mountains above and below Silverton, descriptions of which may be found in Hayden's report of 1874. W. H. Jackson and Ernest Ingersoll made an extended trip southwest through the Animas valley and over to

the La Plata river, making their headquarters at Parrott City, which had been located and surveyed during the summer by Capt. John Moss and Major E. H. Cooper, and a fine cabin built, from which point Mr. Jackson was accompanied by Major Cooper, Capt. Moss and Henry Lee. This party moved west to the Mancos river and camped at Merritt's ranch, Moss and Lee being the guides. Their main object was to take views of the country. (W. H. Jackson was the photographer of Hayden's U. S. Geological Survey, and resides now in Denver. It was his discovery and report upon the ruins of the Cliff and Cave Dwellers which called the attention of the scientific world to their importance as prehistoric relics.)

While visiting in one of the Moqui Pueblos en route from California, Capt. Moss obtained from the head men the following very interesting

LEGEND OF THE CLIFF DWELLERS.

"The whole of La Plata county as it now stands upon the maps was once a land of paradise, and was densely populated. Its inhabitants lived in peace and harmony with the world; they were not a war-like people and knew nothing of the arts of warfare. Their lands produced abundantly of everything they planted. They were a happy and prosperous people and lived in the love and fear of their God. But eventually a terrible trembling of the earth occurred. The waters disappeared and great mountains occupied their places. Mountains crumbled into dust; new water courses appeared. The larger part of the people were destroyed.* The remainder, however, continued their former avocations, made new houses and again began to prosper and multiply. They discovered a bright yellow metallic substance in many of the streams, and a bright white metal in the mountains. They began to use these metals in barter and trade with one another. According to the Moqui tradition, and according to their method of computing time, this must have occurred about 6,000 years ago. This condition of affairs prevailed until within a thousand years ago, when they were visited by savage strangers (nomadic bands) from the north, whom they treated hospitably. Soon these visits became more frequent and annoying. These troublesome neighbors began to forage upon them, and finally to massacre them and devastate their farms. So to save their lives, they built houses in the cliffs, high up, where they could store food and

* Since this chapter was written, what seems to be a remarkable confirmation of this tradition comes in a letter to the author from Mr. George A. Jackson, a veteran prospector, frequently mentioned in our history, who in the autumn of 1891 penetrated a group of mountains in New Mexico situate near the Continental Divide, whose western slopes drain into the San Juan river. These mountains are not named on any map, the entire section being designated as "lava" or "unsurveyed." They are thirty to thirty-five miles in length, by ten to twenty in width, much shattered by volcanic convulsions. Near the center is a lofty peak, on top of which is a well-defined crater, whose outlet was through a cañon leading to the westward, a distance of nine or ten miles, where it joins another and larger cañon whose waters flow into the San Juan river. In the smaller cañon may be seen three distinct flows of lava, probably from three volcanic convulsions, following close upon one another, and all proceeding from this crater. "In one of these cañons," says Jackson, "I found Cliff Dwellings that were unquestionably inhabited before this volcano burst into active eruption, as the houses can now be plainly seen, some half covered with lava, others, no doubt, entirely buried, while some are still standing, with floors of obsidian or volcanic glass thrown in on top of the second flow of lava by the last eruption. Here is an interesting field for antiquarians and geologists. I could fill many pages with descriptions of my explorations among the houses of the little people who once inhabited nearly every cañon in this and many other parts of New Mexico and Arizona. I send you two fragments of corn-cob, a piece of reed, three pieces of string, and part of a scalp with hair intact, which I dug out of one of their houses buried under six feet of débris. My comrade, Mr. H. Z. Owens, found a skeleton almost entire, with a stone axe in another house of the same village, but as soon as exposed to the atmosphere the bones crumbled to ashes. Now, it is absolutely certain that those people lived here prior to the outbreak of the volcano, for the chain of evidence is complete. Perhaps experienced geologists can determine from the overflow when the eruption occurred, which would, to some extent, enlighten us as to the period when the Aztecs first occupied this now isolated and desolate region." In view of the facts just recited, the tradition seems entitled to more respectful consideration than would otherwise be accorded, for it now reads like a well-digested chapter of history.

hide away until the invaders should leave. But one summer these northern men came with their families and settled down, laying siege to them, as it were. Driven from their homes and land, and starving in their little niches in the high cliffs, they could only steal away during the night and wander from place to place across the cheerless uplands or mesas. At the Christone, or last battle ground, near the head of McElmo Cañon, they halted for rest and to make preparation for crossing the great lake (now the lower portion of Montezuma valley and extending south and west into and across the desert lands of Arizona). Here they erected fortifications and watch towers, and filled the adjoining caves full of little nests for these human wrens and swallows until their boats could be built. When the last of the women and children were embarked and were well out to sea, the alarm and signal were given from one of the watch towers that their foes had pursued and were upon them. For long months the northmen fought and were driven back, but as often they came again with renewed numbers. At length, however, the besiegers were driven away. But the tradition goes on to say, in evidence of the great battle, that the hollows of the rocks were filled to the brim with the mingled bodies and blood of conquerors and conquered, and that red veins of blood ran down the cañon. It was such a victory as they could not afford to risk again, therefore they soon followed their wives and children across the waters. There in the deserts of Arizona, on a well nigh unapproachable, isolated bluff or mesa, they built new towns and their few descendants, the Moquis, live in them to this day, preserving more carefully and purely the history and veneration of their forefathers, and the love and fear of God, than many of our well-informed and enlightened nations.*

Returning to modern times and resuming the threads of our narrative, we find that during the fall of 1874 Hugh Lambert and family moved into the valley of the Animas and settled at what is known as "Waterfall ranch," now owned by Mr. G. W. Wigglesworth. Hugh Lambert's wife was the first white woman to settle there. The first post office was established at Howardsville, named for Lieut. Howard of the Baker expedition, with Mr. W. H. Nichols as postmaster, who also was the first assayer to open an office in the San Juan country. J. C. Sullivan and James Galloway brought over the range the first blacksmith outfit for public use, which was set up in Howardsville. J. C. Sullivan was appointed foreman of the Prospector mine and continued work all winter. Mrs. W. H. Nichols, Mrs. W. E. Earl and Mrs. J. F. Cotton were the first white ladies to settle in Baker's Park. They soon were followed by Mrs. Ben Harwood and Mrs. Ben Aspas. All these ladies remained in camp all winter. In the spring Mrs. W. H. Nichols gave birth to a boy baby, the first white child born in La Plata county.

The year 1874 was an active and prosperous one for the county. In 1875 the county seat was moved from Howardsville to Silverton by the county clerk, without leave or license. Mining operations were active that year; many eastern capitalists made investments there. Green & Co. completed their smelter under the supervision of Mr. J. L. Pennington. J. L. Porter was the metallurgist and E. T. Bowman assayer. This was the first water jacket furnace erected and successfully operated in the state. Fair wagon roads were completed from Del Norte to Silverton and

* The interested reader is now invited to turn back to Vol. I and reperuse chapters two to five inclusive, and compare the facts therein with the material parts of the foregoing. This, like all ancient traditions of the various races, contains certain elements of fiction, but it also contains several statements which, in the absence of other light, may be regarded as the probable history of that remarkable people. If nothing more, we find at least a reasonable cause not only for their occupation of the cliffs and caves, but of their expulsion and dispersion. The remains which are exciting profound attention among the scientific minds of our day were not, according to this account, voluntary and permanent homes, but fortresses to which they only resorted as impregnable defenses against their enemies. There is scarcely room for doubting that the existing inhabitants of the Pueblos in Arizona and New Mexico are the direct descendants of the people referred to. The chain of evidence seems to be complete. It is more than probable, also, that the swarm of Aztecs which swept down upon and overthrew the Toltecs of Mexico began their migration from the same point in southwestern Colorado.

they were lined with freight wagons laden with machinery and supplies. Various branches of business, saloons, etc., multiplied. Capt. P. Stanley (whose adventurous career is set forth in our biographical department) was the first brickmaker and built the first brick house.

Isaac Grant opened the first hotel at Silverton. Henry Gill and Capt. G. S. Flagler opened a general store and saloon at Howardsville, January 1st, 1875. John W. Shan built several houses at this point, and a manager of a company located and patented 160 acres of placer ground on the Animas river above Howardsville. On the 5th of June, near the summit of the range, at the head of Stony Gulch, under a fir tree, upon a huge bank of snow, Mrs. Geo. Webb, who was en route to Silverton with her husband, gave birth to a girl baby, the first female white child born in the San Juan country. A wagon sheet was at once stretched for a cover, fir boughs were cut and laid upon the snow, upon which a comfortable bed of blankets was made, and Mrs. Webb rendered every possible attention. The accouchement was performed by Drs. Blake and Cushing. In a few days she was able to resume her journey, with the mountain lily or "snow line baby," as it was called. In honor of the event the people of Silverton presented the child a city lot.

In the Animas valley much land was improved, crops planted and matured, and on the Mancos also. But work on the La Plata progressed slowly. Most of the old parties returned, and some new ones made their appearance. The ditch was completed, but not in time for operation. The Hermosa post office was established, with A. N. Fuller postmaster. The first mail came in via Howardsville and was brought over the range on snow shoes. Both these offices were established in 1874, but no delivery occurred until early in 1875. This year a post office was located at Parrott City, but there was no service until late and it was discontinued during the winter. Theodore Slack located a ranch on the Rio Florida, early in the spring, and planted some crops but was burned out by the Indians, when he fled to the Animas valley for safety. A report was sent to Silverton that an Indian war had broken out below, and that all settlers were in danger. In less than an hour nearly 100 miners, well armed, were on the way to the Animas valley. They traveled nearly all night, but on their arrival found that the cause of alarm had been removed. Later in the season, Tim McClure brought in a herd of cattle of about 800 and located on the Rio Florida. The Hampton Bros. and Dave Murray followed with cattle of their own, and Bally Scott or Henry Sefton, John Reid and Mr. Weed brought cattle down from the upper country in the Animas valley, mostly milch cows. This was the first introduction of cattle into La Plata county. During August and September much development work having been done on the Comstock lode on the La Plata, and a rich pocket of tellurium ore found, Parrott & Co. of San Francisco sent out an expert, Prof. A. H. Phillips, and a Mr. Noonan, an experienced placer miner, to examine into their interests. The reports rendered were very favorable, and Capt. Moss, their manager, was again authorized to draw on the firm for all funds necessary to develop their property.

A general election for territorial and county officers and also for delegates to a constitutional convention was to be held in 1875. At this time the idea of dividing the county was advanced and strongly favored. At the election which ensued H. R. Crosby was chosen to represent La Plata county in the constitutional convention, and T. M. Trippe and Reuben J. McNutt were elected to the House of the legislature. Adair Wilson was elected to the Council or upper branch. Major E. H. Cooper and Capt. John Moss proceeded to Denver and, as supporters of the representatives, labored for the creation of a new county. At length a bill was passed providing for the division and the organization of San Juan county, the lower part still retaining the name La Plata, with Parrott City as its capital. Silverton was made the seat of San Juan county. It will be comprehended that the

present county of La Plata was not organized until the year 1876. The bill was approved January 31st of that year. Major E. H. Cooper was made county clerk; Richard Giles, sheriff; Charles Bennett, treasurer; Henry Lee, assessor; H. R. Crosby, county judge; John Moss, John Merritt and J. H. Pinkerton, commissioners.

The first wedding in La Plata was that of Frank Williams to a daughter of J. H. Pinkerton.

The altitude varies from 4,400 feet in the valleys to 14,200 feet on the loftier mountains. The La Plata chain and Needle mountains stretch across the northern part from east to west, forming the northern watershed of the great San Juan valley, and are the sources of the beautiful clear rivers Florida, Piedra, Las Pinos, Animas, La Plata and Mancos, all flowing the entire width of the county from north to south, through beautiful valleys. The mountains are covered with timber, yellow and white pine, fir and spruce, and both mountains and valleys for the most part are well grassed grazing grounds for cattle and sheep. In the early spring of 1876, the firm of Scott, Earl & Cooper, consisting of Geo. L. Scott, John F. Earl and Major E. H. Cooper, landed on the La Plata river with a saw mill, which was brought from Pueblo by ox team via Cañon Large, crossing the San Juan river above Farmington, New Mexico, then crossing the Animas river and following up the La Plata to its destination. The first lumber was sawn May 5th, 1876, and this was the beginning of lumber manufacture in the county. Next came Wm. Chubbuck & Co. with a mill. E. H. Cooper & Co. brought in a stock of groceries and supplies and located at Parrott City. Others followed in due course and thus the town grew; many others came in and built stores and dwellings. On the Mancos were several ranchmen planting crops, constructing ditches, etc. Among these were John Merritt, John McIntire, James Ratcliff, H. M. Smith, Peter Kelmer and others. The same was true of the Animas country.

La Plata county was formally organized, and its commissioners met for business about July 2nd. For a time the offices were in a one-room log house, occupied by Major E. H. Cooper, the clerk; Scott J. Anthony (now of Denver), deputy clerk, and John M. True, assistant. During the latter part of the summer General Hatch, department commander of New Mexico, sent in a company of cavalry and stationed them at or near the mills of Scott, Earl & Cooper. The final result was the location of a military post at Pagosa Springs and an agency for the Southern Utes on Pine river. On the Rio Florida several settlers established themselves, among them Tom Johnson and — Bartholomew. On Pine river John O'Neil and George Morrison made locations and brought in cattle. The Animas City Town company was organized. John Fowler's ranch was purchased, laid out and platted, and the town incorporated with Ira Smith, Dr. Aukenev, C. J. Marsh and E. H. Cooper as officers. This year sufficient crops were raised to supply the home demand. In the early part of October, at a general election, Capt. John Moss was elected to the state legislature; Richard Giles, sheriff; John Reid, county clerk; A. R. Lewis, treasurer; Henry Lee, assessor; H. M. Smith, J. C. Turner and W. Findley, commissioners.

The next winter was unusually mild, with but little snow. Early in the spring of 1877, C. E. Dudley planted a few fruit trees with some small fruits on his ranch near Hermosa creek, as an experiment; also erected a small Mexican flouring mill and manufactured a fair quality of flour from wheat grown in the valley. Stock raising and farming became permanent industries.

The Indian Agency on Pine river was established, with Rev. Mr. Weaver as agent. Charles Johnson and family settled on the same stream at the crossing of the Animas City and Pagosa Springs road. John O'Neil, George Morrison and some others also located on Pine river. Major D. L. Sheets and family and many others settled in Animas City.

Pine river is the second in size of the seven streams that cross La Plata county from north to south. Its volume is more than sufficient to irrigate all the lands to which it can be carried in canals. The valley has an average width of half a mile. On either side are tributary streams and valleys—Texas creek, Beaver and others—and broad mesas, embracing some 12,000 acres of good agricultural land. The altitude is 6,000 to 7,500 feet. There is a considerable settlement in this valley, with schools and churches. Grain and small fruits thrive to perfection, also wild cherries, currants and hops, likewise oats, hay, etc. The soil and climate favor luxuriant growth.

As we have seen by the foregoing recital, the permanent occupation and development of the San Juan country was accomplished under almost incredible hardships and by a mere handful of resolute people. At first there was no communication with the older settlements of Colorado, the nearest of importance being Pueblo; no outlet even to the San Luis valley at Del Norte, except by crude and rugged trails which tried the souls of men to the uttermost, until 1875, when by prodigious labor a more direct thoroughfare was opened on which wagons could be used. In 1876 the opening of the Croke Bros. reduction works at Lake City, in Hinsdale county, offered a temporary market for the products of the lode mines, but they were almost inaccessible from this side and soon closed. It was not until after the completion of the Denver & Rio Grande railway to Durango that any substantial prosperity ensued. This event opened a new era that has been steadily progressive to the present.

Durango, the present capital of the county, was laid off as a town site and settled upon Saturday, September 11th, 1880, when some 40 lots were selected for preferred parties. The survey of lots and blocks began Monday, the 13th. On the 18th the first money was accepted—about \$7,000—and receipts given for lots purchased. The original plat was filed February 24th, 1881, by W. A. Bell, trustee, for the Durango Trust or Town company. Fassbinder's addition was filed April 28th following. The D. & R. G. road was completed to the town July 27th, 1881. It was extended to Silverton, 45 miles beyond, in March, 1882. Then the place began to advance with great vigor, and the entire San Juan region revived under the influence of rapid transit. The town site of Durango, with the surroundings of lofty and strangely shaped mountains, is highly picturesque, fronting on the east bank of the clear and beautiful Animas river. By the railway it is 465 miles south of Denver. The business streets, with stores, shops, factories, etc., are along the first bench, parallel with the stream, while the churches, schools and residences of the people are upon an elevated mesa or plateau adjoining, away from the noise and dust of traffic. Here are many pretty houses on shaded avenues, adorned by emerald lawns brightened by flowers, creeping vines, shrubs and ornamental trees, the public schools and several handsome churches. Most of the people are from the eastern states. The situation of Durango proper, with all its natural advantages though admirable, is much less attractive in summer than the farming section in the valley a few miles above. Some of the larger lot owners have planted fruit trees in their gardens—apple, pear, plum, etc.—which have now reached the bearing stage and at the time of my visit in August, 1891, were literally breaking under their lovely burdens, whereby it was made apparent that this will in the near future become a fruit producing section of considerable magnitude. It is seldom that any frosts occur between May and September. There are many fine gardens, for the soil is rich and deep and there is abundant water for irrigation. The upper part of the valley, which is not above a mile wide at the broadest part and contains only about 8,000 acres of tillable land, is shadowed on either side by towering ranges—not bleak, bare and dismal like those of northern Colorado, but studded with trees, verdure-clad and beautiful. I saw wheat and oats six feet high in the fields, many incomparable tracts of alfalfa all in purple bloom, and a wonderful luxuriance

of all kinds of vegetables, not excelled, if equaled, in any other part of Colorado. Many of the farms are simply narrow strips of alluvial land bordering the Animas river that, well tilled, will produce splendid harvests every year, for there are no failures. The farmers have been prosperous; many of them are comparatively wealthy, for there is a ready market in Durango and in the mining regions of San Juan and Ouray counties above for all they can produce, at excellent prices. In all the West there is no lovelier agricultural section than this. The eye never tires of looking at its splendors, and the senses of the stranger passing that way are entranced by the scores of superb pictures presented. Ingersoll, in his "Crest of the Continent," very justly names it the "Queen of the Cañons." Every available acre of arable land has been taken up and put under the highest stages of cultivation.

A brisk traffic enlivens the principal business street of Durango, a mile or more in length traversed by horse cars, and lined on either side with substantial buildings of brick and stone, many of them of handsome architecture. In 1889 a large part of the old and hastily built metropolis was destroyed by fire, which swept away about 125 buildings, including three churches and a number of residences. At first it was considered a public calamity, and so it was in the losses sustained, but, as with most places worth saving, it proved a public blessing, for the present Durango, with the improvements introduced in rebuilding, shows great strength and permanence, as if it were built to stand. It is estimated that in 1890 no less than \$500,000 was expended upon new structures. The work is still going on. The Strater hotel, one of the best in southern Colorado, was completed and opened in September, 1888, built by Anthony F. Strater, of Cleveland, Ohio, by inducement of two of his sons, who reside in Durango, at a cost of about \$75,000 furnished. There are two fine brick school buildings, and the funds are in hand for a thirty thousand dollar high school. The streets and most of the buildings are illuminated by incandescent electric lights. There are a number of handsome churches. Mercy hospital, conducted by the Sisters of Mercy, is a large three-story stone building adjoining the Catholic church on the north side.

The Baptists organized in 1881; the Catholics in the spring of that year; the Episcopalians in the autumn of 1880; the Presbyterians in June, 1881; the M. E. Church South in Durango and Animas City in the summer of 1882; the Methodist Episcopal in July, 1874, antedating all the others. Rev. B. F. Cary, then presiding elder, preached the first sermon in the Animas valley.

The Presbyterians, Baptists, Episcopalians, Methodists, M. E. Church South, Catholics and German Lutherans have large congregations and church edifices.

There are two public parks, one in the principal town, the second in the north section. The secret societies are represented by the Masons, with a blue lodge, Royal Arch chapter and Ivanhoe commandery No. 11, Knights Templar; P. O. S. of A.; the Odd Fellows; Knights of Pythias, and A. O. U. W. The Durango Gentleman's club has a fine suite of rooms well furnished, with a small but well selected library.

The U. S. land office was established here by an order issued by Hon. Henry M. Teller, Secretary of the Interior, dated April 20th, 1882. It was opened for business October 2nd following, by Major D. L. Sheets, register, and Willard S. Hickox, receiver. Their terms expired September 1st, 1886, and they were succeeded by Dr. Edmund T. Pittman and Richard McCloud. December 1st, 1889, Major Sheets was appointed receiver and Hon. Ben Wade Ritter, register. The land district now embraces all of La Plata, Montezuma, Archuleta and San Juan counties, the greater part of Dolores, taking in the mineral lands, the more valuable districts of Ouray, San Miguel and Hinsdale, with a small area of agricultural land in Rio Grande county. The district is about 145 miles long by 75 in width.

Banks.—The Bank of Durango was established by John L. McNeil, for Daniels, Brown & Co., in 1881, as a branch of their house at Alamosa. In 1885



T. J. MORRISON.

they purchased the charter of the First National, and the two were merged into the present bank of that name. A. P. Camp is president, John L. McNeil, vice-president, and Wm. P. Vaile, cashier. The capital, surplus and undivided profits aggregate \$70,000.

The Colorado State Bank was organized December 29th, 1886, by Frederick L. Kimball, Benjamin N. Freeman, Thos. F. Burgess, Wm. E. Morgan and Jas. H. Hoskins, Jr. Its capital is \$30,000. F. L. Kimball, president; Major D. L. Sheets, vice-president; B. N. Freeman, cashier; F. W. Strater, assistant.

The water supply of the city is pumped from the Animas river above the town. There is one large flouring mill, iron works, several lumber yards, brick yards, dairies and creameries, lime kilns, granite and sandstone quarries in and near the city. Large deposits of iron ore are found in the near neighborhood.

The municipal officers in 1891 were: Mayor, J. H. McHolland; treasurer, F. W. Strater; clerk, F. Gallotti; aldermen, E. J. H. Amy, Joseph Clark, W. S. Croke, L. E. Dickson, Harry Jackson, H. R. Ricker, J. C. Sanford, Fred Steineger; city solicitor, Reese McClosky; police magistrate, Cyrus F. Newcomb.

Smelters.—The works of the San Juan Smelting and Mining company are situated adjoining the town near the river to the southwest. E. J. H. Amy is the manager. The original plant was built at Silverton by Green & Co., in 1880, but not prospering there, in 1882 it was moved to Durango, where it has undergone various changes and enlargements. These works were built by J. H. Ernest Waters of Telluride. April 1st, 1888, the company was reorganized in New York, with H. Amy, president; J. A. Davidson, secretary and treasurer; J. A. Porter, executive advisor, and Ernest J. H. Amy, manager. The present capital stock is \$2,000,000. Its supply of ores comes from the mining region of Silverton, Ouray, Rico, Telluride and other points of the upper country. The company owns coal mines and coke ovens, hence it is always furnished with cheap fuel and of the best quality, as will appear later on. It has two water jackets and eight calciners, and handles from 90 to 100 tons of ore daily. During 1890 some 20,000 tons were smelted. This is the only concern of its class in the southwestern country, and it is very fortunately situated with reference to water, fuel and ores. Its coal mine is located on the mountain side within a few hundred yards of its furnaces. The coal seam is three and a half to four feet thick. A tramway from the tunnel opening runs to the base of the hill where there are 12 beehive coke ovens, whence the smelters are furnished a superior article of coke, the best for the purpose, according to Mr. Amy's opinion, that is produced in Colorado. From the ovens the fuel is conveyed in tram-cars direct to the stacks. By this very convenient arrangement the San Juan company possesses better facilities for the economical reduction of ores than any other establishment in the state. It is clear to every careful observer of the situation that Durango, by virtue of its advantages of location as the natural seat and capital of the entire San Juan mining country, must soon become a strong center of the smelting industry. All railroads and highways of every sort from the mines of La Plata, San Juan, Ouray, Telluride and Rico, unquestionably the more extensive and richer portion of the state in minerals, lead down hill to Durango. To illustrate: Otto Mears' Rainbow Route from Ironton to Silverton commands the products of Ouray and San Juan counties. The Rio Grande Southern commands all of San Miguel and Dolores counties, and the terminus of the road is at Durango. The terminus of the Silverton branch of the Denver & Rio Grande is at the same point. With these facts in view, united with the vast advantage of cheap fuel, and, further, the great reduction of transportation charges from the present cost of freighting these ores to Pueblo and Denver, the conclusion named seems well founded. The miners comprehend the difference and will avail themselves of the cheaper rate. Otto Mears and his associates built their two railways for the express purpose of controlling the ore traffic. Being independent of the Denver &

Rio Grande company, they will naturally control the haul on all the ores within their jurisdiction, which means that they will deliver them at Durango. Should the older company be inclined to make trouble for them on the Silverton line, it would be an easy matter to extend the Rainbow road down the Animas river to Durango, when they would be undisputed masters of the situation. Thousands of tons of ore that are not now sufficiently valuable to bear the cost of shipment to Pueblo or Denver can be readily and profitably marketed at the nearer point just designated. The business of concentrating will become general. Instead of hauling ores, the Rio Grande road will be reduced to the necessity of loading its cars with bullion.

But to carry out this sweeping revolution, the erection of new smelters and the opening of active competition in the purchase of minerals will be necessary. The San Juan company, stimulated by new railway connections and the largely increased production of minerals, is rapidly enlarging its plant. A new smelting company has been organized and during 1892 should have its furnaces in operation. Others may follow. The entire business community is fully alive to the opportunity thus presented. When consummated, Durango will become one of the strongest and best towns in the state.

Coal Mines.—In his report for 1886, State Inspector John McNeil, in reviewing the coals of La Plata county, says: "Extensive coal beds are found to underlie the greater part of the county. It is principally bituminous and well adapted for coking, as has been demonstrated by the quantities that have been coked in the beehive ovens owned by the San Juan Smelting company. from the various seams in proximity to Durango. A great many openings have been made along the mountain sides, where the coal crops out in abundance in numerous seams of varying thickness and qualities. In places over 1,000 feet of coal formation—geologically known as the Fox Hills group—are exposed to view." Not less than 600 men are employed in and about the several coal mines. The Porter Coal Co. owns 500 acres of coal land in Wild Cat Cañon, four miles from Durango, on the Rio Grande Southern, and also about the same amount on the La Plata river adjoining the Fort Lewis Military Reservation, 14 miles distant. The San Juan company owns 275 acres within a mile of Durango and its mines are connected with the D. & R. G. R. R.; the La Plata company owns 640 acres, four miles east of the city, connected with the D. & R. G. by a branch at Florida station. The City coal mine in Horseshoe Gulch is only a mile and a quarter from the city. The Black Diamond is two miles northeast and the Champion one and a half miles southwest. There are several other smaller mines at different points. The production for 1890 was 33,045 tons. These facts are given to indicate the wide distribution of the coal measures. The veins are from three to eight feet thick. Just over the line, west, in Montezuma county, there are immense deposits of coal; of limestone and iron there seems to be endless abundance. Therefore, if the people of La Plata county fail to take advantage of the wonderful gifts with which nature has supplied them, they will be the blindest community of men of which we have any record. According to Mr. Amy, the coal from the San Juan company's mine yields 57 per cent. of coke per ton.

In the upper Animas valley the Seth Sackett ranch has a beautiful orchard set with apple, plum and cherry trees, all in the bearing stage, together with gardens containing all the smaller fruits. Mr. Richard E. Gaines secured a homestead there in 1875, the second in priority of residence. The G. W. Hadin ranch consists of 480 acres. One of the finest in the valley is the "Home ranch," eight miles above Durango, owned by the Lamb estate, where there are extensive fruit orchards, dairies, canning and packing works, etc., whence the city receives a considerable part of its supplies. At the head of the valley is the Ambold ranch of 320 acres.

The county is splendidly watered by the Animas, Pine, La Plata and Florida

(the latter so named from the great quantity of beautiful flowers along its banks), Cherry creek, Vallecito and several other streams. The Fort Lewis Military Reservation, occupied by one company of U. S. troops, is situated in the southwest corner of the county, just west of Durango, adjoining the Indian Reservation. It was established by executive order January 27th, 1882.

While the production is not large, La Plata occupying a minor place in the mineral producing system of the San Juan region, gold, silver, copper and lead are found in the California, La Plata and Needle mountains. About 75 miners are employed upon 26 mines opened, but in 1890, according to the state inspector's report, only six were producing mineral and those not in large quantities.

The present officers of La Plata county are as follows: Clerk and recorder, George Weaver; sheriff, Will T. Longnecker; county judge, Henry Garbanati; treasurer, John F. Bell; assessor, W. N. Bagby; surveyor, O. L. Omohundro; superintendent of schools, C. A. Pike; coroner, T. Peterson; district judge, George T. Sumner; clerk of the court, George N. Raymond; county commissioners, R. H. McFadden, W. T. Bailes. The third district is vacant.

Schools.—By the census of 1890 the total school population of the county was 1,056, with an enrollment of 745, and an average daily attendance of 432. There were 16 districts and the same number of school houses, with 760 sittings. The value of school property was \$32,079.

The Assessed Valuation of Taxable Property for 1890 was \$2,008,717. The list contains the following: Agricultural lands, 23,315 acres, valued at \$210,736; grazing lands, 28,380 acres; horses, 2,519; mules, 210; cattle, 13,836.

Old Animas City, the original point of settlement, is about three miles north of Durango. Many of the first log cabins still remain. The site is very attractive, near the Animas river. There are few signs of improvement, its great rival below having absorbed, as it will continue to do, all the commerce and life and activity of the region. The survey of the town site was completed September 21st, 1876, by Ira H. Smith, and the plat filed October 10th following. The survey was assisted by John F. Heckman who, with Major Scott J. Anthony, transcribed the mining district records when the county was divided from San Juan. Passing on up the valley en route to Silverton, the train stops at Trimble Springs (discovered by and named for Frank Trimble), seven miles from Durango, where the valley broadens. It is a beautiful spot; the scenic surroundings grand and sublime. The owner, Mr. T. D. Burns, of Terra Amarilla, built a fine hotel there, with bath houses. The grounds are embellished with shade trees, lawns and flowers, making it a lovely quiet retreat for invalids. Hermosa, a few miles above, in a broad, rich valley, blooming with all manner of crops, is a delightful picture of rural loveliness. Rockwood is 18 miles above Durango, in a forest of pine timber, simply a railroad station, whence led the old primitive trails to Rico, now supplanted by the Rio Grande Southern railway.

At the time of my visit the only newspaper in La Plata county was the Durango Daily "Herald," published by Geo. N. and M. Raymond, an excellent journal and a forceful representative of the enterprise and intelligence of that admirable community. Mr. George Raymond is also clerk of the district court. I am indebted to these gentlemen for many courtesies and to their files for many interesting notes.

In conclusion, my observations of La Plata county may be tersely summarized in the statement that its prospects for the future are in the highest degree favorable to a large and prosperous settlement. Leaving its gold and silver mines out of the question, the great extent and excellence of its coals, the production of its farms, its quarries of lime, granite and sandstone, deposits of iron ores, its splendid water courses, its great forests of timber, and, above and beyond all, its advantages for the location of large reduction works, are sufficient to attract and must inevitably acquire

millions of new capital and thousands of industrious people in the next few years. The climate is not rigorous even in the severest of winters, and in the spring, summer and autumn it is delightful. The enormous snow falls, of which so much has been written, occur above in the higher ranges of mountains, and below on the Conejos range on the eastern slopes. We have shown, by the luxuriance of its agriculture and the promise of its horticulture, the general salubrity of that part of the western slope, warmed by sunshine, blossoming with flowers and rejoicing in plenty, the prevailing error that Durango and the Animas valley in their incomparable beauty are snow and ice bound in winter. As a matter of fact, the people of the northern, and measurably of the southern, divisions of the state have but little true comprehension of the marvelous attractiveness of its scenery, nor of the extent of mineral treasure found there in the great ranges of the San Juan. I found it one of the great treasure houses of the commonwealth. It has taken years to develop its resources, but some of the richer have now been opened, and the outpouring of wealth into the channels of trade from that quarter should be large and continuous through all succeeding years.

LARIMER COUNTY.

THE STORY OF ANTOINE JANISE THE TRAPPER—ORIGINAL OCCUPANTS OF LA PORTE—INDIANS AND TRADERS—CHRISTENING OF THE CACHE-LA-POUDRE—OLD FORT WALBRACH—A SETTLEMENT OF MOUNTAINEERS WITH SQUAW WIVES—PRIMITIVE CAMPS—FORT COLLINS—THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE—IRRIGATION—FIRST CANALS—BIG AND LITTLE THOMPSON—HOW THEY WERE NAMED, ETC.

The principal settlements of Larimer county, one of the most fertile and productive agricultural sections of northern Colorado, are situated on a beautiful stream called the Cache-la-Poudre, and upon two others known as Big and Little Thompson creeks, whereof some interesting incidents may be related from the primitive epoch, years anterior to the period of gold seeking which induced our generation to enter and occupy the Rocky Mountains. One of the "ancient" chronicles relates to a party of French traders and trappers who were journeying through the country and carrying heavy burdens of goods designed for barter with roving bands of Indians, who camped a few days near the present site of the town of Laporte. To lighten their packs before entering the mountains, such goods as could be well spared, and among them some canisters of rifle powder, were *cached* or secreted in a pit excavated in a large bank of sand, to be recovered and disposed of on their return. The spot was marked for identification, and the stream designated Cache-la-Poudre, signifying the place where the powder had been *cached*. Traces of this historic spot remained until recent years and were known to all the inhabitants round about.

So far as we have any record, the first settlers in that region, and probably the first except the builders of old Fort St. Vrain, who established that post about 1835 in northern Colorado, was a French trapper named Antoine Janise, who established a camp and land claim adjoining the present Laporte on the west, and had his title thereto confirmed by the Indians. In a letter to the editor of the Fort Collins "Courier" dated March 17th, 1883, written from Pine Ridge Indian Agency in response to an inquiry concerning his personal recollections of the valley, he says: "In regard to the early history of the Poudre valley, I will state that as one of the

party (that made the original location), I have in my possession all the facts relating to the first settlement, including the names of the persons, days and dates. On the first of June, 1844, I stuck my stake on a claim in the valley, intending the location selected for my home should the country ever be settled. At that time all the streams were very high, and the country black with buffalo. As far as the eye could reach, scarcely anything but buffalo could be seen. I was just returning from Mexico, and thought the Poudre valley the loveliest place on earth, and have not since changed my opinion. The gold fever broke out in 1858 (referring to Green Russell and the Cherokee expedition). Soon after locating my claim, I moved over from Laramie and settled upon it. The place is just above Laporte. One hundred and fifty lodges of Arapahoes moved there with me at the time. They asked me if I wanted to settle there. I told them I did. Bald Wolf, the chief, then called a council of his braves, and they finally gave us permission to locate there, and donated to us all the land from the foot of the mountains to the mouth of Box Elder creek (which is about eight miles from the mountains). My associates in the donation were Elbridge Gerry and Nicholas Janise. In the winter of 1858-59 settlers and prospectors came flocking in. A town company was formed, consisting of Nicholas, Gerry, Todd, Randall, Raymond, John Batiste, Oliver Morissette, Antoine Lebeau, B. Goodwin, Ravofire and others, who located a town site and called it Colona (changed subsequently to Laporte). We had the site surveyed and mapped, and built fifty houses or cabins. I was born at St. Charles, Missouri, March 26th, 1824, and came first to what is now Colorado in 1844. It would consume too much time and space to give all the particulars and interesting incidents connected with the first settlement of the Poudre valley, and my health is such that I dare not undertake the task." This letter may be accepted as a brief but authentic record of the original settlement and of the first town site regularly established in northern Colorado.

The following notes were furnished the author by Mr. George A. Jackson, discoverer of Jackson's Bar in Clear Creek county. In his own words the story is told: "In the spring of 1858 I came over from old Fort Laramie with a party conveying goods for trade with the Indians at old John Smith's trading post on Cherry creek. There were in the party twenty-five Ogallalah Sioux under Chief Swift Bird, a brother-in-law of Antoine Janise; Chief Chaka, Swift Bird's lieutenant; Big Phil (John Gardner), Oliver Schofield, Antoine Lebeau, Nick Janise and his family—a Snake squaw and children—Jose Merrival, a Spaniard, and a half-breed boy who drove the cattle attached to our trading wagons. We came up Cheyenne Pass where a detachment of U. S. troops, about 250 in number, under command of a major, were building Fort Walbrach in the pass, where also some 800 Cheyennes were encamped. The result of this meeting was that we sold out all our goods and went back to Fort Laramie for another stock. Coming back, at the crossing of the Cheyenne trail over the Cache-la-Poudre, we met 500 to 600 Indians. Ni Wot's band of Arapahoes and Big Mouth's Cheyennes camped there, to whom we sold all of our second stock of goods. Here we also met Jim Sanders, Chat Debray and Rocky Thomas, who joined our party. Antoine Janise and other trappers were encamped on the Cache-la-Poudre." From Fort Walbrach they prospected all the streams they came to for gold, but the first of any consequence obtained was on what was then known as the Benito Fork of the St. Vrain. On reaching Cherry creek, they found Green Russell's company prospecting along the streams about the present site of Denver. After a short time at John Smith's post, they proceeded to the North Fork of the Vasquez river (now Ralston creek), where they found some gold, but soon returned to the Cache-la-Poudre. The remainder of Jackson's adventures and discoveries have been related in Volume I, page 187.

Mr. A. F. Howes, a brother-in-law of General Carlos Buell, now residing at Fort Collins, states that he reached Denver in 1860, and after it had been de-

terminated by Congress to build a Pacific railroad, he, in order to avail himself of the advantages to be derived from that highway, determined to search for the most feasible pass through the mountains, and when satisfied on that point, to settle down at the most natural pass for the future great city of the plains. In pursuit of this enterprise he followed along the base of the mountains to the crossing of the Cache-la-Poudre, where he found a small settlement of mountaineers, who had formerly been employed, first as hunters and trappers by the American Fur company, and subsequently as guides and scouts to military commands in the mountains. Finding them communicative, he discovered that the only practicable route for a railroad through the Rocky Mountains, "from the little they had heard of railroads," was up the South Platte, Cache-la-Poudre and over the Cherokee trail, and, upon these representations, and being also deeply impressed by the beauty and fertility of the valley, he settled down there to await events. The information then given was afterward corroborated by Jim Bridger, Jim Baker, Old John Smith and Tim Goodale.

This settlement of mountaineers, numbering twelve to twenty, with Indian wives, was called Colona. "The principal occupations of the resident claimants," says Mr. Howes, "consisted in sitting cross-legged, Indian fashion, making cigarettes from plug tobacco cut up fine, for their own personal enjoyment and immediate use, and occasionally regaling themselves with good sized horns of villainous whiskey. Being talkative, they vied with one another in recounting their mountain experiences and romantic adventures, in a manner that would have put Baron Munchausen to shame. Their chief amusements were playing cards and raising Indian ponies. Of the latter, they and their Indian relatives owned some good ones. Ponies, buckskins and moccasins generally constituted the measures of value of everything they dealt in, even to the purchase of squaw wives. The parents or guardians of the fiancé required payment for her in such number of ponies as could mutually be agreed on. The numerical size of the mountaineer's family—generally large—occasionally filled a 'baker's dozen' of half-breed children, and all the relatives of the wife thrown in. Two of these mountaineers, respectively named John Batiste Provost and Laroque Bush, still remain. The present wife of one is a French woman, and of the other, a German. Both are good citizens with respectable families." Among other old settlers were Rafael Corafel and Jesus Luis. Corafel related to General Hal Sayr, from whom the author obtained it, this incident: "One time, long anterior to his residence on the Cache-la-Poudre, while out hunting, eighty miles north of Fort Laramie, he was caught in a terrible snow storm, and in the freezing weather which followed both his feet were frozen. He walked the entire distance to Laramie on his knees. Many a time the wolves flocked around and threatened to eat him alive. Having his gun, he killed a buffalo and cutting off the meat managed to subsist upon it until he reached the fort."

Besides the foregoing on the Cache-la-Poudre, there was a blacksmith named Dawson, with a white wife and one son, who resided there. Above, on the river, three young men had but a short time before located on ranches, one of whom married and since has made a fortune in the cattle business; built a good house at Fort Collins, and has practically retired from business. His name is Abner Loomis, and both he and his family are highly respected. Below, on the river, there lived Mr. Robert Strauss, a thrifty old bachelor and a good citizen. Below Strauss lived James B. Arthur and his brother John. The latter was killed by a runaway team. James married, and, like his neighbor, Loomis, acquired a fortune by stock raising, and now resides with his family in Fort Collins. Still further down the stream, near the present town of Greeley, resided Messrs. Boyd and Rice. The latter, while en route to the "States," was shot and killed by Indians who fired into the overland stage coach in which he was a passenger. The partner, Boyd, resides on their

ranch some seven miles below Colona at the junction of Box Elder creek with the river."

The foregoing, with one other, a freighter, named Jones, whose ranch Governor Eaton afterward occupied, embraced all the settlers and settlements on the Cache-la-Poudre, down to the time mentioned therein. Some time later, Captain Sylvester and son, Hal Sayr, a civil engineer, John Peabody and Thomas Price came in and located on ranches. Up to that time the settlers at Colona had evinced great anxiety to have a new town company organized to relocate Colona, inasmuch as the Denver parties interested in the old organization had abandoned them, and, after consulting with Sayr, Peabody, Price and Sylvester and son, a new company was formed including in its membership the last five named, Mr. A. F. Howes and most of the resident members of Colona, and named it "The Laporte Town Site company," under which the site was located, covering two sections of land, which were surveyed into blocks and lots, with streets and alleys and platted under the supervision of Hal Sayr. The new town site included Colona and was rechristened Laporte ("the door").

Late in 1860, or early in 1861, Jesse M. Sherwood and his brother, F. W. Sherwood, with a few others located on the stream. The former died some years ago. The latter married and now resides in Fort Collins.

The territorial legislature of 1861 divided the territory into counties, designating the boundaries thereof. The section which embraced nearly all of the valleys of Big and Little Thompson creeks, the greater part of the Cache-la-Poudre and Estes and North Parks was named Larimer, in honor of General William Larimer, one of the founders of Denver. The establishment of law and order and the introduction of the rudimentary elements of civilization at first was highly distasteful to the mountaineers, who had so long lived without other than self constituted laws, and grew suspicious lest the new order of things might infringe upon some of their rights and privileges, but they soon fell into amiable acquiescence.

In 1862 Laporte was garrisoned by United States troops that were encamped at Point of Rocks a short distance west of the town to keep the Indians in check. During that year the Overland stage company changed its route from North Platte to the Denver and Laporte route, and in September, 1864, the garrison was removed to the military reservation on which the town of Fort Collins now stands. Colonel William O. Collins, of the 11th Ohio regiment, located the camp and established the reservation, which embraced a tract four miles square. The original camp was located near the spot where Antoine Janise had driven the stakes of his homestead eighteen years before. Colonel Collins died in Hillsborough, Ohio, October 26th, 1880.

When the post was abandoned, and the reservation opened to settlement in 1874, the lands were immediately taken up and settled upon.

The growth of population and the development of agriculture were slow, notwithstanding the great attractiveness of the region, until after its abandonment by the military, which occupied the choice lands of the valley. The county is bounded on the north by the state of Wyoming, on the east by Weld county, on the south by Boulder and Grand counties, and on the west by Grand and Routt counties, having a length of ninety-six miles by fifty-one miles in width, embracing an area of 4,100 square miles. By the census of 1890 its population was 9,712, an increase of 4,820 in the preceding decade. Its elevation ranges between 4,500 and 12,000 feet above the sea. From the base of the foot-hills to the east line the plains vary in width from twelve to twenty miles, according to the trend of the mountains. The center of the county from east to west is high, broken and mountainous, interspersed with numerous beautiful parks, caverns and rocky gorges. The extreme western part included in North Park is a high plateau having an elevation of about 9,000 feet and surrounded by snow-capped Cordilleras.

Agriculture, stock raising, wool growing, dairying, mining and the quarrying of superior paving and building stones constitute the principal industries. Agriculture is mainly confined to the plains east of the mountains, but all the hardier vegetables are grown to a considerable extent in the mountain parks. The original settlers were stock growers. These were succeeded by farmers who constructed irrigating canals, and began sowing and planting the virgin soil, which gradually pushed aside the stock growers, who sought the broad plains as feeding grounds for their large herds.

The first farms were confined to the first and second bottoms of the streams, the uplands being considered worthless for tillage. The occupants of the lowlands were engaged in growing hay and marketing the same by hauling it in wagons, at first, to the mining towns of Gilpin county, where tremendous prices were obtained. After a time it was demonstrated that the uplands were among the best grass lands of the world, after which capital to build ditches and canals for them was easily raised.

According to the census report of 1870, the population of Larimer county was 838. Ten years later it had increased to 4,892, and the growth was steady and quite strong during the succeeding decade. Most of the productive farms are in the valleys of the Cache-la-Poudre, and on Big and Little Thompson creeks and their adjacent table-lands.

The county is widely renowned as the agricultural garden of the state, unsurpassed in fertility of soil and the abundance of its harvests. An infinite variety of cereals, vegetables, grasses and fruits are grown. The soil, while no better, perhaps, than that of Boulder and Weld counties, is rich and enduring. Some of the farms have produced sixty bushels of wheat per acre, and the same crops have been grown on the same land for fifteen years in succession without any appreciable deterioration.

The first irrigating canal was taken out of the Cache-la-Poudre in 1859 by a man named A. E. Lytton, afterward the first sheriff of the county. It was a diminutive affair, surveyed by Hal Sayr, scarcely worthy to rank among the great water ways of later times, nevertheless it served well the needs of its builder, who used it to fructify and render fruitful his small garden. It was, moreover, one of the first, possibly the original, efforts in that direction in this part of the Rocky Mountains, and to-day stands first on the list of priorities in Water district No. 3, in the great system since created by legislative enactments for the advancement of husbandry throughout the state. It is now known as the "Yeager ditch," and the several "appropriations" equal 176.06 cubic feet of water per second of time. To illustrate the advances made, it may be stated that the total appropriations of water claimed in district No. 3, and taken from the Cache-la-Poudre and its tributaries, aggregate 4,442.73 cubic feet per second.*

Says Lagrange, perhaps our highest authority on irrigation: "Frequent inquiries are made of how much water is required to irrigate an acre of land. In my opinion, there have not at this time been sufficient data collected to determine the quantity necessary to irrigate any given area. That the ultimate duty of water can be determined upon in any case is not, in the nature of things, possible at the present.

As a general thing the duty of water is increasing in the older sections of the state where irrigation has long been practiced. Climatic and atmospheric influences incident to a high mountain region, and the variableness in the character of our soils, place all calculations at fault. Improved methods in preparing land and increasing skill in the application of water, all have a tendency to lessen the

* The next ditch was surveyed by Hal Sayr on the Big Thompson, for J. L. Brush. Judge Osborn, Wm. Stover, Bruce Johnson and others, and he also surveyed and sectionized all their lands on the Thompson after the government had surveyed the 40th parallel.



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amount necessary to the growth of crops. The duty of water might be expressed by an announcement of the quantity required to irrigate an acre of land. Thus in the case of a ditch that delivers water at the rate of two cubic feet per second through the season, and accomplishes the irrigation of 200 acres of land, it is said that the water performs a duty of 100 acres per second foot; that is, a continuous flow of one cubic foot per second for the season will irrigate 100 acres of land. From my experience and observation, the duty of water in this district varies from one and a half to two cubic feet per second, necessary to irrigate a growing crop of wheat on 80 acres of land, and that the highest duty of water is only attained where its scarcity compels the utmost economy in its use."

The first regular organization of Larimer county and the beginning of local government occurred, as previously stated, in 1861. Governor Gilpin appointed Abner Loomis, John Heath and W. A. Bean, county commissioners. Up to 1864 no serious difficulties with the aborigines occurred, although many threats of massacre were uttered by a few malicious half-breeds, evidently for the sole object of spreading alarm among the settlers. In the year named, when Mr. Loomis was on his way to Denver for a supply of provisions, he met near St. Vrain's creek a man named Fackler, with a number of beef cattle owned by his employer, named Reed, who had taken a contract to supply Fort Sanders, near Laramie City, with beef. Loomis informed Fackler that the Indians were becoming troublesome in the region beyond the Cache-la-Poudre, and strongly advised him not to proceed without reinforcements. He went on, however, without assistance and was killed.

Fort Collins, situated on a plateau fifty feet above the river, is the seat of Larimer county, and according to the census of 1890 had 2,011 inhabitants. It is a well established and prosperous community with an excellent system of graded schools, an agricultural college that is the pride of the state; a system of water works for fire and domestic purposes, built in 1883 at a cost of about \$150,000; perfected sewerage; an electric light plant; two large flouring mills, each capable of producing 500 sacks of flour daily; two railroads, and the promise of others; fine hotels; solid blocks of brick and stone business houses occupied by enterprising merchants; sidewalks of stone; well established and substantial banks; grain elevators capable of storing great quantities of grain; a cheese factory equal to the production of 3,000 pounds of cheese daily; a superb court house erected in 1887 at a cost of about \$50,000; a city hall and engine house of brick; six beautiful churches; two newspapers with commercial printing offices attached; many handsome residences, in short, everything requisite for a brisk and growing town. It was organized in 1872. The assessed valuation of property in 1880 was \$388,000, and in 1889 it had increased to \$1,000,000. The first newspaper, the "Express," was established in April, 1873, by J. S. McClelland. Later in the same year the "Standard" was founded by Clark Boughten, who survived the birth of the paper only a few months, when it passed into other hands and soon after suspended. In 1878 the "Courier" was established by Ansel Watrous, and in 1885 the "Bee," by S. W. Teagarden. This latter venture expired soon after the first year. At present the "Express" and the "Courier," the former Republican, the latter Democratic, occupy the journalistic field.

The Odd Fellows, Masons and A. O. U. W. have strong lodges, the Masons having a Royal Arch chapter and a commandery of Knights Templar.

The State Agricultural college is an institute of great value to the agricultural interests of the entire state. It may be said to exert a controlling influence upon that industry through its extensive and well-ordered experiments in the propagation of various plants and seeds, whereby it has demonstrated what can be successfully cultivated in the various soils, and the better methods to be employed. Since its introduction it has measurably relieved the farmer from the necessity of experimenting on his own account, by taking that branch of labor and inquiry to itself, and

developing by intelligent effort the conditions by which crops of all kinds may be raised. The facts show that the knowledge thereby imparted has been of incalculable benefit to the entire field of husbandry, and that it will long continue to be of paramount importance will not be denied.

The college, in common with those of like character in other states, had its origin in the act of Congress of 1862 which granted 90,000 acres of land as an endowment fund for a college "where the leading objects shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life." No benefit was derived from this grant, until by a subsequent act of April 24th, 1884, it was confirmed to the state. The land has now been located, and a small part sold, the proceeds to form a perpetual endowment fund. The state has generously supported the college by providing for the levy of a tax of one fifth of a mill annually on each dollar of valuation, which gives it a steady endowment but does not greatly foster its growth.

This institute was incorporated by the legislature in 1870. The act was amended in 1872, and again in 1874, but no steps were taken toward the erection of a college by the board in charge. In 1877, by the death of the president of the board and the removal of other members from the state, an emergency was declared to exist, and a new law was enacted and given immediate effect. To the state board of agriculture, then reorganized, was intrusted the work of building a college. Fort Collins was selected as the site, and at a meeting held February 27th, 1878, it was determined to erect a building suited to college purposes. The cornerstone was laid July 29th in that year, by the Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M., of Colorado, Grand Master C. J. Hart, of Pueblo, officiating. Before the end of the year, the building was completed, but was not opened for the reception of students, however, until September 1st, 1879. The dormitory was built in 1881, and the chemical laboratory a year later, though not thoroughly fitted for work until May, 1883. In 1882 a small propagating house was built for experiments in horticulture. The present elaborate and complete greenhouse, equipped with all modern appliances, was completed September 1st, 1883, and simultaneously the mechanical department was finished, ready for the students.

At this time the college comprises the following distinct departments: Agriculture, chemistry and geology; horticulture, botany and entomology; history, literature and modern languages; mathematics and military science; mechanics and drawing; physics and engineering; veterinary science and zoology. During the first year—1879—but twenty students attended. In 1887 the number was one hundred and forty-five.

The development of the school is best shown by the growth of departments. At first there was but the single department of agriculture, with the regulation English education, with a smattering of the sciences. This continued until September 1st, 1882, when mechanics and drawing were added, and the chemical department put into active operation. Within a year mathematics and engineering were made a distinct line, as also was horticulture, merged with botany; then came veterinary science. In this manner a comprehensive foundation was laid for the education of each young person who might seek it here. Labor, two hours daily, is enjoined by law upon all not exempt by reason of physical disability. Military drill is also obligatory.

That the Colorado Agricultural college is one of the best in the Union is attested by the reports of numerous committees of inspection from foreign lands, that were sent to the United States with instructions to visit and examine all such institutions founded by our government. The educational work is, to take young people, and, by a four or five years' course, familiarize them with the sciences on

which agriculture, horticulture and other industries depend, and at the same time impart a good English education and training for useful citizenship. Much intelligent effort has been employed in experimental work, first, for three years, on the farm, then adding horticulture, and, at a later period, experiments in the flow of water and evaporation, with studies of the diseases of animals.

Here in Colorado the conditions are found to be so different from those of older states, new experiments must be instituted, and those of other states repeated, to attain results of value to occupants of the arid region. In 1887 the Hatch "experiment station" bill passed Congress, and in February, 1888, an appropriation was made to carry out the provisions of the act. This gives the sum of \$15,000 annually to support an "experimental station" in Colorado in connection with the State Agricultural college.

The state board met February 20th, 1888, and proceeded to organize such a station as the law contemplated, and make it one department of the college. It was named "The Agricultural Experiment Station," and is governed by an executive committee of three members, but experiments are decided by a council composed of the officers and workers of the station, and are afterward ratified by the committee in charge. This department has auxiliary stations in other parts of the state, viz.: At Rocky Ford, Bent county; near Eastonville, El Paso county, and in the San Luis valley, near Del Norte. Experiments at these stations are in consonance with those of the college department as named above and under the same management.

In the conditions that exist in Colorado no more important field for experiment can be found, and the determination of the adaptability of certain crops to the soil and climate by the experimental stations will be worth to the people far more than maintaining the school and station for a quarter of a century. The determination within the past three years of the value of the tobacco plant as a crop to be raised will be of great value, and especially since it has been demonstrated by the experiments thus far conducted that our soil is capable of producing tobacco equal to the best raised in any of the American states. The Seventh General Assembly appropriated \$25,000 for the construction of an addition to the main college building and a horticultural hall, both of which have been completed.

The business of quarrying stone for building and street paving is rapidly assuming vast proportions. It is the basis of what will soon become an extensive commerce, exceeding in tonnage our annual traffic in coal. About the year 1876, a few enterprising residents in and about Fort Collins conceived the idea—then regarded as the height of folly—of utilizing the immense deposits of flagging stone found in the first series of foothills west of the town. Pursuing this idea to a practical conclusion through many difficulties, first in opening the quarries, and next in getting the products to market by wagon transportation, since there were no railways, the work proceeded slowly until the year 1881, when the Greeley, Salt Lake & Pacific railway company built a track from its main line to the quarries that are now owned and operated by the stone department of the Union Pacific railway company. Since that time the traffic in stone has been augmented steadily through the stimulus furnished by the constant demands from the builders of Denver, and those of towns and cities to the eastward, along the Missouri river, and the interior towns of Kansas and Nebraska. In 1886 the Union Pacific built a branch from its Colorado Central road, at Loveland, to its quarries a few miles west, where immense quantities of stone are produced and shipped to various points. It is an extremely hard, compact and durable, pinkish-gray sandstone, equal to the better granites for building and street paving, in fact, it has no superior in all the broad range of our resources in that line. In 1886 the company employed about three hundred and fifty men, and the amount expended for quarrying,

dressing and loading on the cars was \$250,874.78 for the single item of labor. The company shipped from that point during that year 4,645 carloads of stone for curbing, paving, sidewalks, etc., in Omaha, Kansas City, Salina and Topeka, Kansas; Lincoln, Nebraska, and other points along its lines. In 1889 it shipped about 12,000 carloads.

The redstone quarries near Bellevue also are extensively operated, and from which many beautiful buildings have been constructed. About fifteen miles northwest of Fort Collins a large deposit of fine white marble has been discovered, and will, at no distant day, be extensively utilized for various purposes to which it is peculiarly adapted, in the state and elsewhere.

The mineral resources of Larimer county are as yet but imperfectly developed, though in the mountainous portion a number of gold and silver bearing lodes have been found and partially opened. The Teller district, at the head of Jack creek, in North Park, has many veins that contain galena ores, bearing silver in paying quantities, and near them are large deposits of excellent coal. Manhattan district, about forty miles west of Fort Collins, has some veins of gold ore that, when fully developed, may become profitable mines. Again, in the vicinity of the North Fork of the Cache-la-Poudre, some forty miles northwest of the town named, are some deposits of copper ore, samples from which yielded by assaying sixty per cent. of metallic copper.

The history of Fort Collins and its immediate neighborhood having been thus briefly sketched, it is proper to turn our attention to the other towns and settlements of this rich and beautiful section of country embraced within the boundaries of Larimer county.

Away back in early days, so runs the story, when the California gold fever swept over the land, a train of immigrants, in which we are especially interested, was winding its way toward the Pacific slope, gathering to its numbers as it slowly advanced, until more than a hundred and twenty men were included. One day, while on the Platte river, a short distance west of the turbid Missouri, this train overtook a solitary wagon drawn by two mules and occupied by two men, one a veritable giant in stature, the other small and insignificant in appearance. They gave the names of Thompson, and said they were brothers. Uniting with the band first mentioned, they came to be commonly designated as "Big and Little Thompson." Journeying on together, no incident of importance occurred until the stream now known as Big Thompson creek was reached, when the larger of the brothers, astride one of the mules, went hunting for game after camp had been made for the night. An hour later the mule returned with Thompson clinging to the saddle, and three or four Indian arrows sticking in his back. He said he had been ambushed while endeavoring to ride around a bunch of antelope. Seeing no Indians, he was not aware that there were any in that vicinity until sharply apprised of the fact by being struck by two arrows at once. He died that night and was buried on the banks of the stream, and from that day it has been known as Big Thompson creek, and its neighbor took the pseudonym of his brother, "Little Thompson."

Taking its rise among the rocky precipices of Long's Peak, flowing down through picturesque Estes Park and on through mountain gorge and cañon, until it debouches upon the plain, it is one of the most attractive affluents in all Colorado. The valley it traverses, though not wide, is of remarkable fertility, and is divided into farms, all of which bear unmistakable evidence of great thrift and prosperity, dotted with substantial houses, and in the fields graze herds of sleek, fat cattle and horses. The first stage station of the Overland Stage and Express company on this creek was at the ranch of a noted mountaineer, trapper and guide named Mariano Modena, a Mexican of the better class, who was as well known to, and as profoundly respected by all the early settlers of this region as Carson, Bent, Baker and other celebrities of the guild.

The first white man to take up a residence on the Big Thompson, however, was William McGaa, known far and wide as "Jack Jones," who had much to do also with the founding of Denver and Auraria. He built in 1859 a cabin on the place now designated the "Abe Rist ranch." The following year quite an influx of settlers came and located upon the inviting lands. In 1860, or 1861, the first irrigating ditch was built, taking the rather ostentatious title of "The Big Thompson Irrigating and Manufacturing Ditch company." The "Chubbuck ditch" was the first taken out to convey water to the bluffs or uplands, in 1867. As every inhabited region where considerable numbers are congregated must have a town or mail and trading post, it was established at Modena's ranch, where all the stages stopped, but the town of St. Louis, a mile or so from the site of Loveland, succeeded. In 1877 the Colorado Central railway was built across the valley and the town of Loveland established, which became the trade center of all the valley. It is one of the most beautiful little towns along the base of the mountains, claims a population of about one thousand, maintains two banks, quite a number of business houses, excellent schools, several churches, etc. Its one weekly newspaper, the "Reporter," was founded in 1882, and is devoted to the interests of that section of country. It has a system of water works that are supplied from the mountain cañon about seven miles distant. The town was named for Hon. W. A. H. Loveland, under whose supervision the Colorado Central railway was extended from Longmont to Wyoming Territory.

Berthoud, named for the chief engineer of the Union Pacific system in Colorado, is situated about six miles south of Loveland, also near the railway, on a high, rolling prairie between the Thompson creeks, in a prosperous farming region. The town was platted in the autumn of 1883 but was not incorporated until 1888. The population in 1889 numbered about three hundred. It has one hotel, a banking house, and a number of substantial business houses, a grain elevator, and a flouring mill, with the latest improved processes for the manufacture of flour.

Laporte, the successor of the original Colona, and the first in northern Colorado, occupies a superior site in the valley of the Cache-la-Poudre, near the mountains. Time was when corner lots in Laporte or Colona were held at higher prices than those in Denver. At one time it was an Indian trading post of considerable prominence. A store owned by one Joe Knight was the central depot and rendezvous for trappers and Indians. Arapahoes, Utes and Cheyennes there obtained their supplies of sugar, flour, coffee and tobacco; trading furs and skins therefor. Knight closed out his store in the fall of 1863, or spring of 1864, and went to St. Louis. Laporte was one of the first telegraph stations on the line between Denver and Laramie. The farming country adjacent is one of the best in the state, producing remarkable harvests.

The county officers for 1890-91 were: Clerk, J. T. Budrow; treasurer, F. P. Stover, county judge, H. I. Garbutt; assessor, A. La Fever; sheriff, T. H. Davy; coroner, Walter Gough; superintendent of schools, S. T. Hamilton; surveyor, Abner E. Sprague; clerk of the district court, John C. Hanna; commissioners, F. G. Bartholf, F. R. Baker and George F. Scott.

The total assessed valuation of taxable property for 1890 was \$4,424,420. In the list were 114,975 acres of agricultural land, and 419,822 acres of grazing land. Of live stock there were 15,907 horses, 49,320 cattle, 20,163 sheep, 1,355 hogs and 376 mules.

Local statistics show that there were marketed from the crop of 1890, mainly at Fort Collins, the general shipping point, 400,000 bushels of wheat, 100,000 of oats, 100,000 of potatoes, 50,000 of corn, 4,000 tons of hay, 6,000 head of beef cattle, 1,000 horses, 10,000 sheep, 50,000 pounds of wool, 1,000 bushels of apples, 100 carloads of garden vegetables, 25,000 quarts of small fruits, 25,000 pounds of cheese, 200,000 of butter and 300,000 of pork. These figures are approximates

simply, and are given to show something of the extent of the various industries, since exact data are not procurable.

The school census of 1890 shows that the county had a total school population that year of 2,757, with an enrollment of 2,272, and an average daily attendance of 1,334. There were 56 school houses, the valuation of which was \$88,385. At Fort Collins there are two very fine public school buildings, the Franklin, completed in 1887, at a cost of \$20,000, and the Remington in 1878, at a cost of \$10,000. These, with the State Agricultural college, afford extensive and very superior educational advantages.

There are 55 counties in the state, of which Larimer stands eighth in the assessed valuation of its taxable property.

LAS ANIMAS COUNTY.

FIRST SETTLERS—ENTERPRISES ESTABLISHED—PECULIAR SPANISH NOMENCLATURE—ORIGIN OF SETTLEMENT—AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE—GREAT COAL MINES—AREA OF DEPOSITS—IRON—STOCK GROWING—TRINIDAD, CITY OF THE HOLY TRINITY—ITS RISE AND DEVELOPMENT—CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, BANKS, NEWSPAPERS AND RAILWAYS.

Las Animas was created from the southeastern part of Huerfano county by an act of the territorial legislature approved February 9th, 1866. It has since been shorn of much of its original territory by the creation of other counties. It is bounded on the north by Huerfano, Pueblo, Otero and a part of Bent, south by the Territory of New Mexico, east by Baca and west by Huerfano and Costilla. Its area is 4,700 square miles. By the census of 1890 its population was 17,208, an increase of 8,305 in the preceding decade. The account of its early history which follows is furnished by Hon. Albert W. Archibald of Trinidad, the county seat, now the oldest living resident.

"I settled in what is now Las Animas county on the 3rd of March, 1861, and my home has been continuously at this place since that time. I came to Colorado in 1858 with the first Lawrence company. From September, 1858, until November, 1860, my home was in New Mexico, most of the time near Fort Union, at Wm. Kroenig's place. About the 12th of November, 1860, I left Kroenig's, now near the present railway station of Watrous, with two ox teams belonging to myself, with produce for Denver, in company with F. C. Taylor (now residing in Denver), my eldest brother, Ebenezer, and others. November 17th we camped on the margin of the Purgatoire river on the present site of Trinidad. At that time there did not exist any human habitation within the existing limits of the county, although a man named John Hatcher* did establish a temporary residence about 1852, while employed by Bent & St. Vrain, as a herder of their work oxen. Hatcher's residence on the Purgatoire, however, was not an attempt to settle, but only a temporary residence for the purpose of taking care of the property given into his charge by Bent & St. Vrain.

"The road from Fort Union to Denver, as far as what was afterward known as Grey's ranch on the Purgatoire, is the same over which the army of Colonel Sterling Price marched in August, 1846, en route to New Mexico, and is more

* A further account of Hatcher's settlement will appear in the course of our narrative.

particularly described in Lieut. Emery's Reconnoissance of New Mexico and California, published by the War Department in 1849. From Grey's ranch northward, it followed the stage road, afterward used by the stage line of A. Jacobs and Barlow, Sanderson & Co. When our party arrived at the Purgatoire, November 17th, 1860, and camped at the present site of Trinidad, it was snowing, and we found encamped in the brush on the margin of the stream Augustus Clermont and one Chalafa, whose christian name I have forgotten and of the orthography of whose surname I am uncertain. In December, 1860, I returned in company with Gilbert Huntington, who had come over the road with our party in November. We journeyed on horseback and our mission was to learn the fate of a young man named Samuel Anderson, of Iowa, who left our company on the 16th of November and returned toward Fort Union in search of two mules belonging to himself and Huntington, and who had failed to overtake us. His failure to join us with the mules raised the suspicion that he had been murdered by a Mexican whom he had employed as a guide to assist him in finding the animals. We went direct to Barclay's Fort (Wm. Kroenig's place), one mile from Watrous, and on the evening of our arrival there learned facts that confirmed our worst fears in regard to Anderson's fate, and pointed conclusively to a Mexican named Marcial Moya as his murderer. We were informed that Moya was at Mr. Watrous' ranch and did not doubt our ability to surprise him in the morning, but he was made aware of our pursuit and fled. After spending two weeks in fruitless efforts to find him, Mr. Huntington and myself returned to Field & Kroenig's place on the Huerfano river in Pueblo county, stopping over night on the Purgatoire. I neglected to mention that as we went south to New Mexico we stopped over night with a man named Joaquin Young, who, with his family, had come from Taos in December, 1860, and was then living in an unfinished log cabin one-half mile above the place known as Grey's ranch. On our return we found his house deserted, and no one was then living in the valley of the Purgatoire. This was in January, 1861, and Young's abandoned cabin was the only house that had been used as a human habitation then existing in what is now Las Animas county. The only other settlement south of Pueblo, on the east slope of the mountains and north of the 37th parallel of latitude, were Francisco & Daigrie's ranch on the head of the Cucharas (now La Veta), Bobois' ranch on the Huerfano, Hicklin's ranch on the Greenhorn, George Babcock's ranch and Isaac Bass' ranch on the St. Charles. On the Huerfano were living John Rice, N. W. Welton, Benj. B. Field, Charles Autobees and several others. In February, 1861, my eldest brother Ebenezer and myself built a cabin in the valley of the St. Charles, then more commonly known as El Rio de Don Carlos, from the fact that Don Carlos Beaubien, then living in Taos, N. M., had formerly resided there. After building our cabin and preparing some ground for planting, my brother and I concluded that the water supply of the Don Carlos was insufficient for irrigation purposes, therefore we determined to settle on the Purgatoire. We accordingly started for that place where we arrived on the evening of March 3rd, 1861. We found settled at the place, since known as the O'Neal ranch, Don Gabriel Gutierrez, a native of Bernalillo county, N. M., and his nephew, Don Juan N. Gutierrez, Jr. The latter is still living in this county. In their employ were two or three servants who were assisting them to build houses.

"A little below where Trinidad now stands was encamped Xavier Fresne (I am only certain of the spelling of his first name), a wagon-master of Col. Ceran St. Vrain. He had in his charge about 200 head of work oxen belonging to St. Vrain, which he was recruiting preparatory to a trip to Independence or Kansas City.

"Within the present limits of Trinidad, on the north side of the Purgatoire, and within 400 feet of the present site of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé depot, Riley V. Dunton, a native of Maine, and William Frazier, a Scotchman, were endeavoring

under many disadvantages to build a log cabin. With two small saddle ponies they were hauling logs from the woods on the margin of the river wherewith to build the walls of their cabin. I had two yoke of good oxen and a wagon, and my brother and myself assisted Dunton and Frazier to finish the cabin, after which we formed a partnership in the planting of a crop, which was accomplished after we had constructed the irrigating ditch now known as "The Gurule ditch." Herman Penida and Francisco Penida were at that time building a house for Don Filipe Baca, at the place where Major Chacon's dwelling house now stands. The parties mentioned above, my brother Ebenezer and myself constituted the entire population of what is now Las Animas county on the 4th day of March, 1861.

"About the 1st of April, 1861, Horace Long, a native of Kentucky, who had been a resident of Taos, N. M., since the year 1839, came into the valley of the Purgatoire and settled six miles above Trinidad at the mouth of 'Long's Canada.' There came with him the Lave brothers, Manuel and Miguel, and Uriel Higbee, now living at 'Higbee' in Bent county. About the 15th of April five or six families from Mora, N. M., settled in the valley of the Purgatoire within four or five miles of Trinidad, among whom were Lorenzo Sandoval and Juan de Dios Ramirez, who are still living in this county. About the 15th of May, 1861, James S. Grey and Juan Cristobal Tafoya arrived with ten or twelve families, all from Taos, N. M. Tafoya was wantonly murdered in February, 1872, while holding the office and discharging the duties of sheriff of Las Animas county. Grey died a few years ago at Trinidad. Both he and Tafoya were good men and helped to make the history of the county.

"Meantime Gabriel Gutierrez and Juan N. Gutierrez, Jr., had been joined by the father and brother of the latter. Don Juan N. Gutierrez, Sr., the father of Juan N., Jr., and Antonio C. Gutierrez, was the most polished, cultured and talented Mexican who has ever resided in the state of Colorado. In the territory of New Mexico he had been elected many times to the territorial legislature. He died at his home in this county a few years ago. His sons, Antonio C., Juan N. and Abjandro, are still living here.

"In July, 1861, Barney O'Neal, an Irish-American, came here from St. Louis. At this date the population of the county not of Mexican lineage and nativity consisted of Horace Long, Uriel Higbee, William Frazier, Riley Vincent Dunton, James S. Grey, Barney O'Neal, Ebenezer Archibald and Albert W. Archibald, and none others. No woman of pure Caucasian lineage could be found at that time within 60 miles of Trinidad." Thus ends Mr. Archibald's account, which we find quite complete, authentic and interesting.

Dr. M. Beshoar, in his history of the county published in 1882, says the Rio de Las Animas, which traverses the valley from southwest to northeast, is so called because of a peculiar moaning sound frequently heard, and apparently rising from the earth. This sound conveyed to the minds of the early Mexican explorers the idea of the groans of suffering spirits, and for that reason they named it the "River of Spirits" or Rio Las Animas. Hence, also, the name of the county. Nearly all prominent points bear Spanish titles, mostly in honor of the patron saints of the different communities. Trinidad, the principal town, up to recent years mainly settled by Mexicans, signifies "the Trinity," or the "City of the Holy Trinity." The Raton Peak, near by, derives its name from a peculiar species of rodents that inhabit it. The Indians called it Chuquirique (Rat), in the Spanish "Raton." Fremont changed it to "Fisher's Peak," and it was so designated upon many of the earlier maps. The Spanish Peaks the Indians identified as "Los Juajatoyas." The Apishapa, also of Indian origin, signifies stagnant or stinking water. The early Spaniards named it "Rio San Antonio." "Rito San Lorenzo," or Rito de Grey, was named for James S. Grey, the pioneer of the valley. The Mexicans substituted San Lorenzo in honor of Saint Lawrence. La Frijoles signifies "beans" or the



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"bean fields." When the settlement was formed, Saint Isadore was chosen as their patron saint, hence they called it "San Isadoro." Manco Buro means "Lame Jackass" or donkey, La Trinchera, "The Trench." Chiquaque, "Box Elder," "Cereza," Cherry creek, Piedros Coloradas, "Red Rocks," La Junta, "The Junction," and so on. All Spanish names rendered in the soft accents of the Spanish language are very musical, and far preferable to the harsher Anglo-Saxon nomenclature.

Las Animas county embraces in its western division a part of the eastern slope of the main Rocky Mountain range, with its outlying foothills. The summit of the Raton range forms the dividing line between Colorado and New Mexico. There are many picturesque and highly fertile valleys and parks, some of which are occupied and under tillage. The western part is mountainous. The eastern and much the larger portion comprises a series of table-lands. The better available lands lie in the valley of the Purgatoire or Las Animas, the Apishapa, San Francisco and Trinchera. The valley of the Las Animas is about one mile in width and perhaps 100 in length. There are some good modern farmers, but a majority are Mexicans who have taken out ditches and cultivate after the fashion of their fathers, by shallow plowing with crooked sticks, and producing just enough beyond the wants of their families to trade for such clothing and household goods as they may require, in the larger towns where stores are kept.

Desirous of learning the true history and present condition of agriculture and horticulture in this county, I applied to Mr. S. W. De Busk, one of the recognized authorities on these subjects, who furnished the following epitome.

"The first irrigating ditch made in Las Animas county was dug by John Hatcher, the first white settler, in the year 1846. It was a small ditch covering only the low river bottom on the south side of the Purgatoire and not more than two miles in length. Hatcher was a wagon-master for St. Vrain & Vijil, claimants of the Las Animas Grant, which included this county. These land holders furnished him teams of mules, horses and oxen; the necessary implements and laborers to open a farm in the rich Purgatoire valley." Mr. De Busk's farm, occupied by him since December, 1874, is the original Hatcher tract. A part of his adobe dwelling was long called "the Old Fort," having been used as a defense against the Indians. It was built by J. W. Lewelling, Hatcher's successor. Here was born his daughter, May, about the year 1866. In proving up his water right in the district court, Mr. De Busk discovered Hatcher's water right, and from the oldest settlers gathered up its history.

"In the fall of 1846 Hatcher brought his teams, tools and peons (Mexican slaves) from Taos, N. M., built his cabin on the north side of the Purgatoire, 18 miles east of Trinidad, and began taking out a ditch on the south side. It was surveyed only by the eyes of unskilled men. In May, 1847, Hatcher planted such land as he had cleared and plowed—some 40 acres—to corn. In July his crop was a novel, interesting sight in the valley of tall cottonwoods, smaller box elders, dense willows, plum, locust and hop vines. About roasting ear time the Indians waited upon Mr. Hatcher, told him the land was theirs and farming would not be permitted. On his refusing to give up the crop, the Indians killed his oxen, took his mules and destroyed his crop, telling him they would kill him also unless he moved away at once. Hatcher improvised a cart from the remains of his wagon, which the red skins had demolished, and attaching one steer and one mule thereto, reached Bent's Fort on the Arkansas river. Thus ended the first attempt at farming in this county.

"Some thirteen years later, further efforts to establish agriculture began to be made by the Mexican settlers then arriving about Trinidad. June 17th, 1861, the Gurule ditch was begun, and November 1st, 1860, the Antonio Lopez ditch. In 1862 four ditches were commenced—the Baca, the Leitensderfer, the Chilili and the El Moro. In 1863 five more were started, the old Riley Dunton, the Hilario Madril, the Reyez Montoya and the Jesus Fernandez, and Chacon and Espinosa."

It is proper to state in this connection that the foregoing data respecting the construction of the canals are taken from a pamphlet containing a "Decree of the District Court adjudicating priorities of irrigating ditches," a valuable historical document.

"In 1864 four other ditches were begun, and in 1865 three additional. One of these was the Lewelling; that was simply a reopening of the old Hatcher ditch. Lewelling and his friends measured off their farms with a rope, and each took, or aimed to take, a mile of the valley. On the tract settled by Lewelling is found the first trace of fruit tree planting. Two walnut trees still live and bear their fruit; several clumps of the cultivated cherries survive, sprouts coming up from the roots of the original trees, which perished. Benjamin Titsworth, who settled near Lewelling about 1866, planted apple trees, but all perished. Wm. Bransford, a pioneer on San Francisco creek, also planted apple trees but without result, therefore these people voted apple culture a failure and concluded that the excellent wild fruits were all that nature intended them to enjoy. These early farms grew heavy crops of corn, oats and wheat from the virgin soil. Having no fences, farming began each year when spring had fully arrived, and the domestic animals, goats, cattle and horses could be herded away from the crops by day and corralled at night. The early rule was to irrigate the field early until an ox would bog in the soft ground, then, as soon as dry enough, plow and put in the seed. The moisture thus stored by this early and thorough irrigation was sufficient to grow the crop on into June, before irrigation of the growing crop began. These settlers grew large quantities of oats and corn, much of which the government purchased for military posts at high prices. But everything they required was expensive; for example, a spade cost \$2.50, a paper of needles a dollar, bacon one dollar a pound and butter the same.

"In 1866 six more ditches were begun, among them the Hoehne, at the station of that name now on the A. T. & S. F. R. R. Hoehne ("Dutch Bill") was an enterprising German. He built the first mill, introduced the first threshing machine, planted strawberries, trees of apple, cherry, etc. He went so far as to put a fence around his trees, which was a surprising innovation. It doubtless made him more successful than the others. However, he lost all the apple trees of his first planting, but in course of time he renewed the experiment, and put out an orchard about 1874, entirely of crab apples, and alternated rows of crab apple and rows of cottonwood to afford wind breaks and give the protection of timber. Hoehne intended to graft good fruit on these hardy crab apples but it was never done. As they bloomed early each spring, the blossoms were killed much oftener than in case of standard apple trees, and for a decade after Hoehne had left it, these trees, because of their early blooming, demonstrated to the early settlers the utter impossibility of growing apples, etc. This man was an extensive farmer. He had nearly a thousand acres of fine land, which he operated for some ten years, growing extensive crops.

"Six other ditches were begun in 1867, one in 1868, and in 1870 five, one of the latter being a mill ditch at Trinidad. In 1872 I observed people coming from considerable distances to the two flouring mills at Trinidad with wagonloads of grain to be ground.

"At the present day there are 89 main ditches for irrigation in this county. The longest of these is sixteen miles, but the majority are small. The total mileage of main canals is about 300 miles. The running water is all exhausted for irrigation, but a vast amount might be stored in reservoirs. The topography of the county is very favorable for reservoir systems.

"All grains, grasses, vegetables and fruits adapted to a semi-tropical climate appear to do well. The tomato, a semi-tropical fruit, is grown by the wagonload on the higher lands, with sand in the soil. In the mountains and foot-hills—the western one-third of the county—irrigation is not practiced. Here are grown

enormous crops of potatoes, oats, rye, vegetables and the small fruits. At Stone-wall—altitude 7,500 feet—apples and pears are grown. After leaving the foot-hills no farming is attempted without irrigation. The rainfall is approximately 15 inches per annum, including moisture from snowfall. The chief advantage agriculture enjoys is in the fact that production in all lines is less than the home demand. Whatever the farmer produces he takes to market himself and sells under his own eye, thus saving freight tariffs and the elastic charges of commission merchants.

"The reason that so few orchards exist is that very few men of sufficient means or energy, or both, have chosen to adopt this line of industry. The proprietorship of a herd, or a coal mine, a store, or some speculation, has captivated the majority. At this date the foot-hill and mountain farmers sell the one staple—potatoes. The valley farmers have the one staple—alfalfa; a very few are becoming feeders of live stock as well as producers of raw materials. I estimate that Trinidad consumes 2,000 pounds per day of butter, yet there are not twenty professional dairymen in the county. The home product supplies much less than half of this demand, in winter not a tenth. Strawberry culture is totally neglected, yet would pay large margins. Our altitudes, ranging from 10,000 down to 4,500 feet, should give a strawberry season of three months. I know of one patch of less than one-eighth of an acre which netted \$120 in one season. E. J. Hubbard cultivated an acre of grapes for seven years at El Moro. The Hartford, Champion, Delaware and Concord were entirely successful. The Ives Seedling was not. The Mission grape of New Mexico was too tender. Henry J. Niles, on Grey creek, grew Muscatels successfully. All the small fruits, except the blackberry, thrive and yield abundantly. This exception requires winter covering of the tall stiff canes, and the extra labor is conceded to cost more than the profits of a crop. Many of us have discarded fruits or vegetables as being too tender to be grown, and later on have found that the same could be produced successfully in a different location.

"*Temperature.*—Our principal streams being tributary to the Arkansas river, the temperature of the plains portion of the county is very similar to that of the Arkansas valley, allowance being made for the increased altitude. Not until this year (1891) have there been sub-stations of the U. S. weather service in this county. The following is a comparison of the mean temperature of one station, five miles from the foot-hills, compared with Fruita, in Grand valley (Mesa county), and Rocky Ford, in the Arkansas valley (Otero county), for June, July and August, 1891, as reported by the U. S. Weather Bureau.

	June.	July.	August.
Apishapa.....	62.8	70.8	73.4
Fruita.....	68.6	75.6	73.1
Rocky Ford.....	68.6	73.2	73.9

It will be seen from the foregoing that our mean temperature is but a few degrees lower than in the two greatest and warmest valleys of the state.

"*Peach Culture.*—To the surprise of all, the peach and apricot trees, a few lingering ones, representing a forlorn hope, about many residences both in the city and country, bore well and matured their fruit in the season of 1891. An almond tree planted by ex-State Treasurer Geo. R. Swallow at his old home in Trinidad bears well. Isolated cases of fruitful peach trees have been observed through a number of years. Last spring was exempt from late frosts. Possibly we may in time learn to grow the peach as we have learned how to do other things."

In conclusion, Mr. De Busk gives the following result of fruit culture upon his own farm at Downing, on the Las Animas river, a few miles northeast of Trinidad:

"In 1874 I planted a small orchard on low bottom land, but lost all the trees. In 1881 I began planting again on higher ground, a northern slope. Of apples, the following fruited heavily this season: Tetofsky, Red Astrachan, Cooper's Early

White, Fall Spitzenburg, Whitney No. 20, Ben Davis, Missouri Pippin, Rawles' Janet, Gideon, Winesap, Hyslop, Transcendent, Chicago, Shields and large Red Siberian Crabs. It is safe to say that the hardy and half-hardy varieties find a congenial home in Las Animas county.

"An Acre of Grapes.—E. J. Hubbard stated to the State Horticultural society, in 1884, that to plant and care for an acre six years cost \$300. The sales of fruit during that period amounted to \$600, the family supplies being furnished in addition to the sales."

As indicated by Mr. De Busk, and confirmed by other trustworthy authorities, all the available water of the several streams has been exhausted by the many canals already constructed. Any enlargement of the supply must come from the reservoir storage system, or from some of the rain-compelling inventions. Little or no grain is grown for export. It is quite clear that these valleys, however extensive and fertile, can not at present be converted into grain fields, in competition with the more favored localities which are nearer, and therefore have command of the markets. This branch of industry, together with its auxiliary, horticulture, has been so intelligently summarized in the foregoing pages we need not dwell longer upon it.

We will now turn to the one basic industry of coal mining, which has been very extensively developed and is a source of great revenue to the county and its capital city. Coal is literally king of the region. A few years ago the chief element of wealth was stock growing, when tens of thousands of cattle and sheep fed upon the hills and plains. The coal miners are now producing and shipping from 6,000 to 7,000 tons daily. Great numbers of men are employed in the several fuel fields, among them many Mexicans and negroes, and of course great activity prevails, for the reason that much of the supply for state consumption and for export to Texas, Kansas and other states is there produced. The primal discovery, at least the first of which we have any record, was made by Major W. H. Emery of the U. S. Topographical Engineers, attached to the military command which passed through this valley in 1846. Dismounting under the shade of a fine cottonwood, Emery noticed that the ants were constantly bringing to the surface little black particles which they heaped about their homes. On examining he discovered it to be a fair bituminous coal, lumps of which were afterward found thickly strewn over the plain. These fragments were erosions from the outcrops of the great coal measures, some of which are now extensively operated. Mr. R. C. Hills, the most eminent authority in the state, estimates that what are known as the Raton coal fields will embrace a total of 1,300 square miles. "In the Trinidad district there are usually two workable seams present, occasionally three, belonging to the lower series; and always one, and often two, belonging to the upper Cañon de Aqua series, outcropping from 800 to 1,000 feet higher in the measures. None of these seams maintain a continuous workable thickness over large areas, but as there are quite a number in the section, at least twenty-seven being known, one or more in a given locality will be found of workable size, though not correspondingly to the thick coal developed in the adjoining ground. At Engleville the coal is won from the lowest bed in the measures, while at the Starkville, Sopris and Valley mines it is some one of the higher seams of the lower series that has the greatest productive capacity. Up to the present time nearly all the coal extracted from the mines of the district has been taken from seams ranging from six to nine feet in thickness, usually about five and a half to seven feet of this amount being available. Trinidad coal produces a hard, extremely dense coke and is much used as fuel for locomotives and for smelting ores. Adjoining the Trinidad district on the west is the Purgatoire district in which the lower series of seams do not outcrop. This district may be defined as a strip about twenty miles long, of varying width, extending up the valley of the Purgatoire and including several of its lateral branches. Here the nearly horizontal measures have been deeply eroded, so that both from the valley itself and the

principal side cañons the lower series of seams can be easily reached through shafts, while the upper series can be mined directly from the outcrop. By this means a large area of land, probably as much as 135 square miles, will eventually be made available."

In his biennial report for 1890 the state inspector of coal mines, Mr. John McNeil, gives a general review of the several prominent mines, from which we condense the following data: The Sopris mine is located five miles in a southerly direction from Trinidad, and is owned and operated by the Denver Fuel company. This is the largest producer in the state, 2,000 tons having passed over its single tippie in less than ten hours. The daily capacity is about 1,750 tons. A portion of the product is converted into coke at the company's ovens in proximity to the mines. The vein is from five to six feet in thickness and dips to the south at an angle of three to five degrees. The output for 1890 was 301,225 tons. The Valley mine was abandoned during 1890. It was opened in 1888 by the Raton Coal & Coke company in the interest of the Denver, Texas & Fort Worth railroad company. The mine was extensively worked, yielding above 500 tons a day; the vein is four feet five inches thick and is interstratified with four to eight inches of slate near the center, besides other impurities.

The El Moro mine up to 1890 was the largest producer in Colorado, but has been surpassed by the Sopris. It is a drift opening. The coal seam is six to eight feet thick, and its capacity 1,200 tons a day. It is owned by the Colorado Coal & Iron company.

The Chicosa mine is owned and operated by the Trinidad Fuel company. It consists of two separate drift openings, having parallel entries from the crop of the coal. The vein is seven feet thick. Its capacity is about 750 tons a day.

The Grey Creek mine is located about six miles east of Trinidad and opened by drifts. The coal seam is about seven feet in thickness, but is interstratified with a seam of shale 10 inches to two feet thick. The Victor is comparatively a new mine situate some sixteen miles north of Trinidad, on a branch of the Fort Worth R. R. It consists of three separate openings. Its capacity is about 1,000 tons a day. The vein is seven feet thick. Near the mines are 100 coke ovens.

There are two Starkville mines—No. 1 and No. 2. The first is located at Starkville station on the A. T. & S. F. R. R. The coal seam is six feet thick, and its capacity 100 tons a day. This mine has been practically abandoned. Starkville No. 2 is an extensive mine, having a capacity of 600 tons a day. The vein is about six feet thick, with a gentle dip of two to three degrees. The coal is hauled by a small locomotive from the mine entrance to the company's tippie and ovens, 86 in number, which are situated near No. 1 mine.

The Road Cañon mine is situated three miles south of the Victor. The vein is six feet thick, and is opened by three separate drifts with parallel air courses. The capacity is about 1,000 tons a day.

The Bloom mine is two miles south of Trinidad opened by a drift. The coal is six feet thick, and its capacity 25 tons a day; most of the output is sold to the local trade.

The Butler & Spencer is two and a half miles south of Trinidad, has a drift opening; coal seam six feet thick; capacity 30 tons daily.

The oldest mine operated in the district is the Engleville, nearly two miles southeast of Trinidad. This mine was opened in 1877, and it has been very extensively developed. Its capacity is about 1,500 tons daily. The output for 1890 was 323,326 tons. There are 635 coke ovens in the county. Inspector McNeil places the total output of coal in this county for 1890 at 1,134,845 tons, an increase of 234,320 tons over 1889; and of coke 149,503 tons, an increase of 30,067 tons. The coal being so near Trinidad, customers in town are supplied with a superior screened product at \$2 per ton, and they offer to manufacturers a fine coal

at one dollar a ton. One of the local statisticians estimates the value of the coal of the Trinidad district for 1890, on the cars ready for shipment, at \$2,340,676.50; coke \$522,550.50, or \$2,863,227 for both products. The coke produced for 1888 was 120,736 tons; for 1889, 119,436; 1890, 149,503 tons. The coal produces about 66 per cent. of coke, at a cost of about \$1.15 per ton, loaded into cars for shipment. In the northern part of the field, the sulphur increases and the coal is unfit for coking.

The Sopris mine had, in 1891, 100 coke ovens; the Starkville, 85; the El Moro, 250; the Victor, 200; which, when all in operation, produced 1,125 tons daily. The Sopris people were contemplating an addition of 100 ovens to their plant.

I found some diversity of opinion respecting the extent and value of the iron ore deposits. Mr. J. W. Shryock, the accepted authority, informs me that it is simply an undemonstrated problem as yet. The county has not been thoroughly prospected for iron, yet, from the examinations thus far made, none except banded seams, mostly limonite, too thin for working, have been discovered. But at several points, 50 to 80 miles south of Trinidad, near Elizabethtown, in New Mexico, there are large beds of superior steel ores, as well as high grades of manganese. The list discovered there includes hematite, specular, magnetic and bog iron. The first three are in veins from three to seven feet thick, but there is no railway connection nearer than 12 to 15 miles. Only one of the veins appears to have been opened. This shows seven feet of solid ore. If Trinidad is to achieve her highest ambition, which is to be a large center of iron and steel manufacture, the deposit just mentioned must be her main dependence. It seems to me, however, that Pueblo is too near, with its immense iron and steel plant, and the influence of the Colorado Coal and Iron company too great to permit a rival to be successfully established at Trinidad, or anywhere else in the state, if it can be prevented.

Stock Growing.—A few years ago Las Animas county was the center of a vast cattle trade. Some of the largest and wealthiest dealers in live stock resided at her capital, built elegant residences there and accumulated large fortunes from the traffic. Of all the tens of thousands of cattle that once fed upon the ranges, scarcely more than twenty-five per cent. remain. That is to say, according to the testimony of many prominent owners with whom I personally conversed on the subject, fully seventy-five per cent. of the great herds have disappeared. Hard winters destroyed thousands, other thousands have been sold, and still others moved further south into New Mexico, Indian Territory and Texas. The ranges formerly well grassed, forming excellent feeding grounds, have been exhausted by cattle and sheep. Unsatisfactory prices have driven many out of the trade. Such as remain are only waiting for the long anticipated rise, when they, too, will sell out. It is clearly apparent that the range stock industry is gradually approaching extinction. Since 1891, owing to the unusually abundant rains, the ranges have been greatly improved, but the main fact just stated has not been materially changed. There are still some breeders of fine stock, but they are in the minority. Many of the principal business men of the county have been deeply interested in stock growing, and nearly all have suffered from it during the past three or four years from the reasons given. The abstract of assessment returned to the state auditor for 1890 placed the number of cattle in this county at 49,219, the sheep at 54,552, and the horses at 7,716, which still leaves a pretty large remnant. It is probable that the county contains not less than 120,000 animals of the different classes, which shows the extent of the ranges, after a long period of decimation. The total assessed valuation of all taxable property in the county for 1890 was \$6,990,910.21, less than fifty per cent. of the actual valuation. For example, the return gives 53,405 acres of coal land, valued at \$421,462, or a little less than eight dollars an acre. The actual wealth of the county can not be far from \$12,000,000.

Trinidad, piously designated "the city of the Holy Trinity," is somewhat

romantically situated on the Purgatoire, or Las Animas river, occupying both banks, in the southeastern part of the county, and near the base of a spur of the Rocky Mountains, flanked on either side by lofty hills that are studded with cedar and piñon trees, resembling in some degree, at least conveying a suggestion or reminder of Santa Fé, New Mexico, but much more compact, populous and substantial. When I first saw it in 1868, it was a large Mexican village, built of adobes, pickets and logs, with scarcely more than twenty-five American inhabitants. This state of things prevailed, with occasional introduction of modern improvements through the gradual acquisition of Caucasian immigrants, until after the arrival of railways in 1878. The actual beginning of progressive development was in 1883. It is now a strong and substantial center of trade. The business streets, Main and Commercial, the first running northeast and southwest, and the second nearly north and south, are compactly built of stone and brick, on either side, and traversed by a not very creditable line of horse cars, which later on, in the fall of 1891, was supplanted by an electric road; at least such a change had been provided for. Many of the stores are stocked with fine goods, and there is an air of briskness which indicates an active commerce. The city is environed by foothills, and on either side are castellated promontories, much like those near Castle Rock, in Douglas, and east of Golden, in Jefferson county. Through the center of the valley runs the river which takes its rise in the Sangre de Cristo mountains. The valley is from one to two and a half miles wide "decreasing toward the west and increasing toward the east." The city was incorporated by act of the territorial legislature, approved February 10th, 1876. The limits were one mile in all directions from the intersection of Main and Commercial streets. There are two strangely formed and very conspicuous peaks on either side of the city, that on the north called "Simpson's Rest," on the very pinnacle of which lie the remains of George S. Simpson, one of the historic pioneers of the county, and that on the south, "Fisher's Peak." To the northwest are the magnificent Spanish Peaks, upon which many writers have exhausted panegyric, in attempting to portray their grandeur. Back of these sweep the apparently interminable Sangre de Cristo mountains.

The first board of trustees of the newly incorporated town was composed of Abner Rowland, Jesus Maria Garcia, Dr. M. Beshoar, Sam Jaffa and Thomas C. Stevens, who met February 14th, 1876, and elected Mr. Jaffa chairman, and Mr. Stevens clerk. These were appointed by the county commissioners to serve until the next ensuing municipal election, at which time the following were chosen:

Charles P. Treat, T. C. Stevens, Thos. E. Owen, Isaac Levy, Abe Mansbach and W. De la Warren, trustees; officers: Thos. E. Owen, president; clerk, Julius H. Clark; constable, John J. Selles; street commissioner, David Henry. The town site was entered at the Pueblo land office, April 16th, 1878. From 1878 to December 13th, 1879, Joseph Davis was president of the board. On the date last named, it was made a city of the second class, by proclamation of the governor, and, in 1880, Mr. Thos. E. Owens was elected first mayor.

The mean elevation of Trinidad is somewhat above 6,000 feet. It is a distributing point for all the region round about, and for many years, long anterior to the building of railways, enjoyed a considerable trade with Santa Fé and other points in New Mexico, the greater part of which was supplied by the strong mercantile firm of Davis & Barraclough. There are many small settlements in the agricultural districts which do their marketing here. Its position is favorable for steady development, being connected with all exterior towns by three great railways, the Denver & Rio Grande, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé and the Union Pacific, Texas & Gulf. The Santa Fé road crosses the Raton Pass (which is 12 to 13 miles south of the town) into New Mexico. The first passage was made by an ingenious "switch-back," November 30th, 1878, but this was subsequently displaced by a tunnel through the range. Excepting Pueblo, Trinidad is the largest and most im-

portant town in southeastern Colorado. The production of coal and coke in its immediate vicinity is about one-third of the total product of the state. Its public institutions, city and county buildings, schools, churches, banks and mercantile houses impress the observer by their solidity and evident prosperity. It is expected that the Chicago & Rock Island railroad will, in the early future, be extended from Colorado Springs to this great center of coal mining, as its line has already been surveyed, and, besides, one of its main objects in coming to Colorado was to obtain supplies of fuel from these and the Huerfano fields for its own use, and to supply the many towns along its line in Kansas.

The water supply of Trinidad is now ample for all purposes. The first system of water works was built in 1879 by Delos A. Chappell, and consisted of a large reservoir and pumping machinery near the river. In 1890 the company in control adopted the gravity system, with greater supply and pressure. They tapped the Las Animas, 15 miles above, conveyed the water some three miles by ditch to a settling and filtering reservoir, thence to a distributing reservoir located on Reservoir hill, just south of the city and 250 feet above the level of the river, whence it is distributed by conduits to consumers. The original plant is retained for emergencies.

Gas works were built by a company organized April 14th, 1881. Recently an electric light plant has been added. Hon. F. D. Wight is the president, who organized the Trinidad Electric Light, Heat and Power company and consolidated the gas company therewith, furnishing both arc and incandescent lamps.

Many elegant brick, stone and frame residences, with ample lawns embellished by shrubbery, ornamental shade trees and flowers, dot the slopes on either side. On the south those of Delos A. Chappell, a beautiful palace of stone, a large and elaborate mansion of brick, formerly the home of Mrs. Lacey, widow of a wealthy cattle baron, Dr. W. L. South and Mr. Frank J. Bloom are especially noticeable. In James' addition are the handsome homes of Morris James and J. O. Packer. On the north side of the river, away from the noise and dust of the city, upon the elevated hillsides, are those of Hampton Layton, Judge Caldwell Yeaman, W. E. Howlett and others, in the midst of hundreds of neat cottage homes, with many groves of ornamental trees. This struck me as being the more desirable residence quarter of the city.

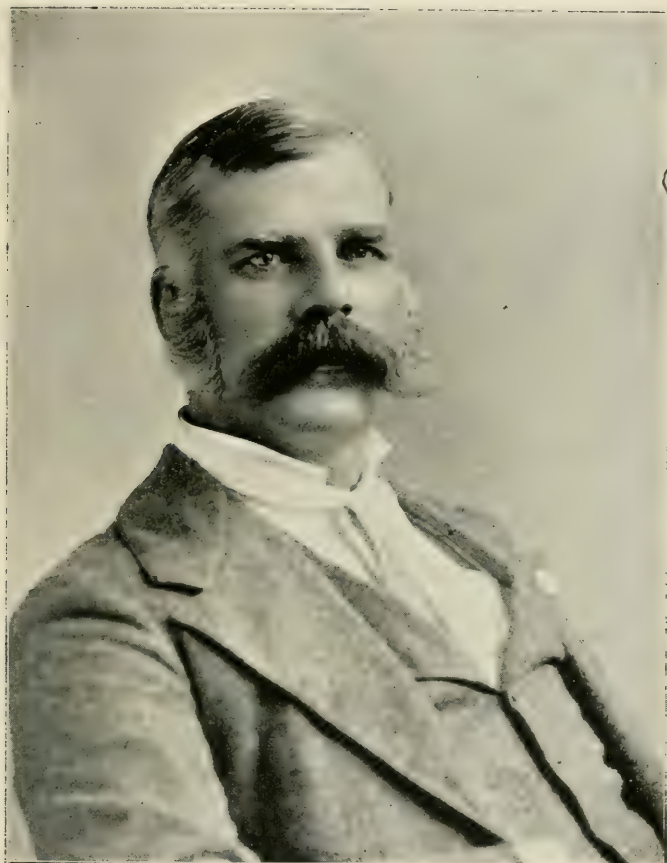
The Mexican population, which for many years predominated, has been overwhelmed by the influx of Americans. While many still have homes there, only a fraction of the old settlers remain. They, like the Indians, are disappearing before the march of civilization to which only a few have readily adapted themselves. They are not progressive, hence can not compete in any direction with the swift moving Americans. Most of their homes are gone, their lands have been absorbed by the new generation and hundreds have emigrated. The farmers can not plow with crooked sticks, raise and harvest crops by their primitive methods, against the improved machinery which the white race uses. They are therefore giving way, and, in a few years, Las Animas will be wholly occupied by their successful antagonists.

Banks.—The Trinidad National was organized in 1874 as the Bank of Southern Colorado, but, in 1886, was nationalized. Its capital is \$100,000; surplus and undivided profits, \$12,000. James L. Lombard, president; Caldwell Yeaman, vice-president; H. K. Holloway, cashier.

The First National was established in 1875, capital, \$100,000, and in July, 1891, its surplus was \$62,500. M. D. Thatcher, president; D. A. Chappell, vice-president; H. J. Alexander, cashier.

The American Savings Bank was incorporated February 1st, 1889, with a paid-up capital of \$25,000, James Lynch, president; H. F. Moore, vice-president; W. H. Robinson, cashier.

At the time of my visit in August, 1891, the First National was building a



BYRON E. SHEAR.

splendid structure of cut stone, on Main street, five stories high and of admirable architecture, at a cost of \$100,000. This is the handsomest building in the city.

Churches.—The Catholic church was established here at a very early date. Its people have progressed with the years until they now have a large and very fine establishment, consisting of a stone church, convent and hospital. They have exerted themselves to improve the condition of the Mexicans, and toward educating their children in the English language, manners, customs and sentiments. The M. E. church was organized by the Rev. E. J. Rice toward the close of 1868, and has a fine edifice. The M. E. Church South was organized in 1872, and has made its way to a successful establishment through many trials and discouragements. The Presbyterians organized under the leadership of Rev. Sheldon Jackson, September 7th, 1873; the Baptists by Rev. W. B. Johnson, in January, 1879; the Christians in September, 1879, by Rev. Mr. Spencer; the Episcopalians about 1880. The Congregationalists, German Lutherans and Hebrews also have strong organizations and fine houses of worship. Strange as it may seem, there are two churches erected by the very large colored population, the Methodists and the Baptists. Many negroes are employed in and about the coal mines.

Schools.—There are three superior public school buildings, each two stories high, of brick with stone trimmings, and fitted with all modern conveniences. The schools are graded, and the most competent teachers are employed. The people are lavishly generous in providing the best facilities for education. Besides there is the Tillotson Academy, an excellent institute established eleven years ago, and a commercial college, near the center of town.

By the census of 1890 the total public school population of Las Animas county was 4,765, with a total enrollment of 1,844. There were 33 school houses, but outside of Trinidad mostly cheap structures or rented buildings. The Catholic private schools control the Mexican element.

Of hotels there are three very good ones, the Grand Union, built in 1881-82, the first large brick building erected in Trinidad, at the corner of Main and Commercial streets; the Trinidad hotel built in 1879, of sandstone, and the Southern in 1882. The old United States hotel, formerly conducted by Davis & Sherman, is now practically obsolete.

There are two smelters, a rolling mill, two iron foundries, flouring mills, planing mills, grindstone works, cement works and a large brewery; a modern telephone system, telegraph lines, express offices, an opera house, etc. The Trinidad Gentlemen's club has a membership of 100, and elegantly furnished rooms.

The Daily "Advertiser" is the only morning journal, but there are three evening papers.

The first county officers appointed in 1867 after the creation of the county were: County clerk, James M. Stoner; probate judge, Horace Long; sheriff, George McBride; treasurer, Wm. Hoehne; superintendent of schools, Jefferson W. Lewelling; assessor, Samuel Smith; commissioners, Jacob Beard, Isaac Van Bremer and Helario Madril. The first elected officers, 1867-68, were: County clerk, George S. Simpson; probate judge, Juan N. Gutierrez, Sr.; sheriff, Juan N. Gutierrez, Jr. (who resigned January 14th, 1868, when John D. Kinnear was appointed to fill the vacancy); treasurer, James M. Stoner; superintendent of schools, Jefferson W. Lewelling, who resigning in October, 1867, Joseph Davis was appointed; assessor, Jesus M. Garcia; coroner, Ramon Vijil; commissioners, Lorenzo A. Abeyta, James S. Grey and Wilford B. Witt.

Those elected for 1890-91 were: Clerk, J. M. Garcia; treasurer, T. B. Collier; county judge, W. G. Hines; assessor, J. L. Budge; sheriff, L. M. Kreeger; coroner, W. L. Walker; superintendent of schools, G. C. Shiels; surveyor, J. F. Ramey; clerk of the district court, A. B. Holland; commissioners, R. H. Purington, W. A. Collins, Thomas Cook.

It is indisputable that the capital city of Las Animas county might have been advanced far beyond its present dimensions and strength, but for the almost criminal policy of the Palmer-Hunt management of the Denver & Rio Grande railway. This line was completed from Pueblo to El Moro, in 1876, but instead of extending it five miles further to the established commercial emporium of the county, and thus aiding its people to build a large city from its multifarious resources, it was obstinately held there for the dual purpose, first of creating a rival town that was intended to sap and destroy Trinidad, and secondly, to accommodate the coal mines and coke ovens of the Colorado Coal and Iron company.

This state of things continued until 1888, when the road was completed to its proper destination, and, by the subsequent laying of a third rail, opened it also to the trains of the Denver, Texas & Gulf road from Pueblo. It was this suicidal folly which caused the people of Trinidad to espouse the cause of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé road during its desperate struggle with the Denver & Rio Grande, in 1878-79. El Moro was founded by the Southern Colorado Coal and Iron company, in 1876, and occupied chiefly by the station and workhouses of the railway company and the employés of the Colorado Coal and Iron company, workers in the coke ovens built there, the coal being brought to them from the great Engleville mines, two miles east of Trinidad and about seven miles south of El Moro. They put forth great efforts to absorb and destroy the main town, but never succeeded. Immediately after the extension of the road to the capital, El Moro was practically abandoned by all save the employés of the Coal and Iron company. Most of its buildings were moved or fell into ruin. Outside of Trinidad, Engleville, Starkville and Sopris, all coal mining settlements, and the coke ovens, there are no considerable towns, but there are a number of small farming hamlets along the various water courses, devoted to agriculture, stock raising, etc.

The native resources of the country are very numerous, and will eventually be developed. The principal city is admirably situated for a large export trade with New Mexico, Arizona and Texas when its people shall have established factories for the conversion of its abundance of raw materials into merchantable forms. It has been, and is still, a center of great wealth, but the subsidence of its vast trade in cattle, sheep and wool left a certain paralysis from which the place is just now recovering. The present is an opportune time for the introduction of new blood, capital and enterprise. When this is done, Trinidad will rise to a city of great magnitude and importance in the Colorado system.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION—STOCK GROWING AND AGRICULTURE—EARLY SETTLERS—SCHOOLS, ETC.

This county was named in honor of President Abraham Lincoln, and was organized by an act of the General Assembly, approved April 11th, 1889, from territory originally belonging to Elbert and Bent counties. It is bounded on the north by Arapahoe, south by Otero and Kiowa, east by Kit Carson and Cheyenne and west by Elbert and El Paso. Its area is 2,600 square miles, and by the census of 1890 its population was 689. Though but recently elevated to the dignity of a distinct corporation, Hugo, one of its settlements, dates back twenty years or more, when it was a part of Arapahoe county. It is watered by the Big Sandy river, which takes its rise in the Divide in Elbert county and flows across Lincoln in a southeasterly direction, finally emptying into the Arkansas, just west of Toledo, in Prowers county. In the northern part of Lincoln are the headwaters of the Arickaree, which flows northeast and empties into the North Fork of the Republican, near Haigler, Nebraska. In the southern portion are Rush, Horse, Steele's, Fork, Pond creek and other small streams. The valleys are moist and the whole surface is covered with rich grasses. The soil is a rich loam, and is highly productive. But little farming is done, although the possibilities are boundless. The section is a virgin one, with a million acres of available agricultural land. It is the stockman's paradise, for its range is very extensive, and the wire fence of the farmer is confined solely to a few valleys. But, while the land is fertile and under irrigation, is capable of producing as abundantly of grain and vegetables as any part of the state, the people have been content to continue in the pursuits long since established of raising beef and sheep and producing vast quantities of wool for the eastern markets. With the new accessions which have been coming into the county during the past few years, the old industry of stock and sheep growing is changing, and the prospect is that agriculture will be more generally followed, for no county in the state is better adapted naturally to the pursuit of farming than Lincoln.

The early settlers were nearly all from Texas and different points in Colorado, but the recent population is largely from the eastern states, and it is this element that has taken up the business of tilling the soil. There are some years when farmers in this county may wholly rely upon the natural rainfall for the fructification of their crops, but where irrigating canals are universally used, as they soon will be, no such thing will ever be heard of in Lincoln county as the failure of crops through insufficient moisture. Looking to the official reports for data, we find in the assessment roll of the county for 1890 that 18,200 acres of land had been used for agriculture. The number of acres is now much greater and is yearly increasing, and will continue to multiply under the new impulse which has been given by the in-

coming population. The Kansas Pacific branch of the Union Pacific railroad and the Rock Island and Pacific roads pass through the county.

Arriba, Simon, Bovina and Mirage are small stock raising stations.

Schools. — There are seven schools in the county; some of them in sod houses, but all supplied with maps, charts, globes, etc. Says Mr. H. A. Lowell, the county superintendent: "It is surprising to see what neat and comfortable houses they are, both in winter and in summer. They have a good corps of teachers and are making fine progress. The principal school is at Hugo. The building is constructed of brick, costing \$8,000. District No. 3, at Arriba, built a good frame school house in the spring of 1891. Bovina has a sod house, 18 x 26 feet," and, says the superintendent, "I doubt if many frame houses of its size are as well lighted and comfortable as this one." The schools of Lincoln county are in a very creditable condition.

The assessed valuation of taxable property in 1890 was \$1,763,856.62.

Hugo is the county seat. It is located 105 miles southeast of Denver, has a population of about 450, and its altitude is 5,000 feet above tide water.

Its present business men are: W. L. Clowes (postmaster), John Connolly, Ewing & Powell, J. W. Gardner, Holt Live Stock Co., John Johnston, T. M. Lint, H. A. Lowell, W. S. Pershing, F. Schneider, Dr. Thayer, Frank Tompkins, U. S. land office (J. H. McKee, register, and L. E. Foote, receiver), W. H. H. Wagoner, Wagoner & Henry, J. W. Williams and D. Wilson.

LOGAN COUNTY.

THE FOUNDING OF TOWNS—ORGANIZATION—EARLY SETTLERS—BUILDING CANALS FOR IRRIGATION—COWBOYS KILLED BY INDIANS—LOCAL INSTITUTIONS AND GENERAL DEVELOPMENT.

This county was named for Major-General John A. Logan, one of the most illustrious volunteer commanders in the war of the Rebellion. It was established from the northeastern part of Weld county, by an act of the General Assembly, approved February 25th, 1887. As then instituted, it was bounded on the north and east by the state of Nebraska, south by the new county of Washington, created at the same session, and a small part of Weld and west by the latter. The eastern part of Logan was again subdivided, and Sedgwick and Phillips counties created therefrom in 1889. It is now bounded as follows: North by the state of Nebraska, east by Sedgwick and Phillips' counties, south by Yuma, Washington and Morgan, and west by Weld. Its area is 1,830 square miles, and by the census of 1890 its population was 3,070. It lies in the open plains region, and is devoted to agriculture and stock raising. The principal stream is the South Platte river, with Pawnee, Cedar, Lewis and other creeks as tributaries.

The following towns have been surveyed and plats filed in the county clerk's office:

Sterling, September 24th, 1881, by M. C. King. Atwood, July 28th, 1885, by V. P. Wilson, of Dickinson county, Kansas, filed July 20th, 1885; surveyed by J. C. Ulrich. Red Lion, November 5th, 1886, filed November 8th, by F. O. Bell and E. O. Wright; surveyed in March, 1886, by A. B. Coddington. Iliff, April 16th, 1887, by Andrew Sagendorf, register of the state board of land commissioners of Colorado, by direction of said board. Willard, October 29th, 1888, by the Lincoln Land

company, H. B. Scott, president, and R. O. Phillips, secretary, filed December 7th, 1888; surveyed June 13th, 1888, by A. B. Smith. Rockland, November 27th, 1888, by Charles E. McPherson, George F. Weed and Robert Plunkett. Le Roy, February 13th, 1889, and filed February 14th, 1889, by Michael Thimgan; surveyed by W. L. Hayes, the same month. Fleming, February 21st, 1889, filed on the 26th by the president and secretary of the Lincoln Land company; surveyed June 14th, 1888, by A. B. Smith.

When established by the legislature, the following county officers were appointed by the Governor: Commissioners, D. B. Morgan, Henry Schneider and Jacob Furry. The latter deceased during his term, and W. S. Hadfield was appointed to the vacancy; sheriff, John Tobin; clerk and recorder, W. F. Kiester; treasurer, M. H. Smith; county judge, T. L. Watson; assessor, H. T. Sutherland; coroner, Dr. David Beach; superintendent of schools, Oscar Frego; surveyor, J. J. Cheairs.

The first meeting of the commissioners was held March 18th, 1887, at Sterling, which had been designated as the county seat. D. B. Morgan was elected chairman of the board. July 15th, voting precincts for election purposes were established, and judges appointed. In November following, the list of officers subjoined were chosen:

Commissioners, J. W. Ramsey, C. C. Washburn and J. F. Watts; sheriff, D. Buchanan; clerk and recorder, J. N. Knoblauch; treasurer, M. H. Smith; county judge, R. L. Rowden; coroner, David Beach; superintendent of schools, Oscar Frego; assessor, H. T. Sutherland; surveyor, J. W. Whipple. At this election also, the question of permanently locating the county seat was voted upon, and a sharp contention for the prize ensued. Sterling received 605, Holyoke 517, Julesburg 138, scattering 74. The total vote was 1,334. No place having received a majority, another election was called for December 20th, 1887, at which time 1,222 votes were cast, of which Sterling received a majority and was declared to be the county seat. Julesburg, at a later date, became the capital of Sedgwick, and Holyoke of Phillips county, which left Sterling undisputed master in Logan.

Below are the present officers of Logan: Commissioners, J. W. Ramsey, Joseph Cramer and Wesley Desellem; sheriff, D. Buchanan; clerk and recorder, Charles L. Lake; treasurer, M. Thimgan; county judge, E. E. Armour; superintendent of schools, W. B. Wheeler; assessor, George E. McConley; coroner, T. W. Ritchie; surveyor, B. J. Ball; clerk of the district court, H. E. Tedmon.

Sterling is the largest and most important town in the county. It is situated on the South Platte river, at the intersection of the Omaha Short Line of the Union Pacific with the Burlington & Missouri River railroads. The county building, a two-story brick, was erected in 1888 at a cost of about \$10,000. The jail, built the same year, is of Fort Collins sandstone, and cost about the same amount. The county building was first built as a town hall for the city, but was sold to the county, which furnished it at a cost of \$5,000 and arranged the interior for the use of its officers and courts. The upper floor is used for the three-fold purpose of a court room, public assembly hall and opera house. Sterling has two fine school buildings, the Franklin (frame), erected in 1883, at a cost of \$6,000, and the Broadway in 1888, costing \$10,000. These several edifices, together with private business blocks and many fine dwellings, impart an appearance of solid permanence, and denote the character of the people who have cast their fortunes there. The site, a smooth, level plain, is surrounded by fertile farms watered by canals from the Platte river. David Leavitt, a railway surveyor, in passing through this section in 1871-72, was so well pleased with it, he returned a little later, located a ranch and surveyed the Sterling ditch. A post office was established on his claim and the basis of the future town laid, which he called Sterling for a town of the same name in Illinois, his former home, and to which he, very naturally, was partial. When the Omaha

branch of the Union Pacific railway was built, the post office was removed to the present site of Sterling. The settlement was confined for several years to the line of the Sterling ditch, but the construction of the Pawnee ditch and the railroads, together with other enterprises, gave this section, then a part of Weld county, a new and strong impulse. M. C. King and R. E. Smith were the first to erect houses in the present Sterling. The original settlement mentioned above is one of the historic points in the eastern plains. Among the immigrants attracted to Greeley by the success of the Union Colony were quite a number from the southern states. To them is due the greater credit for founding this settlement and the building of the Sterling canal. Major E. L. Minter, who had been an officer in the Confederate army, was among the leaders in this movement. The Sterling settlers started from Greeley in June, 1873, with several rafts of lumber, which they floated down the Platte. But, the water getting low, they were obliged to abandon their rafts at the narrows, some 45 miles from their place of destination, whence the lumber was hauled to the settlement and built into cabins on the claims they had selected. When these locations had been perfected, a part only remained to make improvements thereon, the others returning to Greeley, to farm and raise money to aid the new enterprise. Among those who remained to build and improve were J. M. King, Wm. Calthorp, Robert Eaton, James Ralls, Hugh Clark, Frank Saper, A. McCleod, B. F. Prewitt and others. The Sterling ditch was built in the fall of 1873 and 1874 by the settlers who had learned something of irrigation methods at Greeley. It was taken out just below the mouth of Pawnee creek, and extended thence to Cedar creek, a distance of about 17 miles. The first crops were raised in 1875 by M. C. King, R. E. Smith, R. G. Smith, R. C. Perkins, Major E. L. Minter, M. S. Smith, Hugh Davis, Hugh Clark, D. B. Davis, H. D. Ayres, J. H. Prewitt, and others whose claims were watered by this ditch. Miss Carrie Ayres, now the wife of Dr. J. N. Hall, of Sterling, taught the first school in the Sterling settlement, in a sod school house. She was the first teacher there for five years. The original school was convened and for some time held in a dugout, in remarkable contrast to the pair of fine houses for educational purposes since erected. But it is a striking feature of Colorado people, no matter whence they came, when fairly settled themselves, to build fine, substantial schools just as soon as they can be afforded, and as remarked elsewhere, they are, as a rule, the best structures in the town.

Soon after founding the settlement they were threatened by roaming bands of Indians, but escaped serious damage. Three cowboys from Tracy's ranch, near Pine Bluff, Wyoming, while driving a herd of stock from Iliff, were killed near Seventeen Mile Springs, northwest of Sterling. Four cowboys were in the party, and the one who escaped came to Sterling and reported the facts. A company was organized and started in pursuit of the Indians, but failed to find them. They recovered the bodies of the slain, bringing them back for burial. This raid caused them to take defensive measures, therefore a fort was built about three miles below the present Sterling. It was 200 feet square, made of sods and dirt, and large enough to shelter all the families. They would often congregate at each other's houses to guard against attacks that might be threatened or made. S. S. Kempton was elected captain of a temporary military company. Arms and ammunition were supplied by the state. At another time, when the Cheyennes broke loose from their reservation, and took the warpath in Colorado, Nebraska and Kansas, some of the Sterling settlers moved their families to Sidney, Nebraska, for protection.

Among the pioneers was H. Godfrey, who owned the old Fort Wicked ranch on the Overland Stage route, near Merino, on the South Platte. The Wisconsin ranch, about twelve miles east of Fort Wicked, was another old time stage station, which about 1874, was used by the Schneider Bros. (Henry and James) for a sheep ranch. John W. Iliff, J. L. Brush, Bruce F. Johnson, M. P. and W. L. Henderson and S. S. Kempton were among the early stockmen when Logan formed a

part of Weld county. W. S. Hadfield owned the Hadfield ranch, near the mouth of Pawnee creek, in 1872. M. H. Smith, who founded the Bank of Sterling, was one of the original Greeley colonists. He came from Pennsylvania. Mr. Smith staked a claim near the old Jim Moore ranch, in 1871, on the south side of the Platte, about three miles east of Sterling. M. P. and W. L. Henderson, from Greeley, also staked claims about the same time. In 1875 M. H. Smith and W. L. Henderson ran a dairy there, marketing the products in Denver.

There are five churches in Sterling, the Cumberland Presbyterian, Christian, Baptist, M. E. Church South and the Catholic. The Methodists have an organization, but, as yet, no building. The M. E. Church South was first organized in 1875, by the Rev. Mr. Craven. The Rev. W. A. Freeman was appointed to that work October 31, 1881. He was succeeded by Rev. J. M. Major, August 14th, 1882; August 24th, 1890, Rev. H. S. Groves took charge. At the first quarterly conference of the M. E. Church South at Sterling in 1881, the presiding Elder, the Rev. D. L. Rader, and the pastor, Rev. W. A. Freeman, were present, and the following were the church trustees: J. A. Gragg, J. W. Snyder, R. G. Smith, S. B. Roebuck, S. R. Propst, Rev. Mr. Cage, W. E. Tetsell. The church is now a brick structure erected in 1881. Their first house of worship was a sod hut.

The Catholic church (frame) was built in 1887-88. The Rev. Father Howlett has been prominent in the Christian work here. The Cumberland Presbyterian is a frame building, Rev. J. G. Lange, pastor, who, in October, 1889, succeeded Rev. R. A. Williams, who had ministered to the congregation for several years. The Baptist church, a frame, was erected in 1889. Rev. Mr. Kneeland is the present minister. The corporators were G. W. Barrett, F. S. Lewis, H. C. Hatch, J. D. Adams and Wm. Harris as trustees, with T. J. Salisbury, church secretary. The Christian church was incorporated July 14th, 1888, with W. H. Bennett, Nimrod Hicks and A. C. Stratton as trustees, with W. D. Taylor as secretary. The building was erected about four years ago, the Rev. M. Meavers, Evangelist, in charge. It was dedicated by the Rev. Eugene Brooks. Rev. Mr. Winters was the first regular pastor. A series of revival services by Evangelist Meavers led to the organization of the church.

The first quarterly conference of the M. E. church at Sterling was held October 27th, 1888, by the Rev. J. H. Merritt, presiding elder, and the Rev. W. P. Rhodes, pastor. Prior to that time the following members had been received: Mrs. A. H. Pettit, Mrs. Mary Watts, John F. Watts, A. W. Warren, Mrs. Augusta Warren, Mrs. Orpha Bump and S. A. Burke. Rev. W. P. Rhodes was succeeded by Rev. Wm. John, in September, 1889.

The Emanuel church of the Evangelical association of North America was incorporated July 15th, 1889, with the following trustees: George Shoeman, Frederick Bernhard, Peter Koenig, John G. Held and Fred Dorn—the church being at Le Roy. The Fairview Union church, of Fairview, was incorporated August 20th, 1890, with H. H. Kister, D. S. Wall and W. J. Collett, trustees.

Forty-one of the residents of Sterling filed with James C. Scott, judge of Weld county, October 7th, 1884, a petition praying him to call an election for the incorporation of the town. On the 13th he appointed Jesse S. Waugh, John Alexander, Martin H. Smith, Thomas L. Watson and Morris Davis, commissioners, to provide for such election, which was held November 8th, when 65 votes were cast in favor and 4 against. The first mayor was George E. Wilson. The early records are not in possession of the city clerk, hence we are unable to present the list complete. The first accessible appears of date November 29th, 1887, as follows: Mayor, Richard Scully; trustees, M. H. Smith, D. B. Delzell, George Gunn, F. P. Jones and George Barrett; clerk, F. M. McDonald.

April 3rd, 1888, the following were elected: Mayor, J. N. Hall; trustees, S. E. Vance, L. M. Judd, A. O. Tagader, H. C. Sherman, J. D. Adams and Allen Winch;

treasurer, Geo. A. Henderson; clerk, F. H. McDonald; marshal, J. L. Hicks; attorney, C. L. Allen; police magistrate, George Barrett. J. H. Plain became mayor in 1889, and J. C. Scott in 1890.

The people of Sterling voted \$10,000 in bonds for a water system, which was built. It has a hose, and hook and ladder company. The public library contains about 1,000 volumes. An athletic club was organized in 1890 with 21 members, W. Nauer, president, and H. D. Hinkley, secretary. This club has a reading room, connected with a very complete gymnasium.

The Logan County Fair association was incorporated June 13th, 1888, by J. A. Tyler, L. E. Sherman, Oscar Frego, A. O. Tagader, W. H. Schenck, John Tobin, A. F. Spoor, Thomas L. Watson, R. J. Patterson, H. C. Sherman and F. S. Lewis. The Sterling Cheese company was incorporated January 29th, 1890, by J. H. Plain, George A. Henderson and W. L. Hayes, of Sterling.

The Pawnee Ditch company was incorporated December 29th, 1881, with a capital stock of \$45,000, by Benjamin H. Eaton, J. L. Brush and Silas Haynes. The Pawnee Ditch and Improvement company was incorporated April 5th, 1882, with a capital stock of \$45,000, by Benj. H. Eaton, J. L. Brush, Charles Emerson, George H. West and Silas Haynes.

Newspapers.—The Logan county "Advocate" was started at Atwood by John W. Wilson in October, 1885, who moved it to Sterling in March, 1887, where he still publishes it, with V. S. Wilson as local editor. There were three other papers in Sterling, but the "Advocate" has survived them all. The "Republican," still published and edited by A. F. Spoor, was founded by him January 19th, 1890. Mark Little, who established the Colorado "Cactus" at Leslie, in Washington county, May 13th, 1888, is employed on the Sterling "Republican." He sold the "Cactus" to W. T. Michel, November 22nd, 1889, who changed the name to the Leslie "Republican." Among other papers in Logan county were the Fleming "Herald" by Reed Bros.; the Le Roy "Republican" by Mark Little; the Rockford "Times" and the Wemple "Optic," near Le Roy.

Banks.—The Bank of Sterling was established as a private institution in 1884 by M. H. Smith, who still conducts it. Its capital is \$20,000. The Logan County Bank, of the same character, was opened in 1887 by Allen Winch, the present owner. Its capital is \$30,000.

At the session of 1889-90, Congress established three new land offices for Colorado, one at Sterling, another at Akron, and a third at Hugo. The Sterling office, which includes in its district all of Logan, Sedgwick and Phillips counties, and parts of Yuma, Washington, Morgan and Weld, opened August 15th, 1890, with Norman H. Meldrum, receiver, Herbert E. Tedmon, register, and C. E. Don Carlos, chief clerk.

Secret Societies.—The Masons have Sterling lodge, No. 54, opened under dispensation, May 26th, 1883. Logan lodge, No. 69, I. O. O. F., was organized February 19th, 1887, and September 28th, 1887, a charter was issued. Both orders have large memberships. The order of Modern Woodmen also has an organization at Sterling.

The county seat of Logan county is a thoroughly well-established town, with most encouraging prospects for the future.

Among the stations on the Cheyenne branch of the Burlington railroad are Willard, west of Sterling, and Fleming, east. Atwood and Merino are on the Omaha Short Line of the Union Pacific, southeast of Sterling, and Iliff, Crook and Red Lion, on the same railroad, northeast of Sterling. Rockland is in the far southeastern part of the county, and about three miles from Le Roy. All are small places with school houses, and where religious services are occasionally held. There is a Methodist church at Fleming and a number of business houses. Excepting churches, the same is true of the others named.



F. H. HEGWER

By the census of 1890 Logan had 1,104 persons of school age; 37 enrolled in the high school; 126 in graded and 710 in the ungraded schools, the total enrollment for the year being 873, with an average attendance of 506. There were 39 districts, and 30 school houses, with 917 sittings. The valuation of this property was \$32,336.56. There were six teachers in the graded schools and forty-nine in the ungraded. W. F. Bybee is the principal at Sterling.

The assessed valuation of property in Logan county in 1887, the year of its organization, was \$1,420,085.00. In 1888 it had increased to \$3,326,313.10. In 1889 Sedgwick and Phillips counties were severed from its territory, when the aggregate dropped to \$1,845,297.18. For 1890 it was \$1,736,613.14. Of agricultural land returned, there were 317,130 acres, valued at \$497,855. In the list were 3,630 horses, 133 mules, 18,223 cattle, 14,368 sheep and 720 hogs.

MESA COUNTY.

EXPATRIATION OF THE UTE INDIANS—RESERVATION OPENED TO SETTLERS—FORT CRAWFORD AND GENERAL MCKENZIE—FIRST RANCHES TAKEN UP—ORIGINAL SETTLEMENTS—THE FOUNDING OF GRAND JUNCTION, DELTA AND OTHER TOWNS—GOVERNOR GEORGE A. CRAWFORD—GROWTH OF HORTICULTURE—THE INDIAN SCHOOL—WHITE WATER, FRUITA AND OTHER VALLEYS—COAL AND OTHER RESOURCES.

Mesa county was created from the western part of Gunnison, by an act of the General Assembly, approved February 14th, 1883. Its name is derived from the Grand Mesa, a prominent table-land within its boundaries. It is pre-eminently a region of mesas and valleys, flanked by mountain ranges. It is bounded on the north by Garfield, south by Delta and Montrose, which were created almost simultaneously with Mesa, east by Pitkin, Delta and the northerly part of Montrose, and west by the Territory of Utah. Its area is 3,000 square miles. By the census of 1890 its population was 4,260, but has since been materially augmented by immigration. Up to the year 1881* all the region described was comprised in the reservation of the Uncompahgre band of Ute Indians. The tragic events attending the massacre of Major Thornburg and a part of his command on Milk river, and of Agent N. C. Meeker, together with the employes of the agency on White river, in September, 1879, as stated in the history of the Ute Indians in this volume, and in Volumes II and III preceding, left the general government no alternative but to remove these troublesome savages out of Colorado. But even after the act of Congress had been approved, the entrance of settlers was for a long time obstructed by the sullen obstinacy of the Indians, who refused to vacate. Abridging the details, in the latter part of August, 1881, General McKenzie, then commanding the United States troops in that section, received orders to remove the Uncompahgres by force, if necessary, to the new reservation provided for them at Uintah in the Territory of Utah, and they were promptly executed. Pending this movement, a number of white people had congregated upon the border, ready to make the descent as soon as permitted. Meanwhile, however, in preparation

* Many of the important facts relating to the early annals of this county are compiled from a pamphlet published in 1886 by Charles W. Haskell, the accuracy of his dates and statements having been vouched for by leading citizens of Grand Junction.

for opening the lands to settlers, a corps of surveyors led by Russell J. Mershon had surveyed the same. The troops held the intruding immigrants in check by picket lines. At five o'clock on the morning of September 4th, 1881, permission to enter was given by the commanding officer, and soon the various bands of impatient waiters passed the boundary and began making locations. There was no tumultuous disorderly rush, nor were there any disgraceful conflicts, but a deliberate, orderly entry of earnest, intelligent, law-abiding men, who came to make homes and render these valleys fruitful. A small company led by the Russell brothers crossed the Grand river September 8th, and about the same time J. S. Gordon, William Green and a Mr. Forbush entered the Grand valley from the west. The first ranch located in this valley was by J. Clayton Nichols, September 9. Some of the men, on returning to Gunnison for provisions, met there Governor George A. Crawford, formerly of Kansas, who had been for some time exploring the western slope with a view to the establishment of new towns, and had organized a party for that purpose. Mr. Crawford induced Mr. Wm. McGinley to accompany himself and associates as a guide, and, with R. D. Mobley, M. Rush Warner, Col. Morris and S. A. Harper, he proceeded to Grand river, arriving September 22nd, and on the 26th formally selected section 14, at the junction of the Grand and Gunnison rivers, the most eligible situation for a town site in all that region of country. As this event forms the basis of nearly all subsequent operations in the county, let us first define the incidents attending the primary stages of occupation.

The original certificate of incorporation of the Grand Junction Town company was drawn at Gunnison, October 10th, and contained the names of Geo. A. Crawford, R. D. Mobley, M. Rush Warner, James W. Bucklin, Allison White and H. E. Rood—the last two residents of Philadelphia—as incorporators. It was filed with the secretary of state November 19th following. On the 31st of October Crawford and Mobley returned to the town site, accompanied by A. G. Robinson, and occupied a log cabin which had been built in the meantime by Wm. McGinley, J. Clayton Nichols and J. Milton Russell for the town company. This cabin stood on the street called Ute avenue. John Allen, representing Mershon and Majors, lived in a tent in the middle of the company's section, and called the town, or what there was of it, "West Denver." On the 5th of November a meeting of settlers was called, when Governor Crawford stated the object, and presented petitions for signature, asking for the construction of a county road by the state, and for a post office and the establishment of post routes by the post office department; also for recognition by the interior department of the reservation survey. It was then determined by unanimous vote to name the town Grand Junction. On the 15th Wm. Oldham and A. G. Robinson began a log building for Mr. Mobley, and on the 18th work began upon a cabin for the town company. On the 21st F. Bascom Wilson arranged to run an express line to the military cantonment, seventy-five miles distant (afterward called Fort Crawford), and carry the mails.

Meantime, about the last of September, a surveying party sent out by the Denver & South Park railway company under Capt. Irwin entered the valley, and on the 5th of October were followed by another corps in the interest of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad. At this time the embryonic city had but a small population, and as most of the names have been preserved, we record them as follows: Geo. A. Crawford, R. D. Mobley, J. M. and O. D. Russell, J. Clayton Nichols, Wm. McGinley, M. A. Graham, Walter Christley, H. P. Giles, J. S. Gordon, Wm. Green and family, J. C. Brown, J. N. McArthur and family, D. G. McArthur and family, C. E. Mitchell, M. Haggerty, C. A. Brett, B. F. Carey, Daniel Mullen, Wm. Nishwitz, Thomas Williams, Wm. Keith, J. C. Holden, W. S. Kelley, Messrs. Warner, Fitzgerald and Foster, M. L. Allison (now president of the town company), Benj. Scott and N. N. Smith. Most of the available river front for twenty miles had been covered by ranch claims.

At the outset of this enterprise the prospect must have been dismal in the extreme. The landscape presented was dreary and forbidding. Excepting the distant mountains, there was scarce an object upon which the eye could rest with pleasure. The land, a reddish adobe, was covered with sage brush, spotted here and there with alkali, and, to all but the few who had some familiarity with its qualities, seemed utterly worthless for agriculture or anything else. It must have required great courage and fortitude for any farmer accustomed to more inviting conditions to content himself with this bleak desolation. There were neither roads nor bridges. All provisions had to be brought in by wagon or pack trains from Gunnison or from the cantonment, seventy-five miles away. Only a few rude cabins had been erected, winter was coming on apace, and there was still much apprehension that the Utes might break away from their reservation just over the border and return for pillage and massacre.

The first stock of merchandise arrived December 10th, brought in by Giles & Mitchell, who opened a store. Prior to the introduction of a sawmill by Wm. Innis and Martin Hobbs, late in 1881, all the lumber used was whip-sawn, mainly by Henry and Robert Henderson, which they sold for \$160 per 1,000 feet. To illustrate the scarcity of lumber at this period, it is mentioned that Governor Crawford obtained as a special favor three small boards to make a cupboard for his cabin. His door was of the class called "puncheon."

The first regular meeting of the directors of the Grand Junction Town company was held December 12th, when by-laws were adopted. On the 14th J. Clayton Nichols, B. A. Scott and G. H. Broderson made a tape-line survey of the west end of Colorado avenue, there being no regular surveyor nearer than Ouray or Lake City. The town company's boarding house, a log building—afterward the Grand Junction hotel—was begun at this time. On the last day of December Governor Crawford returned from Gunnison accompanied by Samuel Wade, an engineer, who surveyed the town site substantially as we find it at the present epoch. It was begun January 1st, 1882, and completed on the 5th. On the 14th the Grand Junction house, the first hotel in the place, was opened by William Green. On the 9th of May a post office was established and R. D. Mobley installed as postmaster. The town site of 640 acres was duly entered in the United States land office at Leadville, December 6th, 1882, by Mayor Charles F. Shanks.

Unquestionably, the Hon. George A. Crawford was the founder and inspiring force in all the primary movements leading to the selection and subsequent development of Grand Junction, that is destined to be a city of great prominence and wealth, for, notwithstanding the dreariness of the prospect, the work that has been done by this people in the few intervening years demonstrates that no other place among the towns recently located possesses conditions more favorable to such an issue. He was a singularly magnetic, lovable man, of fine culture, remarkable gifts of oratory, great persuasiveness and very charming manners. He was scrupulously honest withal. The absolute purity of his life inspired all men with unbounded faith in him. He was as free from mercenary thought and action as any man of his time. He had been a stalwart champion in the early battles of the Free soil element in Kansas, a mighty politician of the patriotic school, a leader in the highest and best principles of his party. He took a vigorous, thoroughly loyal part in maintaining law and order, in the enlistment of troops for the war, in the founding of good government for the territory and afterward for the state, and was foremost in locating and building some of the better towns of Kansas. His friends nominated and fairly elected him to the chief magistracy, but he was not permitted to reach the office. He was appointed commissioner to the Centennial Exposition of 1876, and exerted great influence toward its success. The Colorado and Kansas exhibits were combined in one building and he promoted both. Soon afterward he came to Colorado and began an investigation of its resources. He

was a natural organizer of towns, manifested superior judgment in the selection of eligible points, in laying them off and in starting them on the high road to prosperity. This is evident in the location of Delta and Grand Junction, for both were of his choosing. In his expeditions to the western part of our state he traveled on horseback, and at length discovered at the junction of the Uncompahgre and the Gunnison, and also at the confluence of the Gunnison and Grand rivers, two of the most admirable sites within our jurisdiction, and there, as soon as permitted by the expatriation of the Indians, planted the colonies of Delta and Grand Junction. As we have seen, he drew the articles of incorporation and secured the proper institution of these places, built cabins, encouraged the formation of ditch and canal companies, and in multifarious ways advanced all worthy undertakings. He was a man of the people, a wise counselor, a safe guide, not a mere speculator, nor a selfish money-getter for himself, for he accumulated but little property; a helpful friend rather, fond of well-doing and of promoting the welfare of all with whom he was associated. He had been the friend and companion of many distinguished men, all of whom appreciated his great talents. What a pity he could not have lived to witness something, at least, of the grand consummation of his plans for Mesa and Delta counties, the bright prospects he had assisted in preparing for those he had drawn about him.

Governor Crawford passed away at the Brunswick hotel in Grand Junction on Monday, January 26th, 1891, mourned by every soul that knew him. In his death the western slope lost one of its greatest and best men, a statesman, philanthropist and philosopher.

While the town was in process of formation during 1881-82, other settlers in the valley were preparing for the development of agriculture. They had then no thought of its better adaptability to horticulture. It being distinctly manifest that no crops could be matured without irrigation, the first steps taken were in the coöperative construction of ditches. "Originally the canal system of Grand valley comprised four distinct corporations. The 'Pacific Slope' was the first constructed, mainly to supply the town of Grand Junction with water. It is about nine miles long. The next was the 'Pioneer,' or Mesa county, covering about 9,000 acres of land, with a length of twelve miles. The third was the 'Independent Ranchman's,' taken out of the Grand river below its junction with the Gunnison, watering about 5,000 acres, and extending to a point just west of Fruita, twelve miles down the valley. The fourth and most comprehensive was the 'Grand River canal,' designed to cover some 50,000 acres. These four canals, projected in 1882-83, were all completed and in running order in 1885." Grand river has its source in Grand lake, in Middle Park, and flows into Green river, the two forming the Rio Colorado, which empties into the Gulf of California. "From the point where the Grand debouches from the Hogback Cañon, fifteen miles east of Grand Junction, to where it enters the cañon beyond Fruita, the valley or basin is about thirty-five miles in length, varying in width from three miles at Grand Junction to fifteen at Fruita. It is in this basin that the Grand River canal meanders." The Grand Valley Ditch company was organized in the summer of 1882 by E. S. and William Oldham, John Biggles and Wm. Cline. It was surveyed, located and partly constructed by January 1st, 1883, when a controlling interest was purchased by Matt Arch, of Tomichi, who reorganized the company under the name of the Grand Valley Ditch company. The head of the canal is twelve miles northeast of Grand Junction, three miles below the mouth of the cañon. In 1884 a partial supply of water was furnished to farmers, but it was not until the season of 1885 that a full volume of water was flowing. It is 35 feet wide at the bottom, 50 feet at the surface, and 5 feet deep. The grade is 22 inches to the mile. "There are four falls or drops along the line; the first 5 feet, two and a half miles east of Grand Junction; the second of 15 feet is half a mile further west; the third of 33 feet is

just north of town, while the fourth of 15½ feet lies just above Fruita. At the big drop of 33 feet the canal bifurcates, and what is called the 'lateral' or Fruita canal leaves the main channel and runs in a general northwesterly direction for sixteen miles. In 1883 not more than 1,000 acres were in tillage; in 1884 about 5,000; in 1885 fully 8,000, and in 1886 over 10,000." Work began on the Pioneer ditch, located by Harlow & Fitzpatrick, March 1st, 1882, designed to water their farms twelve miles above the town. It was completed April 20th, and during that summer Mr. Harlow raised the first crop of vegetables, cereals and grasses harvested in Mesa county. This was, in fact, the first practical demonstration of the qualities of the soil, proving its value and inspiring all others with hope and courage.

The Pacific Slope canal was begun March 20th, 1882, and opened July 1st following. During that season the settlers were severely harassed by horse and cattle thieves, who committed numerous depredations, but they were pursued by the officers and citizens, their leader was killed and the gang effectually broken up.

It will be discovered by the foregoing that from September, 1881, to the spring of 1883 the few people were mainly engaged in perfecting their locations, founding the capital, opening roadways and ditches, and in laying the various lines incident to residence in new and untried lands. These undertakings made but little impression upon the state at large, owing to the complete isolation of the communities. They were as insulated and alone, apparently, as if they had formed a part of Alaska's interior, and almost as completely neglected by their contemporaries. From 1882 to 1885 the farmers raised fine crops of grain, but owing to their remoteness from markets no profits accrued. In the meantime, a few, believing that certain fruits could be matured, planted trees and vines. The issue being extremely favorable, a majority abandoned agriculture for export and turned their attention to horticulture, with what effect will appear in the course of our narrative.

Although there were but few women and children, one of the first public enterprises established, after shelter for their families had been provided, was the opening of public schools, a noteworthy characteristic of all American settlements. This element of character is one of the most prominent in the race, and one of the more commendable. It is the basis of much of our greatness as a nation. No man, unless he be utterly depraved, willingly permits his children to reach maturity without acquiring some sort of an education.

The first election held was for a school board, when the following were chosen: Dr. H. E. Stroud, O. D. Russell and W. M. McKelvey. The school house at this time was a rude picket cabin, and Miss Nannie Blain was the teacher.

The vote on incorporating the town was taken June 22nd, 1882, and carried without division. The first Union Sunday-school was organized in July, and met every Sunday thereafter until superseded by a regular organization under the auspices of the M. E. church (South), superintended by Mr. J. A. Hall. Services were held in the picket school house.

The first regular municipal election was held July 16th, with the following result: Mayor, Charles F. Shanks; trustees, A. A. Miller, J. M. Russell, G. W. Thurston and W. F. Gerry; city clerk, P. H. Westmoreland. The trustees appointed James Davis, marshal; W. J. Miller, attorney, and H. C. Hall, street commissioner. The year 1882 witnessed material progress. Among the more notable events, and one that caused greatest rejoicing, stimulated hope among the unfortunate and despairing, and advanced all things most rapidly toward consummation, was the arrival of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad from the east, to connect at that point with the Rio Grande Western from Salt Lake and Ogden, thus forming a new trunk line across the continent which pierced the heart of Colorado. A temporary bridge across the Grand river was completed November 23rd, when the first locomotive entered the precincts of Grand Junction. The first freight train crossed on the morning of the 25th and a few hours later arrived

the first passenger train from Denver. The work of building roundhouses, machine shops, etc., began in April following. These valuable accessories gained, the future was no longer problematical. This little band of sturdy settlers then began to comprehend the great importance of the situation they had chosen. Their next move was for the creation of a new county by the legislature that was to assemble the following January (1883). A petition setting forth their desires was circulated, signed and placed in the hands of their special representative, Mr. W. J. Miller, with instructions to lay it before the Assembly and labor steadfastly for divorce from Gunnison county. At a later period, to expedite matters, Governor Crawford and M. L. Allison were deputized to assist him. The bill creating the county of Mesa passed the Assembly February 11th, and on the 14th received the signature of the governor, Hon. James B. Grant. The attainment of this aim was hailed with universal rejoicing. A public meeting was held and enthusiastic speeches graced the occasion. On the 21st following Governor Grant visited Grand Junction, the newly ordained county seat, and was cordially welcomed. Soon afterward he made the following appointments to serve until the next general election in the fall of that year:

Clerk and recorder, M. L. Allison; sheriff, Martin Florida; county judge, Robert Cobb; treasurer, S. G. Crandall; assessor, Wm. Keith; surveyor, A. J. McCune; coroner, J. N. McArthur; county commissioners, George W. Thurston, T. B. Crawford and B. F. Carey.

In April the following municipal government was elected: Mayor, W. J. Miller; recorder, W. P. Coghill; trustees, J. R. Gibson, A. A. Miller, J. E. Ballew and Charles Youngman. A. J. McCune was appointed surveyor, and J. T. Clegg street commissioner.

On the 11th of June the commissioners met at Gunnison, with the authorities of that county, to determine the proportion of the indebtedness of Gunnison county to be assumed by Mesa, which was ultimately fixed at \$7,208, when the latter issued a bond for the amount. At the November election, 1883, the following county officers were chosen by popular vote: Clerk and recorder, J. A. Layton; county judge, R. D. Mobley; treasurer, N. N. Smith; sheriff, Wm. Innis; assessor, J. E. Scribner; coroner, Dr. H. E. Stroud; superintendent of schools, Geo. S. Caldwell; surveyor, A. J. McCune; commissioners, J. F. Brink, C. A. Brett and J. M. Russell. The first term of the district court was begun January 26th, 1884, Judge M. B. Gerry presiding. On the 14th of February the Western Stock-growers' association was organized and on the 16th the following officers were elected: President, J. F. Brink; vice-president, Allen D. Campbell; secretary, Fred. S. Rockwell; treasurer, F. R. Fish. The stock-growing industry has from the beginning constituted a prominent feature of Mesa county's internal economy, and the association combined all the various interests for mutual protection and advantage.

One of the important events of 1884 was the building of the Roan Creek toll road, a project conceived by Mr. Henry R. Rhone. The plan was to build a road some thirty miles in length, from a point ten miles east of the town of Grand Junction, on the north side of Grand river, through Hogback Cañon to Garfield county, and thus open communication with Glenwood Springs. It was known to be a very difficult and expensive undertaking, and therefore, the people being poor, it met with little encouragement. But Mr. Rhone persevered, organized a company, borrowed a little money, began grading, and then laid siege to the directory of the Chamber of Commerce in Denver for further aid, but was not successful. He finally succeeded in raising \$1,000 in Denver, which bridged present difficulties, but, needing many thousands more than could be secured from sales of toll road scrip, he went to Salt Lake, but received no assistance there. Finally, through Mr. Darwin P. Kingsley, afterward auditor of state, the requisite funds were procured, and in due course this important thoroughfare was completed.

During this year, also, the primitive school house at Grand Junction was supplanted by a fine two-story brick structure, built at a cost of \$8,237.97. Realizing the potency of effective coöperation for the attraction of immigrants and capital, which they so much needed to carry on the work thus fortuitously begun, the principal citizens, in December, 1894, met and organized a Board of Trade that was, in fact, simply a bureau of immigration, for the collection and distribution of statistical and descriptive literature, comprehending the advantages of that section and the opportunities offered to settlers. Mr. D. Crandall was made president, W. E. Shaffer, secretary, and W. T. Carpenter, treasurer. This action produced the effect anticipated. The world began to hear of Grand Junction and Mesa county in terms that brought many accessions to the population. Among the earlier residents were many who believed the soil and climate of all the valleys to be peculiarly favorable to fruit culture, consequently large quantities of small trees and vines had been imported from the east and west, planted, watered and carefully nurtured. The result has fully justified their views. Among the first experimenters were Messrs. C. W. Steele and E. Blain & Sons of Hopedale, J. P. Harlow at the mouth of Rapid creek, Mr. Ralph, Robert A. Orr, A. B. Johnson, Morton Florida, George Hawxhurst, James Seminoe, Messrs. Shropshire, Penniston and Coffman at Whitewater, who, with others, began planting in 1883, continuing each year until they had acquired considerable orchards. Very few came into thrifty bearing until 1886. To advance the cause by the free interchange of experiences, and for effective coöperation, on the 15th of December, 1884, the fruit growers met and instituted the Mesa County Horticultural society, when R. A. Orr was made president; A. K. Hampton of Plateau valley, C. W. Steele of Grand Junction, A. D. Mahany of Fruita and Mr. Washburn of Kannah Creek, vice-presidents; A. L. Peabody, treasurer; Mrs. A. L. Peabody, corresponding secretary, and R. W. Temple, recording secretary. Through this and auxiliary efforts many of the splendid achievements subsequently attained were consummated. Each exhibited intense pride in the development of his particular branch of the great scheme, and in due time, as we shall discover, brought Mesa county into universal notice as the finest horticultural section of the West, that is to say, between the Missouri river and California. In the meantime the farmers had been equally active in demonstrating that everything except corn could be raised in great quantities. Thus closed the year 1884.

In 1885 some of the philanthropic spirits conceived the idea of establishing a school for the moral and mental training of young children from the Ute Indian tribes stationed in Utah. The citizens donated one hundred and sixty acres of land to the object, situate some two miles east of Grand Junction. A. W. Gullett of Gunnison and J. W. Bucklin took the lead in the movement. Appealing to Congress through our representative in that body, an appropriation of \$23,000 for a building was secured. It was begun soon afterward and completed April 1st, 1886. Dr. J. J. Roberts was made superintendent. In August he was succeeded by Professor W. I. Davis, formerly superintendent of a similar school in the Indian Territory, and Dr. Robertson became physician to the school. In October Rev. Thomas Griffith of the M. E. church (South) was appointed principal and Miss Mamie Henderson, teacher. It was opened in November, 1886, with a considerable number of dusky pupils, and from that time to the present has, as far as practicable, fulfilled its mission. It is unnecessary to dwell upon the benefits derivable from schools of this nature, for we all comprehend that, if the remnants of the savage races are ever to be humanized and adapted to civilization, it must be done by taking the young out of the camps and away from the wild roving life, and fashion them for citizenship by education.

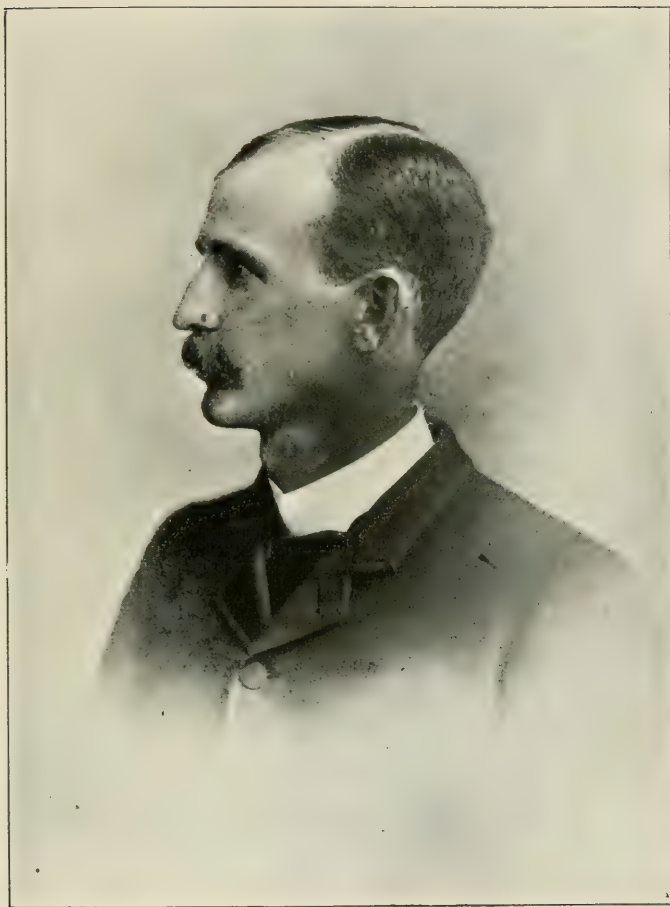
In 1885 the state legislature appropriated from the internal improvement fund \$25,000 for the construction of an iron bridge across the two rivers at Grand Junction. The citizens contributed \$15,000 additional and the contract was

awarded to the Groton Iron Bridge company of New York for \$32,893 and by them completed. Theretofore passage of these streams was by ferry, the first established by Weil & Fitzpatrick at a point opposite Mr. M. J. Merriam's ranch.

The first white child born within the present limits of Mesa county was Hattie Dunlap, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Dunlap of Plateau valley, March 7th, 1882. The next, according to the published chronicles, was Harrison E. Gavin, son of John T. Gavin, of the Grand valley, in September of the same year. The first house erected in the county was a log cabin by C. A. Brett on his ranch one mile below Grand Junction, in the fall of 1881. The Brunswick hotel appears to have been the first brick building erected at the capital city, built by John Halderby in the summer of 1882 and it still remains the principal, indeed the only, hostelry of importance. It may be observed in passing that it should be superseded by a structure more in keeping with the magnitude and increasing importance of the city.

The fruitage of all crops in 1886 definitely shaped the destiny of the Grand valley and its tributary precincts. It was shown that these intelligent and painstaking people had built and planted more wisely than they at the outset comprehended. The experimental venture had blossomed into magnificent certainties, and, in viewing the crops gathered, it became distinctly manifest that the desolate reservation of 1881 was to become the main dependence of the state for the best products of horticulture. All the cereals had yielded abundantly from the limited areas sown; the little sprouts of peach, apple, plum, prune, apricot and other trees had come into bearing without serious mishap or attack from any deleterious source, growing with extraordinary rapidity. The few vineyards set out were equally luxuriant and productive. The Manufacturers' Exchange of Denver opened an exposition in September that year and invited the state to participate in the exhibit. Mesa county sent W. E. Pabor and C. W. Steele with a collection of fruits, grains and vegetables, and their excellence and variety attracted much attention. In 1891 Mesa county alone could have filled the entire building with selected samples of the finest fruits ever brought to this market, and thereby created a vast sensation.

A glance at any well-executed map of the state will show that the county occupies a central position, so to speak, on the extreme western border of Colorado. Its principal town is only thirty-six miles east of the Utah line. The altitude of Grand valley is 4,500 feet above the sea level. It is surrounded by cliffs and mountain ranges, and its valley, instead of being an open plain like that of the Uncompahgre, is interspersed with elevated mesas or high table-lands which, utterly worthless except for grazing without irrigation, become very productive by the proper application of water. Most of the farming thus far has been scattered along the margins of the different water-courses, but in a short time, as soon as canals can be carried over the uplands, they will be no less fruitful than the lower sections. The climate from April to November is almost tropical, very hot, usually quite dry, and with few winds. The nights are less cool than on the eastern slopes, or upon the plains east of the Sierra Madres. The region is quite lavishly endowed with large streams; the Gunnison and the Grand, into which all the others find their way, are two of the largest rivers in Colorado. The first, coming down from the southeast, and the Grand, from the northeast, and meeting at Grand Junction, form one great river equal to the Arkansas at Pueblo. It is these influences with their affluents which are to play a mighty part in the future of that county. In the southern part is the Uncompahgre plateau, drained on the south and west by the Dolores river, and from the north and east by the Grand and Gunnison. Along the northwestern division are the Grand Mesa, drained by the two rivers named and Plateau creek, and Battlement mountain, which with the Book Cliffs nearest the capital city, are drained by the Grand. All these cliffs and plateaus converge in the Grand valley. The Grand river is the largest in the state. The Gunnison is almost as



GEORGE M. McCONAUGHY.

great in volume, while the Dolores, in the southwest, is a river of considerable magnitude, ranking third in the series. All along their branches, putting down from springs and snows, the margins, though frequently narrow, are extremely fertile, upon which anything adapted to the climate may be grown in great luxuriance. The more prominent of these valleys are Parachute and Roan, the Cactus, Bluestone, and Plateau on the Grand, east and west, and Kannah creek and Whitewater valleys on the Gunnison.

The Grand valley has an estimated area of 150,000 acres of good tillable land, beginning at the mouth of Hogback Cañon, fifteen miles above the junction of the two rivers, and extending forty miles along the river. In width it is from five to fifteen miles. The Plateau valley extends along the creek of that name, three hundred yards to three-fourths of a mile in width, and fifty to sixty miles in length. It is largely occupied by farmers and fruit growers. George Hawxhurst and family were the first settlers in that region, locating there September 10th, 1881.

The Unaweep valley is crescent shaped and extends the entire distance between the Gunnison, opposite Whitewater, and the Dolores rivers. It is formed by a break in the Uncompahgre plateau. These lands, also, are extremely productive. The first white settler here was Mr. J. O. Gill, in December, 1881. The next was John M. Nolan, who came January 7th, 1882. These were followed by T. H. Loba, Allen D. Campbell, Chas. Berg and Capt. Anderson. Kannah creek and Whitewater, affluents of the Gunnison, both traverse fertile and well tilled valleys, superior lands for horticulture.

In all my observations of Mesa county, taken in September, 1891, when the prospect on every side was at its best, I saw nothing comparable to the bright little valley of Whitewater. To one bred in northern Colorado from early manhood, witnessing but few of the efforts there made toward fruit culture, it was a beautiful vision, a surprising revelation of loveliness and plenty such as I had never expected to witness in any part of the Rocky Mountains. The orchards of Messrs. J. R. Penniston, W. H. Coffman, R. W. Shropshire and others were in full fruitage; apples, pears, peaches, plums, apricots, nectarines, quinces, etc., in almost endless variety, each tree bent by the weight of its lovely burden, formed a new and entrancing experience, a wonderful testimonial to the fertility of the soil and its supreme adaptability to the purposes to which the farmers had given deepest attention. All lived in fine houses, were apparently satisfied and prosperous, with immeasurable confidence in the wisdom which had guided them to make homes in this little Elysium. In all the fruits of this region, indeed of every section where this industry has been rightly carried on, there is a richness of coloring and a peculiar delicacy of flavor that may be attributed partly to the nature of the ground, but more particularly to the constant sunshine. There is a marked improvement in all respects over any similar products imported from California, and this is especially true of the peaches, apples, quinces, grapes and melons. As I traversed these fields with the several owners and beheld the magnificence on every side, the spirited rivalry between competitors as to which should produce the best results, each having exerted himself to the utmost to reach perfection, it certainly seemed as if their lines had been cast in pleasant places, and that perseverance in well doing would surely bring them fame and fortune. Mr. Shropshire sent some of his choicest apples of the season of 1890 to the Chicago Exposition of that year, where they took first premium over those of the most favored states represented there. I was fortunate enough to stand under the tree from which they were taken and to receive from his hand one of the most beautiful of those then ripening.*

* I am indebted for much of the pleasure of this excursion to Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Allison, of Grand Junction, and for the privilege of examining several other orchards and vineyards adjoining the capital of the county, to the courtesy of Mr. Benton Canon.

It is indisputable, I think, that no better apples, peaches or grapes have been produced west of the Mississippi than were found here. They are not only perfect in form and color, but possess all the other desirable qualities of size and flavor. The best varieties to be procured in the American Union have been planted and largely improved by the transplanting in this genial climate. They are now so well established on all the creeks and valleys where horticulture has been made a special feature, the harvests have been so plentiful since the trees and vines matured, the markets are so near and the prices obtained so profitable, one needs but a tract of twenty to forty acres to insure a moderate fortune in a few years. The chief markets are among the neighboring mining towns and camps, which consume all they are at present capable of producing. Mr. Penniston informed me that all of his select peaches sold readily for ten cents a pound.

The hamlet of Whitewater is situated on the creek of that name, a tributary of the Gunnison, some twelve miles southeast of Grand Junction, and the settlements on Kannah creek of a similar character are on the same line a few miles below. Bluestone and Cactus valleys extend along the east side of Grand river for twenty miles, and are from one to two miles in width, well settled. The Roan creek valley extends from Hogback Cañon, a distance of twenty-five miles along Roan creek, and is about two miles wide. These are fine agricultural sections, with considerable areas of grazing lands.

Fruita is situated some twelve miles northwest of Grand Junction, on the Rio Grande Western railway. It was founded by the Fruita Town and Land company, T. C. Henry, president, and W. E. Pabor, secretary. Pabor came to Colorado in 1870 as secretary of the Union Colony, which founded Greeley; was afterward intimately identified with the founding of Colorado Springs; a prominent journalist, with a decided leaning toward agriculture and horticulture, and is a somewhat famous poet withal. The town site of Fruita was originally a part of the ranch claim preëmpted by Messrs. Steele, Ross, Sutton and Downer. An attempt had been previously made to establish a town there called "Fairview," but it was not perfected. Messrs. Henry, Pabor and their associates purchased the claim in the fall of 1884. The town was surveyed by A. J. McCune and the plat filed July 23rd, 1884. Surrounding the place are fruit orchards in five and ten acre tracts. Subsequently the town company was officered by J. P. Bronk, president; J. W. Burrows, vice-president and treasurer; F. J. V. Skiff, secretary, and W. E. Pabor, superintendent. The residence blocks have been bordered by ornamental shade trees and the village is very attractive. The phenomenal peach orchard of the state is located here, owned by Rose Bros. & Hughes, a tract of 80 acres, containing 12,000 trees, all in bearing to the fullest extent of their capacity. Up to the 22nd of August, 1891, the owners had shipped 38 tons of peaches, and still had an enormous crop in reserve for further shipments. This illustrates as fully, perhaps, as anything that can be advanced, the fecundity of all the peach orchards of Mesa county, for there is little difference except in the areas planted. All are alike prolific in yields. The trees bear all they can sustain, and many have been broken by the weight. It is difficult to repress one's enthusiasm after witnessing such marvelous displays of the bounty of nature as were everywhere observable about Grand Junction and its tributary valleys. There was such lavish abundance on every hand, so many evidences of local pride and gratification over the success of the new phase of industry established there. By new phase, let it be understood that while other quarters, as Cañon City, Montrose, the Animas valley, Rocky Ford, on the Arkansas, and in several northern counties of the state, as Arapahoe and Boulder, great progress in horticulture has grown out of the past fifteen years, in no other section has the cultivation of peaches, apricots, nectarines, prunes, raisin grapes, etc., reached so extensive and perfect a development as here. It is doubted if any other quarter of equal extent excepting Delta will ever be able

to produce them on so large a scale and in such variety. I visited a number of orchards adjoining the town of Grand Junction, notably those of Mr. T. R. Thatcher and Hon. C. F. Caswell, all of which gave the common testimony of excellence and abundance. In the one small vineyard examined, that of Mr. Baumgardner, opposite Mr. Thatcher's, the same results were manifest. All the better varieties of grapes, including the wine and the raisin, flourish grandly in this soil and climate. I do not imagine that California has any advantage in this respect except in immensity of acreage. Black walnuts, English walnuts, hard shell almonds, with olives and figs, can be grown here quite as well as in their native climes. Indeed, there seems to be no limitation to the capabilities of that country except in the lines of tropical fruits.

Of agricultural products, the staples are wheat, oats, barley, alfalfa, potatoes, both Irish and sweet, the latter especially fine. No section of the Union produces better sweet potatoes. While cultivation of the cereals can be enlarged to almost any extent, markets are distant and competition so strong that farmers have abandoned the idea of raising grain for export. Since the limited number engaged in horticulture as a specialty have met with such extraordinary fortune, farming has become a secondary pursuit, and each year the grain fields have been superseded by orchards and vineyards, upon the understanding that, with the best and largest crops raised, the market can not be overstocked.

The first orchards were planted in the spring of 1882. As their growth justified, additions were made each succeeding season. In 1886 the earlier trees began to bear profusely. Mr. C. W. Steele, statistical reporter for the bureau of statistics in Washington, in his report for 1891, says: "Long seasons and warm summers, with immunity from insect pests, tend to make this one of the best localities in the United States for the growth of the finer fruits, as well as the more hardy. Apples and pears grow to a phenomenal size and of surpassing flavor." Of the other advantages he notes, "an abundance of water for irrigation; a low altitude in the Rocky Mountain system; freedom from hailstorms and tornadoes; and, owing to the dryness of the atmosphere, no late destructive frosts in the spring, no insects such as are common to the Mississippi valley. The general character of the soil is adobe, with about one-half of the area of the valley lands river alluvial and a reddish sandy loam."

The principal fruit growers about Grand Junction are Messrs. C. W. Steele, R. A. Orr, W. A. Kennedy, A. M. Olds, T. R. Thatcher, J. F. Spencer, C. F. Caswell, Benton Canon, H. R. Rhone, the Smith Bros., and the Orchard Mesa Fruit-Land company; at Fruita, the Keifer Bros., Rose Bros. & Hughes, Carpenter & Gage, J. H. Berry and Mr. A. B. Johnson.

There are two fine public school buildings in Grand Junction, one of them the most imposing edifice in the town, but there are no county buildings as yet, except a jail. There is a good system of waterworks, the supply taken from Grand river and distributed through the streets in pipes, with hydrants at the corners for the use of the fire companies. The cost of the system was about \$100,000. There is a very efficient volunteer fire organization, composed of young racers and athletes.

The main streets are lined with brick and stone buildings, and there are many pretty residences. One line of horse cars runs from the railway depot to the center of the town. The Grand Junction Town and Improvement company is operated by M. L. Allison, president and general manager; C. B. Rich, assistant manager. The original officers were Geo. A. Crawford, president; Thomas B. Crawford, secretary and treasurer, and the following directors: D. C. Dodge, W. A. Bell, W. M. Hastings, of the D. & R. G. R. R. Co., J. W. Bucklin and Allison White. At the beginning the company issued stock shares to the amount of \$100,000, of which the D. & R. G. R. R. Co. owned one-half. But when that company fell into the

hands of W. S. Jackson as receiver, the title to the land was attacked; therefore the town company purchased the shares held by the railroad company, perfected its title and proceeded to carry out the purposes of the organization. Prior to this, however, the capital stock had been increased to \$500,000, one-fifth of which was reserved for internal improvements, the erection of hotels, residences, mills, factories, business houses, waterworks, gas and electric plants, etc. The proceeds of lot sales have been devoted to such improvements. The town is 116 miles from Ouray, 96 from Ridgway, 100 from Gunnison, 312 from Pueblo, 447 from Denver via the Denver & Rio Grande railroad, and 36 from the Territory of Utah. It bears every evidence of thrift, substantial means and rapid expansion. Within five years it should have a population of 25,000 to 30,000, according to the promise of the present epoch.

The Press.—The "News" was founded by Edwin Price, October 28th, 1882, and was the first newspaper in the town. In May, 1883, Darwin P. Kingsley, who afterward became auditor of state, purchased an interest and edited this journal until 1886, when he resold to Mr. Price. The Grand Junction "Democrat" followed in 1883, Chas. W. Haskell and C. F. Coleman, proprietors. This venture proved unfortunate and suspended, when Mr. Haskell started the Mesa County "Democrat." The "Inter-State" was founded by A. K. Cutting, G. W. Frame and D. A. Nunnally. It was subsequently purchased by a joint stock company and consolidated with the "Democrat," W. E. Pabor, editor. Later on the Grand Junction "Star" was founded upon these two plants, and Col. J. L. Bartow, formerly editor-in-chief of the Leadville "Democrat," became editor. The "Star," at Fruita, was established by W. E. Pabor.

Banks.—The Bank of Grand Junction, started by S. G. Crandall, in 1882, passed into voluntary liquidation some three years afterward. The Mesa County Bank was founded in 1883 by W. T. Carpenter. July 1st, 1888, it was incorporated as the Mesa County State Bank, W. T. Carpenter, president, and Orsin Adams, Jr., cashier. In December, 1889, Mr. Carpenter sold to Benton Canon, who became president, Mr. Adams continuing as cashier. These two, with W. P. Ela, James H. Smith, George P. Smith, W. J. Quinn and W. A. Marsh constitute its directory. Its capital is \$50,000.

The First National Bank was organized March 15th, 1888, by Wm. Gelder, A. A. Miller, John O. Boyle, T. J. Blue and David Roberts; George Arthur Rice, president; T. M. Jones, vice-president, and J. F. McFarland, cashier. This bank succeeded the house of George Arthur Rice & Co., who succeeded the Commercial Bank, founded in 1886 by J. F. McFarland. The First National has the most elegant building thus far erected in the western part of the state, of beautiful design and extremely attractive in exterior and interior finish. It is built of fine red sandstone, found in the vicinity of the town, and would be a credit to any city in the state.

Of secret and benevolent orders, there are Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Knights of Labor, Patriotic Sons of America and Grand Army organizations.

Churches.—The M. E. church (South) was the first religious society duly organized in Grand Junction. The Rev. D. L. Rader, its presiding elder, entered the field in 1882. Early in the summer of that year the Rev. Isaac Whitcher became the first resident pastor. He was succeeded by the Rev. Mr. Amsbary in 1883, who commenced the church building. He was succeeded by Rev. Thomas Griffith. At a later period the church building was sold to the Congregationalists, Rev. J. W. Rose, pastor. The Baptists and Catholics followed soon after. The Baptist society was instituted February 7th, 1883, in the office of Mayor Shanks. August 20th the Rev. W. D. Weaver was called and began his pastorate September 5th. The church was dedicated May 21st, 1884, by Rev. Dr. Jeffries, of Denver, but it was opened for services July 2nd, 1883. In the summer of 1885

Rev. C. M. Jones became its pastor. He was succeeded by Rev. Geo. Walker in 1889.

In the Catholic church Rev. Father Servant, assistant priest at Gunnison, held the first services March 24th, 1883, and on June 7th was appointed pastor by Rt. Rev. Bishop Macheboeuf, his work also embracing Delta, Montrose, Ouray and the San Miguel country. Their new church was opened for services in April, 1884. Fathers McGreevy and Martin have since been pastors. The M. E. church also began its work in 1883. Rev. R. H. McDade, then in charge at Salida, organized a church at Grand Junction in March, 1883, with ten members. In 1884 Rev. C. A. Brooks became pastor. In 1887 Rev. A. L. Chase was appointed and was succeeded by Mr. H. J. Grace. They have a handsome brick church.

The Presbyterians organized January 20th, 1884; Rev. T. S. Day began preaching here in June, 1883. The first services were held in McClure's hall and afterward in Armory hall. James Davidson was elected elder. In the second year Mr. Day retired. In 1888 Rev. F. M. Collier was pastor at Delta and Grand Junction. In September of that year Rev. Charles Fuller assumed charge and was followed by Mr. Collier, who was succeeded in due course by Rev. E. F. Mundy. Quite recently a church was erected. The Episcopalians, though without a church, hold services, Rev. O. E. Ostensen, rector.

The observer, when fully cognizant of the internal conditions of Grand Junction and its neighboring precincts, will be impressed by its enterprise. There is an atmosphere about it which tells of thrift, solidity, manifest resources and definite assurance of support. A great majority of the farmers occupy good houses, and whatever mortgages may have encumbered their possessions have been wholly canceled, or materially reduced from the profits of the last two seasons. There are no evidences of poverty or destitution. They all feel that they have something better than mines of gold and silver in their horticulture. As near as can be estimated there are now some 1,400 acres in fruit, and it is just at the beginning. There is a steady market in Denver, Trinidad, Pueblo and the mountain towns of the southwest for more than 12,000 tons of fruit each season. As yet but small provision has been made for canning and preserving such as can not well be shipped, hence many tons are literally wasted. Another year these economic auxiliaries will be provided and thereby add much to the profits of the trade. Most of the lands under ditches already built are occupied by fruit growers, and other immense canals are projected for the reclamation of 75,000 to 100,000 acres of land not now available. For twenty years we have been paying out millions to the horticulturists of California and other states; every carload we can produce at home will be so much money saved to our people for the enhancement of their welfare instead of enriching our neighbors. Therefore, every aid and encouragement possible should be extended to every section of Colorado where this industry has been or can be maintained. It is a matter that should engage the attention of our legislators and incite them to reasonable liberality in furthering the construction of irrigating canals and other improvements. Our laws exempt mines from taxation. These fruit growers do not ask any such concession, but they should have fair recognition in expenditures from the internal improvement fund.

Asphaltum.—There are immense beds of this useful material, extending from the north line of Mesa county, on Grand river, across White river into Utah. They have not been much developed as yet. Some of it is unfit for paving, but there are places where it seems to be entirely free from impurities, and would undoubtedly make an excellent street paving. If fairly and fully tested, perhaps we should not be compelled to go to the West Indies for such material.

Coal.—At a distance of twelve to fifteen miles north of Grand Junction there are large deposits of coal, much of it along the standard gauge of the Denver & Rio Grande and the Colorado Midland railways. The late Governor Crawford's estate

has a tract of 320 acres, in which an eight-foot vein of good coal has been developed, and upon the surface stands a young, thrifty orchard of 120 acres. The coal is semi-bituminous, not a good coking variety, but valuable for domestic use. It is found in the Uncompahgre plateau, the Grand Mesa, the Book Cliffs and other points. A cog-wheel railroad, built by W. T. Carpenter, runs from Grand Junction to the Little Book Cliffs coal mines, some thirteen miles distant. The well-developed mines of New Castle and Jerome Park are but a short distance away, hence fuel is both abundant and cheap. In addition there is much fire-clay and red brick clay near the town.

Silver Mines have been discovered on Coates creek, thirty miles south, on the mesa between the Dolores and the Grand. They were discovered in the summer of 1890. Some of the ores are rich in copper. Three carloads shipped to Denver yielded about 60 per cent. of copper and carried 30 ounces of silver to the ton. The veins are in granite formation and appear to be true fissures.

Stock raising has been and is still a prominent industry. Range cattle are gradually disappearing and thoroughbred stock taking their place. There are many ranches where superior blooded horses and cattle are raised.

De Beque is situated on Grand river, thirty-two miles northeast of Grand Junction. It was laid out by the Curtis Town and Land company, George Arthur Rice, president, November 12th, 1889. It is a small but growing settlement, with evidence of value as a fruit-growing center.

Cleveland, adjoining Fruita, was established by the Cleveland Town and Mercantile Co., November 19th, 1890, by Joseph P. Keifer, president, and B. F. Keifer, secretary. As its situation indicates, it is in a superior fruit-growing section.

Schools. — By the census of 1890 Mesa county had a school population of 867. There were twelve school districts and a like number of buildings with provision for 1060 sittings. The value of this property was \$24,398. Fifteen were enrolled in the high school, 389 in the graded and 287 in the ungraded. The average daily attendance was 396.7. The educational facilities are excellent. The people of Fruita have a good brick building; Whitewater, a neat frame; Plateau, two schools, one on Kannah creek, the other on Roan creek, with good buildings.

The county officers for 1891 were: Clerk, A. J. McCune; treasurer, T. B. Crawford; county judge, W. A. Marsh; assessor, I. W. Smith; sheriff, Milton Cramar; coroner, L. F. Ingersoll; superintendent of schools, Ed. T. Fisher; surveyor, Edward Thompson; clerk of the district court, Arthur P. Cook; commissioners, J. W. Rose, J. P. Brown and C. P. Noland.

The total assessed valuation of taxable property for 1890 was \$2,106,673. The increase has been steady and regular year by year. In the list we find 79,270 acres of agricultural land, and 88,949 acres of coal land. Of live stock returned there were 4,385 horses, 36,122 cattle 8,423 sheep, which illustrates, but in only a limited degree, the extent of stock raising as a feature of its internal economy. For a county only seven years old and with less than six in which any considerable profits have been realized, we think the foregoing epitome presents a very flattering exhibit. Whoever writes the history of the next decade will show a marvelous change in advance of present conditions. The five railways now centering there, the Denver & Rio Grande broad and narrow gauge lines, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé and the Rio Grande Western, give it a position of great importance, and these will undoubtedly soon be supplemented by other roads en route to the Pacific.

MINERAL COUNTY.

DISCOVERY OF MINES BY N. C. CREEDE—TREMENDOUS RUSH TO THE NEW CAMP—GREAT RICHES DISCLOSED—ARRIVAL OF THE RAILWAY—CONDITION OF THE REGION.

This county was organized under an act of the Ninth General Assembly, approved March 27th, 1893. It was taken from Rio Grande, Hinsdale and Saguache counties, and the capital located at Wason. As it was created two years after the history of each of the counties of which it then formed a part had been prepared for the press, only the salient features of its settlement will be recorded in this chapter.

No one questions the fact that the first settler in the region to be described was Mr. N. C. Creede, or that all subsequent progress sprang from the discoveries made by him. He was a prospector of wide experience, possessing only a common school education and no scientific attainments whatever. It may be stated in passing, that mines of gold and silver are seldom unearthed by scientists, but, almost invariably, the world over, by the poor, uneducated and generally poverty-stricken individual with sharp instincts in the pursuit of his calling. For many years Mr. Creede had ranged over the hills and valleys of Colorado searching for veins and deposits of mineral, and in several instances had found them, though in the final outcome he profited little thereby. Through long study of rock formations he had become familiar with the class which at the surface indicates the presence of lodes. He was one of the discoverers of Monarch district, in Chaffee county, which became a great producer of silver and lead. During the spring of 1890, while wandering over the mountains above Wagon Wheel Gap, he found certain traces of mineral "float" or "blossom." In May of that year he exposed, by digging, a promising vein and called it "The Holy Moses," from a commonly used exclamation in the miners' vernacular. Sinking a shaft upon it disclosed a large body of ore between well-defined walls. The next step was to ascertain its value by assaying. The results gave \$80 and upward per ton, which assured him that he had made an important find. Realizing the necessity of procuring means for further development, after satisfying himself of the full strength and permanency of the deposit, he applied to Mr. David H. Moffat at Denver. The latter becoming interested, sent his manager, Mr. Eben Smith, with instructions to examine and report. The result being favorable, Mr. Moffat paid Creede \$1,000 and, taking a bond and lease for the remainder (\$64,000), associated with himself in the enterprise Capt. L. E. Campbell of the U. S. army and Sylvester T. Smith, then general manager of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad company, who organized the Holy Moses Mining company. The property thus bargained for was at once put under systematic operation with a view to ascertaining its future possibilities. Meanwhile, however, Creede had discovered another vein calling it Ethel, which was included in the purchase. Active work began on these mines by the corporation just mentioned, in October, 1890. Convinced that other veins might be found in the vicinity, Mr. Creede was employed

by Moffat, Smith and Campbell to continue prospecting, under an agreement that he should be entitled to a one-third interest in all the workable mines he might discover, they to furnish capital for development. During the summer Mr. Charles F. Nelson, a native of Denmark, entered the field and also began prospecting, locating the Solomon, Ridge and other claims which he subsequently sold to ex-Senator Thomas M. Bowen of Del Norte. From these beginnings originated reports that produced much excitement over the state, causing throngs of prospectors to join the pioneers in this apparently richly favored district.

The fact that Moffat, Smith and Campbell had invested there was a sufficient guaranty of its value, therefore it was not long before a settlement arose in the narrow winding cañon of Willow Creek, which was called Creede. By this time, however, winter had set in with considerable severity. The mountains being thickly covered with snow, but little work beyond the building of cabins could be done. Merchants from Alamosa and Del Norte, with a number from Denver and Pueblo, erected temporary quarters and filled them with merchandise suited to the locality.

The first cabin after those by Creede and Nelson was erected by Capt. Campbell, superintendent of the Moses, for office uses. He soon had many neighbors; stores, saloons, shops, gambling dens and dance houses followed. As time passed, toward spring, the gulch became crowded with rude buildings and dense masses of people. In the spring of '91 an overwhelming rush was made, when the demand for the extension of the Rio Grande railroad from Wagon Wheel Gap to the new camp became imperative.

The district was christened at the beginning "King Solomon's Mines," from Rider Haggard's story of that name, but almost universally was called Creede. It occupies a lofty position on the Continental Divide, about nine miles northwest by north of Wagon Wheel Gap, and is shut in by mountains ranging between 13,000 and 14,000 feet in height. Travelers went by the D. & R. G. R. R. to Alamosa, and thence by a branch of the same up the Rio Grande river to Wagon Wheel Gap, thence by wagon conveyance, or on foot, to Creede.

Mr. Moffat, then president of the railway company, realizing the urgent need of extending the line, appealed to the directors in New York for funds to build it, but was denied. He then resolved to build it himself, and did so at a cost of \$70,000. It was completed in October, 1891, but not opened to general traffic until November. It was subsequently purchased by the D. & R. G. R. R. company. Meantime an event occurred which firmly established the future of the camp. In the lower part of the valley, Ralph Granger and Erl von Buddenbock had opened a meat market and were making money. One day a prospector named Theodore Renniger happened in, and said if they would "grub stake" him he would prospect for them on shares. They accepted the proposition, and in company with a comrade named Julius Haas he started out to explore for indications. In August they found on what is now Bachelor mountain a well-established outcrop, and began to work upon it. Soon afterward Mr. N. C. Creede came that way and stopped to examine it. His well-trained eye told him that a great find had been made, though the discoverers were unconscious of it. He asked Renniger to define and stake his claim, which he did, naming it "The Last Chance." Creede immediately staked off a claim adjoining on the outcrop for Moffat, Campbell and himself, and named it "The Amethyst." In course of their development these two properties became the largest producers of rich ore in that district, and excepting the New York Chance, near by, discovered and opened some time afterward, were the only ones that returned large profits to their owners.

The interest of Julius Haas in the Last Chance was purchased by his partners for \$10,000. In November Renniger and Von Buddenbock sold their interests to Jacob Sanders, of Leadville, Henry R. Wolcott, Senator E. O. Wolcott and others for \$65,000. When the great wealth of the mine came to be known, these



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parties offered Ralph Granger \$100,000 for his interest, but he refused it, and thereby realized a handsome fortune from continuous and large dividends.

At the period under consideration, many very large enterprises were inaugurated, great tunnels begun, immense quantities of machinery purchased and placed upon the mines. Long and expensive iron tramways stretched between the leading mines and the railway for the transportation of ores, etc. Some highly promising discoveries were made on Bachelor and other mountains, and thousands of dollars were expended in exploiting them, but, as already stated, only three really great dividend payers have yet been brought to light. Between the summer of 1891 and that of 1893 many of the wild scenes which marked the primitive times in Leadville were witnessed in Creede. The later arrivals, finding all available space occupied in the upper town, went down a mile or so where the valley is much broader and founded "Jimtown." The new town site was surveyed and platted by Mr. L. M. Stoddard and the plat filed November 1st, 1891. Then came a heated controversy over the right of possession, the land belonging to the state, but then leased to Mr. M. V. B. Wason. Omitting details for want of space, the state land board assumed possession, directed the state engineer, Mr. J. P. Maxwell, to survey and plat the town site, and finally sold the lots at auction. The demand being extremely brisk, a large number were disposed of at good prices, thereby realizing a generous sum for the public school fund. The new town prospered and grew to be an important center of traffic. There were many business houses, a bank or two, scores of saloons, gambling and dance houses, etc. It had scarcely been built before it was almost wholly destroyed by fire.

A newspaper correspondent writing of Creede in January, 1892, thus epitomizes the situation there: "The train when it comes is a sight to behold, the smoking car being an especial marvel. It is jammed. Men sit on one another, and on the arms of the seats, stand in the aisles and hang on to the platforms. Pipes, blankets, satchels form the major part of their equipment. At night there are no policemen to interfere with the vested right of each citizen to raise as much Cain as he sees fit, and it is a reasonable estimate to say that fully three-fourths of the population are of that kind which does see fit. The quiet party goes to bed and dreams of being an icicle; the noisy majority goes out and imagines itself a whale. The saloons and dance houses are in full blast, and *such* dance houses as they are, and *such* discarded remnants as the old fairies who flaunt around in them never were seen before. Along in the morning, when the wheezy accordeon lets up, the time is occupied by a riot. Nobody bothers. Drunken men come out occasionally and empty their revolvers into the air or somebody's legs. The latter process indicates a cultivated softening of the old brutal habits. There are a few bad men in Creede, and many who are reckless."

From the completion of the railway in the fall of 1891 to midsummer, 1893, Creede was one of the liveliest communities in the state. It never was and never will be a pleasant place to live in, but, with an advance in the price of silver, the three principal mines would pay large profits to their shareholders, and it is probable that, from the great number of prospects here and there on the mountains, some would be brought to the paying stage. Here, as in all the other mining sections of the West, the people are waiting and praying for the free coinage of silver at the ratio established by the fathers. Will their prayers be answered? Possibly after 1896; unquestionably not before.

MONTEZUMA COUNTY.

HOMES OF THE ANCIENT CLIFF AND CAVE DWELLERS—HOW THE COUNTRY WAS SETTLED—THE KILLING OF SETTLERS BY UTE INDIANS—FOUNDING OF CORTEZ—GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY—SOME GREAT IRRIGATING CANALS—THE AZTEC INDIANS.

This county, which appropriately bears the name of the historical king of the Aztecs, was created from the western part of La Plata by an act of the General Assembly, approved April 16th, 1889. It is bounded on the north by Dolores, south by the Territory of New Mexico, east by La Plata, and west by Utah Territory. Its area is 2,640 square miles. According to the census of 1890 its population was 1,529. The county seat, where the major part of its inhabitants are concentrated, is the town of Cortez, situated just south of the center. For some years prior to the date given above, the Montezuma valley was occupied as a winter grazing range for numerous large herds of cattle from the regions round about, the hills and valleys being well grassed, the climate mild, and all conditions favorable. The Montezuma valley proper is in form approximately an equilateral triangle, in area about 150 square miles, the Hovenweep region forming the western boundary, the divide between the Dolores and San Juan river watersheds forming the northeastern boundary, and the Mesa Verde, the Aztec divide between McElmo and San Juan watersheds and the divide between the Mancos and McElmo, the southeastern, the last named stream carrying the water of the valley out north of Ute Peak to the San Juan river. Separated from the Montezuma valley by the Aztec divide, and running southwesterly between the Mesa Verde and the Sierra El Late to the San Juan river, is a narrow but very fertile body of agricultural land drained by the Aztec Springs creek, and known as "the Aztec valley."

The present reservation occupied by the Southern Ute Indians cuts across the southern boundary, as is more fully described in the history of La Plata county, this volume, hence that strip of valuable land, although included by the county, is not presently available. The estimated area of good agricultural land in the county, that is to say, lands that may be irrigated by canals already constructed and projected from the Dolores river, is 250,000 to 300,000 acres.

In 1885 there were only ten white persons in the Montezuma valley. In July, 1873, Capt. John Moss and his company of California miners reached the point where now stands the town of Mancos, where they remained a few days. In the fall of that year, Richard Giles and others of the party built a rude shelter there, and the Giles and Merritt ranch was located, probably the first in the present limits of Montezuma county. In the spring of 1874, Capt. Moss, on his second return from California, brought wagons, agricultural implements, seeds, etc., when his comrades took up a number of ranch claims, but made few improvements. No considerable attempt to cultivate these lands occurred until four years later. The

first actual settlers in the Montezuma were William Wooley and Louis Simons, who located there with their families in 1881. The next was a man named Gentry. In the spring of 1886 the latter was killed by the Utes under the following circumstances, as related to me by Mr. James W. Hanna, who obtained his account from Mrs. Gentry: Several bands of Utes had obtained permission from their agent to leave their reservation for a hunting expedition on Beaver creek, about sixty miles from the head of Montezuma valley. While in camp six Indians, one squaw and a boy aged fourteen were attacked while asleep in their tepees by a mob of cowboys, and all except the boy killed, and he, though wounded, contrived to make his escape. Proceeding as swiftly as he could to the reservation, he met en route another party of his tribe going into the valley, to whom he related the story of the massacre. They, bent upon revenge, came at length to Mr. Wooley's place, which they plundered, driving out the family, but, strangely enough, did not slay them. The next place on their route was Gentry's, a mile or so below Wooley's, where they arrived after dark. He had a good log house and fine improvements. His family consisted of his wife and three children, the youngest an infant. Gentry and the children had retired for the night, but his wife sat up reading. About eleven o'clock she smelled burning wood from the outside, and in her apprehension of danger called her husband. He soon discovered that his house was on fire. Asking Mrs. Gentry to hand him a bucket of water, he opened the door and was instantly shot by the Indians who lay in wait for him. He shouted back to his wife: "Indians; save the children!" then fell and immediately expired. Mrs. Gentry seized the youngest child, and bidding the others follow, fled out of a back door, but instantly received a terrible wound in her shoulder. She managed to conceal herself till daylight in a thicket some distance from the house, then, the savages having departed, she made her way to Mr. Wooley's cabin, whence she was taken to Durango for treatment, and finally recovered. The Indians sacked the house and burned it, together with the body of her husband. This tragedy came near precipitating a general war with the Utes, for they were deeply excited, and the young men were only restrained by the wiser judgment and imperative orders of Chief Ignacio. The affair was amicably adjusted in due course, and the danger of a bloody conflict thus avoided.

That part of the great valley better adapted to agriculture and grazing is an immense basin, diversified here and there by little hills dotted with cedar and piñons. It is traversed by the McElmo, a channel that is flooded at certain seasons, and at others dry. Latterly, however, it receives much water from the irrigating canals. On the south side the soil is an alluvial deposit, from 5 to 70 feet deep, ascertained by digging wells, and by deep ravines cut by spring torrents. It is especially adapted to the luxuriant growth of wheat and corn, the latter attaining as fine perfection as in Kansas or Illinois. On the north side the base is limestone, locally termed "red ash soil," from 5 to 15 feet deep, and normally covered with sage brush. In this class of lands great crops of oats, all the small grains and alfalfa are grown. Owing to the peculiar adaptability of the south side to corn, the settlers are giving much attention to the raising of swine. So far as their experiments have extended, it appears to be one of the finest corn-growing districts of the state.

Within the past two or three years the people have planted many fruit trees, in the belief that all the varieties common to the northern and middle states can be made productive in this altitude. The region seems to be well suited to pears, apples, the hardier varieties of grapes and plums, and it is thought that even peaches and apricots can be grown. At first they were somewhat skeptical as to peaches, but the results of several trees in 1891 removed serious apprehension on that score, and they are now confident that this delicate fruit can be produced as abundantly as at Farmington, New Mexico, or about Grand Junction, in this state.

For a description of the western part of the county, which is not occupied, we refer to the report of Mr. W. H. Jackson, of Hayden's geological survey, who says: "The Hovenweep ('deserted valley') is a tributary of the McElmo, which, together with the wide-spreading arms of the Montezuma, drains into the San Juan all that portion of country lying between the Mesa Verde and the Sierra Abajo (or Blue mountains), covering in the aggregate some 2,500 square miles. Their labyrinthine cañons head close to the Dolores on the north, and ramify the plateaus in every direction, with an interminable series of deep, desolate gorges and wide, barren valleys." It is among these cañons that some of the more remarkable ruins of the ancient Cliff Dwellers are found.

Whilst farming has been carried on with gratifying success in the valley of the Mancos river, near the eastern border, since 1880, and a considerable business center established at the town of Mancos, it was not until after the construction of great canals in the Montezuma, in 1885-86, that the development of industry began in the latter. In 1885 the Montezuma Valley Water Supply company was organized in the city of Boston by Mr. James W. Hanna, formerly of Denver, now a resident of Cortez, to take water from the Dolores river, which, according to Hayden's report for 1875, has its origin in two large streams that rise in the northwestern part of the San Juan mountains. The North Fork rises in the southern face of the group named San Miguel mountains, and the South Fork, or Bear river, drains the Bear river group of mountains and the country between it and the La Plata mountains. The course of the Dolores, after the junction of the two forks, is south. It then turns abruptly west and next flows north a short distance, and then to the northwest, emptying into the Grand in Utah. Mr. Hanna's company proposed to tap the stream at the Big Bend, by a canal to be used for the reclamation of the valley. Mr. B. L. Arbican, of Boston, was made president; James W. Hanna, of Cortez, vice-president and general manager; E. S. Turner, of New York, secretary, and H. B. Chamberlin, of Denver, treasurer. Having accomplished his mission, Mr. Hanna returned to Cortez, surveyed the line and began the work of construction. Superior skill was requisite to accomplish the difficult undertaking. The point of beginning was at the bend of the river. The canal is 25 feet wide at the bottom and 6 feet deep, leading to a tunnel 7x9 feet; is 5,400 feet long, cut through the solid sandstone of the Dolores divide, which intervenes between the river and the open valley. Having penetrated this obstruction, the ditch extends a distance of thirty miles. The greatest difficulty and expense lay in boring this tunnel, and in forming the head-gates at the source of supply. In 1888 the company was reorganized as the Colorado Water Supply company. In 1887 Mr. B. S. Lagrange, of Greeley, organized the Dolores Land and Canal company No. 2, commonly known as "The No. 2 company." The first section is taken out very near the one first mentioned, the two headgates adjoining; it is six miles long before entering the valley, 25 feet wide at the bottom and 6 feet deep, leading to an open cut through the divide 4,000 feet in length, 10 feet wide at the bottom, and 40 feet at the highest point. In May, 1889, the two corporations combined, forming the Colorado Consolidated Land and Water company. It has about 100 miles of constructed canals, including mains and laterals, and covers some 80,000 acres of fine agricultural land. By priority of appropriation it controls the supply from the river through the arteries just described. The canals may be used separately or together, as the need appears, by means of diverting dams and headgates. The cost of the two was about \$700,000. Further extensions have been partly constructed, and storage reservoirs located. The president of the new corporation is Henry N. Tuttle, of Chicago, and the general manager, Mr. S. W. Carpenter, formerly of Denver, now a resident of Cortez.

The Mancos river and valley is twenty-seven miles west of Durango. The headwaters of the stream are in the western slope of the La Plata chain. Though

not large, it is a beautiful watercourse, with picturesque borders, coursing through inviting valleys one-fourth to three or four miles wide in places. The town of Mancos stands on the west bank. Two wagon roads, but little used, however, lead therefrom, one to the Big Bend of the Dolores, and the other down the Mancos valley, over into the Montezuma, on to the San Juan river, and thence to Bluff City, Utah. Though narrow, this is a very productive valley. A small colony of Mormon farmers is located there.

The tract known as the Mesa Verde is reported to be extensively underlaid with coal, but owing to the lack of railway transportation and convenient markets, the veins have not been opened. Some gold-bearing placers have been found on the upper Mancos, and some silver lodes in the La Plata mountains.

Cortez, the county seat, was located in December, 1886, upon a part of the homestead owned by Mr. James W. Hanna, who suggested its name, and sold the land to the Montezuma Land and Development company in 1887. It was surveyed and platted by Mr. J. M. Mack, December 15th, 1886, but is not yet incorporated. The streets are rectangular, 100 feet wide, well watered and partly fringed with maples and other ornamental shade trees. The town stands on the north side of the McElmo creek, an elevated plateau about 6,200 feet above the level of the sea. Just above the McElmo is divided, flowing on either side of the town. It is nine miles south of the Big Bend of the Dolores. The altitude of the valley varies from 4,500 to 6,500 feet. To the north and northwest are the peaks of Mount Wilson and Lone Cone in the Dolores Range; to the northeast the superb La Plata mountains; on the south and southeast Lookout mountain and the Mesa Verde. Still further to the south and west, beyond the San Juan river, are the Navajo and Lucachuca ranges. Ute mountain, covered with piñon and cedar, is two miles from Cortez, and the Sierra Abajo, or Blue mountains, lie to the northwest in Utah.

The first house built in the capital of Montezuma county is credited to Major E. H. Cooper, whose explorations and experiences in the San Juan region are set forth in the history of La Plata county. He was also the first postmaster of the place, appointed by President Harrison. His house was completed and occupied January 17th, 1887. Mr. F. M. Goodykoontz opened the first boarding house and restaurant in a tent, January 3rd, 1887. School district No. 7 was organized and school opened August 1st, 1887.

Mr. J. W. Hanna, first manager of the Montezuma Land and Development company, built a two-story block of white stone, 70 feet long by 40 feet wide, at a cost of \$20,000, which is now occupied by the county officers. Mr. H. B. Chamberlin and associates furnished the capital for the Montezuma Valley Bank—\$30,000—of which Mr. H. A. Harrison is the present cashier. Subsequently, the name of the town company was changed to "The Cortez Land and Improvement company," and built a white stone block 100x75 feet. In due course a newspaper, the "Journal," was founded by the veteran pioneer of San Juan journalism, Mr. John R. Curry. Stores and shops suited to the needs of the young community, lumber yards, stone quarrying and cutting were added. Quite recently a flouring mill has been erected to accommodate the wheat growers.

Public Schools.—Mr. D. M. Longenbaugh, the county superintendent, reports that a high school has been established at Mancos and a graded school at Cortez, where a stone building of two rooms, well furnished, has been completed, and two new districts formed. The census of 1890 gives a school population of 540, with an enrollment of 366, and an average daily attendance of 192. There were 40 in the high school. The value of school property is placed at \$13,374.

The first regular church at Cortez was the Congregational, Rev. Joel P. Harper, pastor, organized in 1889. Mr. Harper died in December, 1890, just after the completion of his church, a fine edifice of white sandstone.

It is well ascertained that there are large deposits of lignite and bituminous coals in Montezuma valley, the latter much like that found near Durango. Only the lignites have been mined as yet, and are limited to domestic use. Being without any considerable development, the value of the coal measures must be left to the future for determination. The mountains are heavily timbered with white and yellow pine, and spruce. The markets for hay, grain and flour are in the mining regions of Rico, Silverton, Telluride and San Miguel. The chief market, however, in which large quantities of produce are sold, is the Navajo Indian Reservation, thirty miles south, in New Mexico, where about 20,000 Indians are located.

There are many herds of cattle upon the ranges. The abstract of assessment for 1890 reports 8,821, which undoubtedly is far below the actual number. Sawmills in the pineries are turning out large quantities of lumber.

The county officers for 1890-91 were: Clerk, Frank Humble; treasurer, John White; county judge, M. T. Morris; assessor, T. W. Wattles; sheriff, Adam Lewy; coroner, G. L. Mitchell; superintendent of schools, D. M. Longenbaugh; surveyor, Frank H. Mayer; clerk of the district court, Wm. M. Snyder; commissioners, A. T. Samson, James T. Giles and Charles Mattson; county attorney, C. W. Blackmer.

The Rio Grande Southern railway, narrow gauge, en route from Rico to Durango, touches the new town of Dolores, twelve miles from Cortez, and this is the nearest rail connection. A working survey of a line called the Salt Lake & Gulf railroad was made in 1890 by Mr. J. W. Hanna, which commences at a point on the Atlantic & Pacific railroad near Wingate, N. M., and runs north to Farmington, on the San Juan river, whence a branch is projected to Durango, while the main line continues down the San Juan, through the Montezuma to Cortez, with Salt Lake City as its ultimate destination.

Dolores Valley, or cañon, contains about 4,000 acres of land within Montezuma county, simply narrow strips bordering the river, averaging, perhaps, one third of a mile in width. Here quite a number of farmers are raising fine crops. Its counterpart may be seen in portions of the upper Animas valley above Durango. No farming of consequence is seen beyond three miles below the Big Bend. Large yields of alfalfa, wheat, oats and potatoes are produced. All these farms are in the deep cañons, where the walls rise to a vertical height of 150 to 450 feet. Mr. Wm. May is one of the oldest settlers there. Mr. Charles Johnson, a noted horse breeder, has a breeding ranch for thoroughbreds in this isolated cañon. The inhabitants of the Dolores are mostly from Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and the New England states, Iowa and Illinois.

Within the county along the Mancos, McElmo, Dolores, Hovenweep and Montezuma, centuries ago, how many can not be told, lived a numerous people, of whose origin beyond the ascertained fact that they were Aztecs but little is known. Whence they came prior to their lodgment in these mountains, is a mystery, for none of the legends extend beyond these points, nor are there any similar remains, except in southern Utah near Colorado, to denote their migration to these valleys. The best light we have been able to gather is epitomized in the opening chapters of the first volume of our history. Among the chronicles of La Plata county will be found a tradition of the Moqui Pueblos relating to their origin, the cause of their dispersion and how they came to dwell in cliffs and caves. It is certain that away back in the ages, how far we can not now penetrate, they dwelt there by tens of thousands, as indicated by the great stretches of country strewn with the ruins of their works. They were numerically powerful but not a warlike people, possessing a considerable degree of civilization. Whether they were a part of the vast horde of Aztecs that swept down upon and overthrew the Toltecs of Mexico and occupied their territory is not distinctly known, yet it is reasonably certain that the descent began from this place. If it be true that the conquerors of the ancient

Toltecs began their march from the wild cañons of the Montezuma, the Mancos, the Chaco and the Rio de Chelley, it is only reasonable to assume that some hundreds or thousands, perhaps, remained behind until the last remnant was driven out by the savage nomads, as narrated in the legend just mentioned, probably the ancestors of the Apaches, Utes and Navajos. But without attempting to trace the matter further, since it has been quite fully considered in a preceding volume, it is a fact that these ruins and the many unexplored caves form the most interesting series of subjects to be found upon this continent for investigation by archæologists, hence they should be religiously preserved, not wantonly destroyed. The state should set it aside as a public park, and keep strict watch over these phenomenally interesting relics of a great prehistoric race. Some day, perhaps, scientific research will be able to solve the mystery of their origin and decay.

The state assessment roll of Montezuma county for 1890 shows a total assessed valuation of \$595,603. The number of acres of farming land returned was 39,272. There were 8,821 head of cattle, no sheep at all, and but 162 swine.

During 1891 substantial advance was made both in population and internal improvements. With its abundance of native resources, a fine climate, plentiful water, rich soil, and extensive coal measures, it must make rapid development.

MONTROSE COUNTY.

OPENED TO SETTLERS IN 1881—SCENIC EFFECTS IN THE VALLEY OF THE UNCOMPAHGRE
—THE FOUNDING OF MONTROSE—ORGANIZATION—PROGRESS OF AGRICULTURE,
HORTICULTURE AND STOCK GROWING—EXPENSIVE CANALS—PLACER MINING, ETC.

Montrose county was created from the western part of Gunnison by an act of the General Assembly, approved February 11th, 1883, and its capital located at the town of Montrose. It is bounded on the north by Delta and Mesa, south by Ouray and San Miguel, east by Gunnison, and west by Mesa and the Territory of Utah. Its area is 2,300 square miles, and by the census of 1890 its population was 3,980. Its name is derived from Sir Walter Scott's legend of Montrose. Down to August, 1881, when, by orders from Washington, General McKenzie effected the removal of the Uncompahgre Utes to their new reservation in Utah, it was a part of their reservation in Colorado. It was opened to settlement in September, 1881, when large numbers, knowing the value of the lands for agricultural purposes, came in, located claims under the laws and built log cabins thereon. Some of the more impatient crossed the line in advance of the withdrawal of the Indians but were expelled by the troops.

Approaching Montrose from the southwest, soon after leaving Portland, a few miles below Ouray, the fine agricultural valley opens out broadly to the view, and here the scenic magnificence, which is so impressive and bewildering above, subsides into somewhat commonplace ranges of foothills, mesas and mountains. After having passed through the wonderful upper cañons and gorges, they appear so like the ordinary mountains seen elsewhere that they seem to be without charm or special interest except as to the changes produced by fantastic movements and formations of the tinted clouds floating above them. The Uncompahgre valley is wide and fertile, and the better lands are mostly occupied by prosperous farmers to a point between Ridgway and Dallas, where low, barren ridges have been interjected. At Dallas it opens out again, and thence to Montrose, and for a long distance beyond, it becomes an immense park, where grains of all kinds, alfalfa, native and tame grasses, and vegetables testify by their luxuriance the excellence of the soil. Here

and there we find fruit orchards and vineyards just beginning to bear. This is destined to become the granary of the western part of the state, occupying the same relative position to the great mining districts of the western slope that the San Luis valley does to the eastern and southern divisions.

Montrose was located as a town site* January 20th, 1882, a survey being made at that time, and each lot staked. The plat contains 320 acres, the tract being one mile long by half a mile in width, running the long way from southeast to northwest, that being the course taken by the Uncompahgre river at this point. The streets and avenues are 100 feet in width, and the alleys 20 feet. Each lot is 25 feet wide by 125 in depth. The first building erected on the town site was built by Mr. John Baird, January 1st, 1882. It was a frame building 18x30, and is still standing. Owing to the scarcity of building materials, the growth of the town was at first very much retarded, but early in February a number of log and picket houses were put up from the cottonwood trees obtained on the river. In April W. A. Eckerly & Co. brought in a sawmill, located it about fourteen miles southwest of the town and began producing lumber, after which the improvement was quite rapid. Frame buildings began to appear in place of log cabins, among them the bank building, 18x36; the "Messenger" office, 18x25; the town company's office, 25x25; Sanderson & Co.'s stage barn, 24x40; B. J. Wolfe's store, 20x40; H. Patterson's store, 18x32, and a number of others. At the time this account was written there were about 125 buildings in the place.

An election for incorporation was held in April, and on the 2nd of May the election for town officers, when 112 votes were cast and the following chosen: Mayor, Dr. W. Cummings; recorder, Wm. A. Eckerly; trustees, A. Pumphrey, R. C. Diehl, W. Wilson and Thomas Hiebler. At the first meeting of trustees held on the 16th of May, a commissioner was appointed for the purpose of conveying all the lots and blocks to Joseph Selig and O. D. Loutsenhizer as trustees, to enable them to obtain from the U. S. government a patent to the land and thus secure absolute title in behalf of the settlers.

Montrose is situated on the Uncompahgre river at its confluence with Cedar creek. At this point the Utah extension of the Denver & Rio Grande narrow gauge railroad first strikes the river named, and runs thence to Grand Junction in Mesa county, the point of union with the Rio Grande Western from Salt Lake and Ogden. A branch was begun from Montrose up the Uncompahgre valley to Dallas in Ouray county, in the spring of 1887, completed to the point last named August 31st following, and extended to Ouray December 27th of that year. The capital of Montrose county is eighty-five miles west of Gunnison, thirty-five miles northwest of Ouray and twenty-five miles above the junction of the Uncompahgre and Gunnison rivers at Delta. The railway makes a short turn to the northwest at the southeast corner of Montrose and runs straight as an arrow for several miles down the river, and in this angle of the road the town is located. The surface is smooth and even, admirably situated for irrigation, the land gradually sloping and descending with the fall of the river.

The Belvidere hotel, within a block of the railroad station, a large, well-built structure of brick, fitted with all modern improvements and lighted by electricity, was erected by a joint stock company in 1890-91. In the latter year it was purchased by Mr. H. A. Green of Denver. The town is not compactly built as yet, but scatters over the corporate limits. In the center there are a number of very fine buildings of pressed brick and good architectural designs, but the majority are frame. The opera house, court house and school buildings are handsome brick structures, as also the chief bank building and two or three of the larger mercantile stores.

* Montrose "Messenger," May 25th, 1882. The accuracy of this account is vouched for by leading citizens.



A. M. GHOST.

Montrose is still in the inceptive period of development. The limited capital at the command of its citizens has been largely devoted to enterprises calculated to develop the surrounding country, such as great irrigating canals, flouring mills, the improvement of farms, orchards, vineyards, etc., and the laying of traffic lines for the support of their embryonic metropolis, as will appear in due course of this sketch. The water system is excellent, ample for domestic uses and for the extinguishment of fires. The future of Montrose depends largely upon the growth of agriculture and horticulture. Fruit growing is becoming an important feature of industry. Grapes, apples, peaches and pears give promise of extensive productiveness. The broad uplands or mesas which environ the town are apparently verdureless, yet form good grazing ranges, and, under irrigation, are capable of producing all the grains in abundance, though very little corn is seen. However, only a few sections of Colorado are adapted to the growth of Indian corn.

J. L. Sanderson & Co., the famous stage men of the country prior to their displacement by railway builders, ran four-horse coaches on their route between Gunnison and Ouray, conveying passengers, express and mails. The stage fare from Gunnison to Montrose was \$16.50 and each passenger was allowed fifty pounds of baggage. In 1882 the price of town lots ranged from \$50 to \$150 each, according to locality. There is excellent limestone in the neighboring hills, which some years since were covered with cedar and piñon woods, whence the people obtained their fuel, until the railways brought coals from the Crested Butte mines.

The first county officers were: Commissioners, A. E. Buddecke, O. D. Loutsenhizer and S. H. Nye; county clerk, Joseph Selig; county judge, George Simmonds; sheriff, Frank Mason; treasurer, Geo. M. Huskins; superintendent of schools, C. W. Blockmer; surveyor, G. M. Effenger; assessor, David Markley; coroner, F. P. Brown; county attorney, S. H. Baker. The first meeting of the commissioners was held March 12th, 1883, when the county was divided into precincts, and judges of election appointed. At the election held in November of that year the following were chosen: Commissioners, J. H. Woodgate, A. Hoffman and Mont. Hill; sheriff, J. B. Johnson; clerk, James S. Grier; county judge, R. B. Amsbary; treasurer, Lincoln Stewart; surveyor, J. H. Anderson; superintendent of schools, Nathaniel Young; assessor, D. L. Markley; coroner, J. W. Owens.

The county is most eligibly situated on the western slope of the great Continental Divide, and is traversed by the Uncompahgre river, whose source is in the San Juan mountains. The Gunnison, Spring, Robadeau and Rio Escalante streams are in the eastern and northeastern parts; and in the western the Rio Dolores, with the East Paradox, Rio San Miguel, Naturita, Horsefly, Tabeguache, Cimarron and other water-courses. The Black Cañon of the Gunnison, beginning in Gunnison county just beyond Sapinero, and terminating near Cimarron in eastern Montrose, is one of the grandest and most interesting gorges in the mountains, and the one which impels thousands of tourists to take the Denver & Rio Grande railroad—narrow gauge division—that traverses its entire length, and thereby enjoy its marvels. While not so wild, weird and awe-inspiring, perhaps, as the Royal Gorge of the Arkansas river, a few miles above Cañon City, it is much larger, and, to many observers, even more wonderful and attractive. Here are many miles of deep and very narrow chasms environed by towering cliffs bearing the marks of glacial action, the rocks worn smooth by the plunging stream. The Gunnison, which is considered the most beautiful of Colorado rivers, finds its tortuous way through these wondrous depths, winding and twisting and turning like a serpent, followed along its margins by the railway, which, when shut out on one side, crosses to the other and back again as the varying changes occur, in obedience to the caprices of the torrent. The dark overhanging walls shut out the sunlight most of the day, and impart to it its name, "The Black Cañon." At Cimarron the railway abandons the stream, and, mounting the divide, turns down the valley of the Uncompahgre to Montrose,

thence onward to Delta and Grand Junction. At Cimarron, which is a pretty little settlement, resides Capt. M. W. Cline, one of the oldest white settlers on the Indian reservation, also one of the founders of Ouray, and who achieved much distinction as a member of the General Charles Adams party that recaptured the white women carried into captivity by the Utes after the awful massacre at the White River agency in 1879. Montrose, Uncompahgre, Fort Crawford, Brown, Naturita, Cameville, Paradox and Bedrock are among the towns of the county, though all except the county seat are small but improving settlements. The county is well timbered along the valleys and streams; beds of lignite coals have been located to the southeast of Montrose, but they are comparatively undeveloped. Large deposits of gypsum, limestone, fine building stone, and fine brick clays lie in the near vicinity. The timber of the mountain sides is chiefly yellow pine, cedar and piñon. There are vast areas of fine grazing lands, watered by small lakes and springs, where herds of cattle and flocks of sheep find pasturage the year round, owing to the mildness of the winters, the purity of the climate, and the luxuriance of the native grasses. According to the assessment roll for 1890 there were 34,846 head of cattle, and 10,784 sheep. Here, as elsewhere in the well-watered agricultural sections, the rich alluvial bottom-lands were first taken up and improved, for the reason that little or no irrigation is required; next, the uplands, where a different but equally valuable soil is found, but requiring artificial canals to render them tillable. It is estimated that there are fully 200,000 acres of irrigable land in the county. The Uncompahgre river and other streams afford an abundant and never-failing supply of water for irrigation. The largest canal is the Uncompahgre, taken out seven miles above Montrose, which irrigates about 65,000 acres.* It is 24 feet wide at the head-gate, and approximates 725 cubic feet per second; has an average slope of 1 in 1,560; length of main channel 32 miles, and length of lateral channel 19 miles. The entire valley has a considerable fall to the north of about 50 feet to the mile, which gives the canal the appearance of having an ascending grade, and necessitates the frequent use of drops or overfalls. Fourteen miles from its head it reaches the edge of an inclined mesa, and the water drops 230 feet over a precipitous rocky cliff into the bed of a dry wash. Following the channel of this wash some six miles, it is again taken out and carried to the top of a second mesa. There are about six and a half miles of rock excavation. Eighteen flumes or aqueducts are required, most of them long and high, aggregating more than one mile in length. Nearly 850,000 feet of lumber was used in these flumes and the entire cost of the canal was \$210,000. The lands under this waterway are on the west side of the river. The Loutsenhizer canal, taken from the river three miles above Montrose, is capable of irrigating 8,000 to 10,000 acres, and supplies the farmers on the east side. It is 10 feet wide at the bottom, carries about 4,000 statutory inches per second, and when fully completed will water some 40,000 acres of fertile land in Montrose and Delta counties. The Selig ditch, located by Joseph Selig, October 5th, 1883, is taken from the river three miles below Montrose. Its capacity is 3,000 statutory inches, and covers some 8,000 acres. In addition to these principal sources, there are numerous other smaller ditches, constructed by individuals and by communities of farmers. The existence of an artesian underflow is relied upon as a final resort, after the streams shall have been fully utilized. Two wells were bored by the city of Montrose in 1886, and water found in each at a depth of 800 feet. The flow from the casing was 1,320 gallons an hour, and the hydrostatic pressure sufficient to cast it six to eight feet above the surface. But, instead of being pure, it is heavily charged with sodium carbonate, calcium sulphate and other mineral ingredients which give it great value for its medicinal properties.

Still another natural resource, that must ultimately contribute much to the wealth of the country, is the extensive placer mines, located on the Dolores river

* Report of the American Society Civil Engineers, 1886.

four miles below its junction with the San Miguel. The operative plant of the Montrose Placer Mining company, formed of St. Louis capitalists, and managed by Col. N. P. Turner, an experienced California miner, is one of the remarkable triumphs of engineering in our state. The nearest railway point is Placerville, sixty-eight miles distant, on the Rio Grande Southern en route to Telluride. The company owns six and a half miles of mining ground on the Dolores river. To successfully work them by hydraulic process it was found necessary to tap the stream thirteen miles above, and carry the water by ditch and flume the entire distance. For more than six miles this flume is supported on brackets from an overhanging cliff, ranging from 100 to 150 feet above the river and from 250 to 500 feet below the summit of the gorge. "In places the cliff hangs over at an angle of fifteen degrees, and such water as escapes the flume strikes on the opposite side of the river 100 yards from its base." A wagon road was constructed along the cliff at the apex, from which workmen were let down by ropes for the purpose of drilling into the face of the cliff, inserting the iron brackets and setting the flume thereon. The surveyors ran their line by triangulation, the only feasible way. The flume is six feet wide and four feet high, and 1,800,000 feet of lumber was consumed in its construction. Col. Turner was engaged more than two years in perfecting this wonderful enterprise. It carries 80,000,000 gallons of water each twenty-four hours. Its grade is 6 feet 10 inches to the mile, and its cost was something over \$100,000. At the placers the latest improved hydraulic machinery is employed, and the work of cutting and sluicing began in the early summer of 1891. Col. Turner's lowest estimate of the gold contents of the ground is 25 to 30 cents per cubic yard, and he washes down into the great main sluice from 4,000 to 5,000 cubic yards daily. The gold is extremely fine, and can only be saved by the liberal use of quicksilver. At the time of my interview with him at Ouray, and afterward at Montrose in September, 1891, he had made no general "clean up" of the sluices, but had taken from the head four or five balls of amalgam about the size of hen's eggs, as a partial indication of the precious metal being saved. It was, of course, wholly impossible to determine the results of the season until the final investigation to occur at the close of operations for the year, but he was very confident that large profits would accrue to the company for many years to come. Should their expectations be realized, in even a moderate degree, it will undoubtedly lead to the engagement of others in similar enterprises and thereby largely increase the gold production of the state.

The valley of the Uncompahgre is about 60 miles in length from the head of the park to the Gunnison. From the narrows below the park it is about 40 miles long. The bottom-lands proper are of varying width, but the average is about three miles. It is a fine rich soil, tinged with red.

The town of Montrose stands at an altitude of 5,780 feet above the sea, less than 500 feet higher than the Platte valley about Denver. Water for street irrigation is supplied by the Montrose and Uncompahgre Ditch company, organized in December, 1881, and incorporated under state laws. The company was composed of A. Humphrey, O. D. Loutsenhizer, Joseph Selig, John Baird and T. H. Culbertson. The site is broad and smooth, regularly laid out, with streets running at right angles, and partially lined with shade trees. A plat of the town was filed for record February 25th, 1882. It was surveyed by H. C. Cornwall. It has a commanding position in the valley, and is the outfitting and distributing point for the mining regions of Ouray and Telluride. To the south are the mighty ranges of the San Juan, Mount Sneffels and the Uncompahgre Peaks, snow capped and treasure filled, with populous towns distributed over a great extent of country, producing nothing but silver and gold, and dependent upon the lower valleys for breadstuffs, vegetables, hay, fruits and other products of husbandry. To the west is the Uncompahgre plateau; to the northwest the great valley, and to the northeast are the rugged mountains of the Gunnison river. Beside numerous business houses carrying well-

assorted stocks of merchandise, there are many pretty residences, an opera house, a beautiful school building, three churches, two banks, two hotels, and two well-conducted newspapers. The Methodist, Catholic and Congregational societies have large memberships and good churches. The Episcopalians hold their services in the opera house. The school building, a two-story brick, was erected in 1884, and in 1889 two wings were added to accommodate increasing demands. The Farmer's and Merchant's and the Montrose flouring mills furnish home markets for grain. The opera house was erected in 1887 by A. E. Buddecke and R. C. Diehl at a cost of \$20,000.

Dr. W. H. Cummings was the first mayor of Montrose, after its organization. Joseph Selig and his partner, W. A. Eckerly, were among the founders and active influences in promoting its higher interests. Mr. Selig died December 5th, 1886, and Mr. Eckerly became his executor, carrying on the work which they had jointly begun.

The Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Ancient Order of United Workmen, G. A. R. and Knights of Labor have flourishing organizations. The place is illuminated by electric incandescent lamps. There is an excellent system of water works for fire and domestic uses, the supply taken from a large reservoir fed by the Uncompahgre. Its cost was about \$25,000. The business men have a Chamber of Commerce for the promotion of the general public interest, the collecting and publishing of statistical data relating to the resources and advantages of the county. There is both room and necessity for a considerable number of manufacturing to fashion into merchantable forms the many varieties of raw material found there.

The Press.—The Montrose "Messenger" was established in 1882 by Abe Roberts. In 1886 it passed into the hands of F. J. Land and W. A. Cassell. The "Republican," started by C. Sum Nichols, was absorbed by the "Messenger." In 1889 Mr. Land purchased Cassell's interest, and in 1890 Mr. Roberts again became the owner. In January, 1891, he leased the paper to W. A. Cassell and T. W. Monell. It was quite recently succeeded by the "Industrial Union," a Farmer's Alliance paper by J. G. Barry and J. W. Calloway. The "Enterprise" was founded by Matt L. Koppin in January, 1889. The "Register," established by J. F. Downey on a plant formerly owned by Mark W. Atkins, was purchased by M. L. Koppin, and later merged into the "Enterprise." The "Champion," founded by Dr. Johnson, Rev. E. B. Read and Prof. Condit, was published only a few months. The "Farmer and Fruit Grower" by F. J. Land, in 1890, suspended.

Banks.—The Bank of Montrose was opened August 1st, 1882, by C. E. McConnell & Co. P. A. Burgess bought out E. P. Shove and M. Coppinger, and the name was changed to the Uncompahgre Valley Bank. J. E. McClure bought Burgess's interest in 1884, and in 1889 it was incorporated as the Bank of Montrose. Its officers are: J. E. McClure, president; R. C. Diehl, vice-president, and C. E. McConnell, cashier. Its capital is \$100,000 and surplus \$10,000. The First National Bank, with a capital of \$50,000, was started as the Montrose County Bank in 1888, and in April, 1889, it was nationalized. The officers were T. B. Townsend, president; E. L. Osborn, vice-president, and A. L. Bonney, cashier. Mr. Townsend is still president, C. B. Akard is vice-president and E. L. Osborn, cashier.

Land Office.—This office was transferred from Lake City, Hinsdale county, in September, 1888. W. H. Steele is the register, and H. C. Fink receiver.

The U. S. Signal Station was established at Montrose February 6th, 1885, T. S. Collins, observer, who was succeeded, in July, 1887, by R. H. Paxton. The present officer in charge is E. H. Thompson.

The fire department is composed of Montrose Hose company No. 1. The town has suffered from several conflagrations, but in each rebuilding great improvement was shown in the more substantial character of its structures.

Eight miles above Montrose, near the Uncompahgre river, is the abandoned military post known as Fort Crawford, built in 1880 and garrisoned by Federal troops commanded by the famous cavalry leader, General McKenzie, to keep the Indians in check. The first troops arrived in the valley May 25th, 1880, consisting of four companies of the 4th cavalry, five companies of the 19th infantry, and two of the 23rd infantry, when a cantonment was established. It was known as the "Military Cantonment" until March 12th, 1884, when it became Fort Crawford by a presidential order of that date. It was named for Capt. Crawford, who was killed by the Apache Indians in Arizona. A part of its reservation was vacated by order of the secretary of the interior, on a report by the secretary of war, July 22nd, 1884. In the neighborhood was the historic site of the Uncompahgre Indian Reservation, opened to settlement in 1881, and now mainly occupied by farmers.

Colorow, named for the stormy Ute chief of that name, was located by George Roberts, and a plat thereof filed December 26th, 1890. It lies north of Montrose, near the county line, but is merely a post-office station. Cedar, Cerro, and Cimarron are small points on the D. & R. G. R. R. Paradox is in the valley of that name in the western part of the county. Bedrock on the Rio Dolores is in the same valley. Cameville and Naturita are on the San Miguel river.

The fertile valleys of the Uncompahgre, San Miguel, Dolores, Paradox and Cimarron, with the irrigated table-lands, are among the better lands of western Colorado. The settlers on Spring Creek Mesa, at Colorow, in California and North Mesa, the Montrose river bottoms at Riverside and other points have been successful in raising fruits. From Montrose through Delta, and on to Grand Junction, the center of Mesa county, these western valleys are being rapidly settled and rendered very productive.

Schools. — By the census of 1890 Montrose county had 921 persons of school age. There were seventeen districts, and nineteen school houses, with 1,160 sittings. The valuation of these buildings was \$36,318. Four were enrolled in the high school department, 400 in the graded and 15 in the ungraded schools.

The county officers for 1890-91 were: Commissioners, C. E. Church, J. D. Gage and William McMillen; sheriff, M. H. Payne; clerk, J. B. Killian; treasurer, H. W. Christopher; county judge, A. L. Thompson; assessor, George H. Rawson; coroner, Dr. W. W. Ashley; superintendent of schools, John J. Tobin; surveyor, J. H. Anderson; clerk of the district court, James F. Kyle.

The assessed valuation of taxable property in the county in 1884, the first year after its organization, was \$757,878. The next year it amounted to \$1,112,710. There has been a steady increase of value to 1890, when the total was \$1,885,187.50. The county at this writing is only seven years old. When organized in 1883, it was simply a wilderness, sort of a primitive desolation, an Indian hunting ground. Vast labor and expense were requisite to prepare the ground for tillage. Towns had to be built, shelter provided, great irrigating canals constructed, all the multifarious accessories to settlement furnished. Most of the people were very poor when they went there, but now many, if not rich, are in comfortable circumstances with bright prospects for the future. A few years hence that section will be thickly peopled, and made one of the richer agricultural and horticultural gardens of the state.

MORGAN COUNTY.

LIFE AND CHARACTER OF COLONEL CHRISTOPHER A. MORGAN—THE FORT COMMANDED BY HIM—OLD FORT WICKED—REMINISCENCES OF THE WAR—FREMONT'S ORCHARD—FIRST SETTLERS IN THE COUNTY—TOWNS AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIES.

This county was named for Colonel Christopher A. Morgan, one of the volunteer heroes in the Union army during the war of the Rebellion, of whom further mention will be made in the course of our narrative. It was established by an act of the General Assembly, approved February 19th, 1889. It was the last of the series to be shorn from the broad dimensions of Weld county, and was taken from the southeastern part of what remained after instituting the counties of Logan and Washington in 1887. It is bounded on the north by Weld and Logan, east by Logan and Washington, south by Arapahoe, and west by Weld. Fort Morgan was designated as the county seat. Its area is 1,290 square miles, and by the census of 1890 its population was 1,601.

The South Platte river, with Wild Cat and Antelope creeks from the north, and the Kiowa, Bijou, Badger, Little Badger and Beaver creeks from the south, furnish more water than is found in the contemporary counties on the eastern border. Irrigating canals have been taken out of some of these streams and along them fine crops have been raised. Here, as in those adjoining, agriculture and stock raising are the main industries. It is traversed by two lines of railway, the Omaha Short Line of the Union Pacific north of the Platte, and the Burlington & Missouri south of the stream.

By the courtesy of Mr. L. C. Baker, editor of the Fort Morgan "Times," we are able to present the material facts in the life and death of Col. Morgan, he having obtained them from E. Morgan Wood, of Dayton, Ohio, a nephew of that gallant officer. As they form a part of the history of the county, they have rightful place in these annals.

Colonel Morgan was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, and was there liberally educated. Upon attaining his majority he became a partner with his father and two brothers in the business of book publishing and printing, under the firm name of E. Morgan & Sons. At the beginning of our civil war in 1861, the subject of this sketch relinquished his business and enlisted as a private in the 39th Ohio volunteers, but soon afterward was promoted to a captaincy in that regiment. Major-General John Pope, recognizing in young Morgan a man of unusual merit, attached him to his staff. His courage and good judgment were conspicuous in the numerous campaigns and battles in which he was engaged, and in his continuous service throughout the war, therefore he was promoted to the rank of colonel. When peace was at last proclaimed, his ability was so fully recognized he was induced to remain in the military service, continuing on the staff of General Pope, who had

been assigned to the Department of the Missouri, with headquarters at St. Louis. Here Colonel Morgan was made inspector-general of the department. He occupied rooms in General Pope's residence on Chateau avenue. It was in midwinter and his sleeping apartment was warmed by a gas stove. By some accident, during the night of January 20th, 1866, while he slept, the fire was extinguished, and the gas escaping into the room asphyxiated him. His character is thus defined in General Pope's orders announcing the death of his aid:

"His personal character was without a blemish and beyond reproach. To his admirable qualities as an officer were added a high sense of honor, unswerving moral rectitude, and constant respect for the rights and feelings of others. A true and gallant soldier, a high-minded and gallant gentleman, a firm and unwavering friend, he was an ornament to the service and to the society in which he moved."

With these facts in mind, the pride of the people in the name of their county is easily understood.

The original old sod fort, built in the summer of 1865, in what is now Morgan county, was the work (as we learn from a letter written by Capt. M. H. Slater, a member of the First Colorado cavalry, and who was stationed in that region for a time, to the Fort Morgan "Times," published December 13th, 1889) of a detachment of "galvanized rebels" under command of Lieut. Col. W. Willard Smith. "The nickname given these troops arose from the fact that they had been Confederate prisoners of war who assented to enlistment in the Federal army as the easiest way out of the difficulty that had befallen them. They were sent to the plains for duty against the hostile Indians. Two miles below, and probably half to three-quarters of a mile to the northeast of where the real fort was afterward built, stood the trading station of Sam Ashcraft, who located there about 1861. Sam was a noted frontiersman, and rendered our territory efficient service during the Indian troubles of 1864-65-66. His wife was a Sioux squaw and his mother-in-law was as wretched a specimen of facial ugliness as her tribe could produce. Being a Sioux, she kept her son-in-law advised of the approach of Cheyennes and Arapahoes, with whom she had no sympathy or kindred, although during these wars the Sioux not infrequently took part with the tribes named, and were the actual instigators of the wars."

The first military post in this region was named Camp Tyler; later it was changed to Camp Wardell, and June 23, 1866, was named in honor of Col. C. A. Morgan. It was garrisoned by troops whose principal duty it was to guard the overland stage line, and protect, so far as they were able, isolated ranchmen. From this point was established the "Denver cut off," that is, from the main Salt Lake line to Denver. Emigrants to Utah, Oregon and California followed up the Platte, while those destined to Pike's Peak took a southwesterly course across the country via Living Springs to the present capital of Colorado. One of the old-time scouts of the plains, and who lived in this section many years, is Mr. O. P. Wiggins, now a policeman of Denver. He was employed by the government and made an excellent record in a very useful and dangerous calling. The site of old Fort Morgan is about one mile north of the Burlington depot of that name, and is now a part of L. C. Baker's ranch. Parts of the adobe walls are still to be seen there. Although the Pike's Peak and California trails separated at Fort Morgan, some of the emigrants, preferring to follow the water-course, united with those bound for the west, and continued with them as far as Latham (the old seat of Weld county), where the trails again diverged.

H. S. Tracy, who was a sutler at Fort Morgan during its occupation by the military, now resides on a ranch some five miles northeast of that point. The Murray ranch was a stage station, about nine miles northeast of the Fort. Jack Sumner's ranch was located near the mouth of Big Beaver, or the present town of Brush. The old Perkins ranch was near Murray's. Fort Wicked stood near what

is now the corner of Logan, Washington and Morgan counties, also on the original Platte river trail. L. F. More located a claim across the river nearly opposite Fort Morgan in 1874-75. J. W. Iliff, known all over the border as the "Colorado cattle king," also owned an extensive cattle ranch on Wild Cat creek, a few miles east of More's. Chris Liehe, Henry Kruger and C. R. Roberts owned claims near More's.

Tyler D. Heiskell, the present clerk of Morgan county, located in 1871 near the mouth of Lost creek, in the vicinity of Green City, Weld county. The latter place was named for Mr. D. S. Green, who established the Corona colony about twenty-five miles west of Fort Morgan. The old Lyman Cole ranch in Fremont's Orchard, which had previously been owned by J. L. Brush and others, became the property of B. B. Putnam. Fremont's Orchard was once a noted point on the immigrant road, some three miles above Deuell station and on the south side of the Platte from the present Orchard, and five miles distant. It was the camping ground of Colonel John C. Fremont on one of his exploring expeditions, probably the first up the South Platte, while en route to St. Vrain's Fort. It was simply a small forest of cottonwoods and undergrowth, which presented a very inviting shelter after a long journey on the treeless plains. The author himself camped there in the latter part of May, 1860. It is now a part of Mr. Putnam's ranch, and at one time was known as Bilderback Bottom.

W. G. Warner located near the existing town site of Fort Morgan in 1882. James H. Jones, present county judge, settled in 1875, on the Platte, fifteen miles below, and near Snyder. Among his neighbors were John R. Holland, W. E. Tetsell, M. L. Stevens, John H. McGinnis, James R. Chambers, Peter Hughes, R. R. Kendall, Samuel Raugh and James Wright.

Among the pioneers at the town of Fort Morgan were W. H. Clatsworthy, J. H. Farnsworth (the first hotel keeper), J. E. Fisk, S. M. Prince (the first school teacher), W. S. Morton, C. N. Fisk, John L. Haff, W. H. Flynt and Mrs. C. A. C. Flynt. L. C. Baker located his ranch in 1883, which includes the site of the fort, and built the first residence on the present town site. L. W. Kimball and George Graham built about the same time, but three miles distant. The early settlers at Corona were Wm. Brewer, A. Chapman, W. B. Chapman, John Church, H. B. Marion, W. B. Cronkhite and others whose names are not recalled. The new Corona is a station on the Burlington road eight miles southeast of the original town of that name, which took the place of Green City. The town of Brush, east of Fort Morgan, named for Mr. J. L. Brush (now a resident of Greeley), had among its early settlers R. Nelson, S. K. Cheadle, J. P. Kinsey, John Wylie, John H. McGinnis and others. Brush is on the Burlington railroad, and across from it on the South Platte, on the Omaha Short Line of the Union Pacific, is the town of Snyder. The name of Weldon, a station east of Orchard on the Union Pacific, was changed to Deuell.

The first officers of Morgan county under the act of organization were: Commissioners, L. W. Kimball, H. W. Twombly and G. T. Goodrich; sheriff, A. A. Smith; clerk and recorder, E. C. Luce; treasurer, W. B. Sinton; county judge, J. D. Johnson; assessor, M. L. Stevens; coroner, A. S. Baker; superintendent of schools, W. E. Garver; surveyor, Wm. Gilbertson. The commissioners met for organization March 19th, 1889, and July 19th established precincts and appointed judges of election. In November the following were elected: Commissioners, the same as named above; sheriff, Frank J. Dingman; clerk and recorder, Tyler D. Heiskell; treasurer, W. B. Sinton; county judge, Walter B. Howard; superintendent of schools, Wm. E. Garver; assessor, M. L. Stevens; coroner, J. J. Losh; surveyor, John A. Gilbertson.

The county officers for 1890-91 were the same except that J. H. Jones is county judge, H. M. Putnam, coroner, and John H. Glassey, commissioner, in place of L. W. Kimball. Mr. G. W. Warner is clerk of the district court.



T. P. HUGHES.

The vote on the location of the county seat resulted in a considerable majority for Fort Morgan, the only formidable competitor being Brush. Fort Morgan was surveyed in March, 1884, by A. B. Smith, and laid off by Abner S. Baker and Sarah F. Baker, his wife, May 1st, 1884. It was incorporated in 1887, when the following constituted the town government: Mayor, Manley E. Lowe; treasurer, L. W. Bartlett; clerk, H. M. Putnam; trustees, M. B. Howard, J. T. Devin, L. C. Baker, J. E. Brown, W. H. Clatsworthy and J. D. Johnson.

To its everlasting credit, let it be proclaimed, there are no saloons in the town, and their presence there is strictly prohibited. This, more than any other single feature, indicates the godliness and morality of the people. Such a people ought to and will prosper. Again, the fourth building erected in the town was a school house, and in 1887 the primitive structure was supplanted by a fine edifice of brick and stone, at a cost of \$6,000.

Churches.—The Presbyterians built a house of worship in 1887, but it was destroyed by fire just before its completion and immediately rebuilt. The Rev. G. C. Huntington, who had been pastor for the society at Morgan and Brush, found the work increasing so rapidly as to need assistance, therefore the Rev. Geo. M. Darley, formerly of the Presbyterian college at Del Norte, was appointed to the Fort Morgan charge. Other denominations occasionally hold services there. The Masons and Knights of Pythias have lodges in the place.

Banks.—The Morgan County Bank, incorporated under state laws, with a capital of \$30,000, was opened in November, 1889. It became a state bank in May, 1890, with L. M. More, president; A. C. Fisk, of Denver, vice-president, and Burton Preston, cashier. The bank of Fort Morgan, the pioneer institution, suspended in 1890, having previously passed through a number of changes. The State Bank was started September 4th, 1890; Arthur Hotchkiss, president; John M. Wallace, vice-president; John T. Ross, cashier, and Arthur Hotchkiss, Jr., assistant cashier. The paid up capital is \$30,000.

Newspapers.—The "Times" was established September 4th, 1884, by L. C. Baker and G. W. Warner. Shortly afterward the former assumed entire control. In 1885 he leased it to Lute H. Johnson, but resumed the management in March, 1887. In February, 1888, Mr. Johnson purchased a half interest, and this excellent weekly journal is now edited and published by those gentlemen. The Morgan County "News" was established by E. E. Pettengill in 1888. It is now published by Geo. B. Pickett. The "Eagle" is published by Ferrel and Graves.

The town of Fort Morgan is situated in a fine agricultural country where the soil is very fertile and watered by large irrigating ditches. Fine crops are produced. All the requisite lines of business are represented. Much attention is given to stock growing. The prospects for the future are extremely encouraging.

Brush, east of Fort Morgan, on the Burlington railway, was surveyed in May, 1882, by A. B. Smith, for the Lincoln Land company, and laid off in June, 1882. It has a substantial school house, and a number of strong business houses.

Corona, west of Morgan and also on the Burlington railroad, near the Weld county line, is the new Corona that was laid off by Thomas J. McCartney, Judson Gardner, James C. Dobbins, George K. Goulding, Halcott C. Anderson, W. L. Brett and W. H. Morrer, September 20th, 1888.

Orchard, named as hereinbefore indicated, is north of the Platte river, a station on the Omaha Short Line, in the western part of the county. It was surveyed March 7th, 1890, by J. D. Stanard and laid off by G. H. West and P. W. Putnam, June 17th, 1890. A part of the present site was also platted by the Union Pacific Railway company, July 7th, 1890.

Deuell, a station on the U. P. railway, was surveyed by Frank Mott, November 15th, 1885, and was laid off by Lafayette More, April 1st, 1886. The plat was vacated, and the station called Weldon was changed to Deuell.

The Weldon Valley, Fort Morgan, Platte and Beaver, Platte and Beaver Supply, Deuell and Snyder are the principal canals taken out of the Platte river in Morgan county. These water-courses were constructed at great expense and fertilize vast tracts of fine agricultural land. The failure of the Southwestern, or "Tennessee Colony" as it was called, had an unfortunate influence upon or against canal building in the region. But in 1882 George Dresser, Henry, Albert and Jerome Igo, Dr. S. K. Thompson, J. F. Gibbs, James Hurley, H. Girardot, the Putnam brothers and others built the Weldon Valley canal, about sixteen miles in length, taking their supply from the north side of Platte river near old Corona. *

About the same time B. H. Eaton (late governor of Colorado), J. L. Brush, A. S. Baker, Bruce F. Johnson, J. Max Clark, Lyulph Ogilvie, E. E. Baker, Daniel Hawks and others were engaged in the important enterprise of building the Platte and Beaver canal south of the river. The two Platte and Beaver canals are each about 25 miles in length. The Fort Morgan canal, also 25 miles long, is south of the river. Abner S. Baker was the projector of this canal. These and other important irrigation enterprises have made Fort Morgan the center of a productive agricultural region, imparting to it more than ordinary prestige as a favorable place for settlement.

Schools. — The school census of Morgan county in 1890 was 359. There were eight school districts and nine buildings, with 422 sittings. The valuation of school property was \$18,425. There were enrolled in the graded schools 147; and in the ungraded 168, with an average daily attendance of 182. Four teachers were employed in the graded, and fourteen in the ungraded.

The assessed valuation of property in the county for 1889, the year of organization, was \$1,229,869.64, and in 1890, \$1,289,146.22. In the list we find 74,326 acres of agricultural land valued at \$225,019; 2,577 horses, 55 mules, 9,848 cattle, 22,268 sheep and 267 hogs.

OTERO COUNTY.

A PART OF THE GREAT ARKANSAS VALLEY—TOWNS AND RAILWAYS—SPLENDID PROGRESS OF FARMING AND FRUIT GROWING—WATERMELON DAY—EXTENSIVE IRRIGATING CANALS—ROCKY FORD, LA JUNTA AND ORDWAY.

This county, named in honor of Miguel Otero,* descended from one of the old Spanish families of New Mexico, head of the mercantile firm of Otero, Sellars & Co., founders of La Junta, was taken from the western part of Bent county, and duly organized under an act of the Seventh General Assembly approved March 25th, 1889. It is bounded on the north by Lincoln, south by Las Animas, east by Bent and Kiowa, and west by Pueblo. Its area is 2,050 square miles, and by the census of 1890 its population was 4,192, the largest of any county on the eastern tier excepting Arapahoe. It may also, in strict justice, be stated that the results achieved by its people testify in a marked degree to the breadth of their intelligence and enterprise. While the superior developments about Rocky Ford and La Junta have not been accomplished without many trials, hardships and privations running through the experimental stages, their patience and well-directed endeavors have at last been quite abundantly rewarded. Prior to 1889, when Kiowa, Otero and Prowers, and parts of Lincoln and Cheyenne, were shorn from its domain, the

* The name was suggested by State Senator Barela of Las Animas county.

county of Bent covered about 9,500 square miles, and through its center coursed the great Arkansas river. Until a recent period (about 1888), the principal revenues were derived from the cattle and sheep pastured there. It was in no large degree a farming region, though as well adapted to agriculture as any portion of the state. The few farms cultivated produced mainly for home consumption, but comparatively nothing for export beyond its borders, except beef, mutton and wool. The more interesting details of its primary settlement, thirty-two years anterior to the first Pike's Peak immigration, with the general current of events down to the present, are set forth in the history of Bent county.

A certain revival of interest occurred when the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé railroad arrived in 1875, and superseded the overland stage and express line, but it was only superficial and temporary. It created some activity in commerce for a time, but no permanent advantage to the county ensued. The old routine of fattening cattle and shearing wool continued, the fertile soil patiently awaiting the plowshare, the seedtime and the harvest, remaining undisturbed until another generation of men should appear, with skill and faith and courage to unlock the deeper secrets of nature. After an interval of ten years a mighty awakening began.

The town of La Junta, pronounced "La Hoonta" (the junction), now the capital of Otero county, was founded in December, 1875, as the temporary halting place of the A., T. & S. F. R. R., which had then been extended from Granada, and also of the Kit Carson branch of the Kansas Pacific which had been extended from Las Animas City. It took the place of Granada as a shipping point by wagon trains to the markets of New Mexico, Chick, Brown & Co. and Otero, Sellars & Co. being the heavier commercial traders in and the founders of the place. It was from La Junta that the Pueblo and Arkansas branch was built and completed to Pueblo in February, 1876, after which occurred the long series of exciting events attending the memorable conflict between the Santa Fé and the Denver & Rio Grande, which have been related in preceding volumes. During the winter of 1875 a large commission, forwarding and freighting business was transacted at La Junta. In 1876 the Rio Grande road was completed to El Moro, thus commanding the trade of Trinidad and Santa Fé, which left La Junta stranded and well nigh forsaken. During the period first named it had a population of three to five hundred; a year later it was simply a small and unimportant station. In 1878 the Kit Carson branch of the Kansas Pacific was sold, the rails taken up and the road demolished. Simultaneously the Santa Fé projected its main line southward to Trinidad, and across the Raton Range into New Mexico. But recognizing the future importance of the station, the company built a fine depot, roundhouses and repair shops and made La Junta the headquarters of the Colorado division.

The town was incorporated under state laws in the spring of 1881, and Mr. J. C. Denny was its first mayor. Its growth was insignificant until after the large influx of settlers from Kansas and other states in 1885 and succeeding years, who began to experiment with the soil. By the census of 1890 it had 1,465 inhabitants, but since this enumeration was taken its growth has been very rapid. In 1891 a great many houses were built and occupied, and the population increased to 2,500. The Santa Fé company moved its train crews from Pueblo to that point and naturally enlarged the scope of its operations there. La Junta has become a strong commercial center in recent years. It has four churches, the Baptist, Catholic, Episcopal and Methodist; an elegant school house costing \$12,000; three weekly newspapers, the "Tribune," Otero County "Democrat" and the La Junta "Watermelon;" four hotels; a bank (First National, T. M. Dickey, president); an opera house, and other institutions denoting prosperity. The railway company has a fine hospital. It is the principal center of stock-growing and shipping interests, the trading point for farmers. It is also the general transfer point to and from the

main trunk of the Santa Fé (which extends from Chicago to the Pacific coast) and the Pueblo branch.

The Pueblo and state line division of the Missouri Pacific railway does not touch La Junta, but enters the county from the southwest corner of Kiowa, and runs southwesterly to its terminus at Pueblo. The Santa Fé line strikes Otero about the center and runs thence across the southwestern corner, while the Arkansas valley branch extends from La Junta northwesterly to Pueblo, which gives the county three strong lines of rapid transit and many shipping stations, whence its products are readily sent to profitable markets, east, west and south. A glance at the map of the state will show the advantages of La Junta's position, under the influence of the new era that is producing wonderful changes in that highly favored portion of the Arkansas Valley. It has passed through all the trying stages of artificial growth, decline and misfortune, to a new resurrection that is filled with promise, based upon new blood and wealth gathered from a soil that under proper tillage produces abundantly, and also from its large cattle and railway trade.

Rocky Ford.—Two towns of this name were founded, the first at the river forty-five miles above Las Animas, by A. Russell, who started a trading store there, and in 1870 sold an interest therein to Mr. G. W. Swink, when the firm became Russell & Swink, who also received and distributed the mail. From 1870 to 1874-75 many settlers located on the Arkansas, and the station mentioned above became a general rendezvous for them. After the completion of the Santa Fé road to Pueblo, the post office was transferred from the river to the railway station, three miles southwest, and the store of necessity followed the post office to the same place, where the present town of Rocky Ford was laid out by Russell & Swink. This occurred in 1877. Six blocks were surveyed and platted, and trees planted on the streets. In 1887 an organization took place, when 400 acres were platted, and almost immediately most of the lots were sold to incoming settlers. Mr. Swink's town, therefore, soon became quite a thickly populated community. Realizing the attractiveness of a beautiful site, he and others planted a great number of cottonwood trees, which, being well cared for, soon made this a lovely oasis in the otherwise treeless region. Other settlers came, built houses and began tilling the soil, first in garden patches, but gradually extending their efforts to general agriculture by the construction of ditches. The success of these endeavors attracted others. It was found to be one of the most desirable farming countries of the west.

The tributaries of the Arkansas river, none of them very large, are Horse creek from the north, Timpas creek from the south, and the Purgatoire, or Rio Las Animas, from the southeast. The chief dependence of the farmers, however, is on the main stream, which carries an abundance of water. They cultivate their lands exclusively by irrigation, placing no reliance upon natural rainfalls. In 1890 three large irrigating canals were taken out, the High Line, Otero and Bob's creek, and extended into the heart of the agricultural region, one 80 and another about 100 miles in length, and calculated to reclaim nearly 200,000 acres of land. By their intelligence, vigor and enterprise the people have made Rocky Ford one of the most inviting towns in southern Colorado. Within five years they have converted the primeval desert about them into one of the richer granaries and fruit-growing districts of the state. In that time, also, the settlement of a few hundreds in the country has been increased to more than 5,000, for it has had material accessions since the official census of 1890 was taken.

Somehow, at an early stage, the idea of raising watermelons as a specialty came to be suggested, as the result of the high state of perfection attained by gardening. Each year it became apparent that melons could be made an important element of their internal economy, and by general adoption their highest hopes were realized. By recommendation of Mr. George W. Swink, one day in each year is

set apart as "Watermelon Day," and the people of the state are invited to come and feast upon their abundance of this fruit, and at the same time witness the profusion and excellence of other products, as grains, grasses, vegetables, etc., etc. How this plan was executed, and its value as an advertising medium, are known throughout the commonwealth, and as far east as the Missouri river. These festivals have been held annually about the 7th of September for the past five years, and are attended by the governor, state officials, and some thousands from various quarters. These gatherings have been very effective in making widely known the advantages of that part of the Arkansas valley, and from them have been evolved much of the gratifying development observable in all branches of husbandry.

Melons attain a size and perfection here witnessed at no other place in the West, some weighing fifty to sixty pounds, and are of delicious flavor. Much of this is due to the qualities of the soil, and a genial climate, but more, perhaps, to the care and attention given them in process of growth. Other specialties are alfalfa, and the harvesting of the seed of this remarkable forage plant.

We now come to another and still more profitable branch of industry of recent introduction, the advance of horticulture. In 1885 Mr. J. H. Crowley, the section foreman of the A., T. & S. F. R. R., purchased a tract of land about two and three-fourths miles from Rocky Ford, and with his family took possession. The next spring he and Mr. Swink set out thereon a number of standard fruit grafts. The first experiment in this line, however, was made by Mr. Swink in 1877. The results attained in 1884 convinced him that the valley was an excellent fruit country, hence he planted more trees, and encouraged others to do likewise. Mr. Crowley was the first to establish a nursery. From the small capital at his command, he began purchasing different varieties and planting them. It was an experiment, of course, but as the settings thrived and demonstrated their adaptability, he continued his purchases, and in two or three years the demand for such trees advanced beyond his ability to supply. The small saplings grew rapidly, and in due course came into bearing. At last accounts he had forty varieties of apples, fourteen of plums, thirty-three of grapes, eight of cherries and twelve of pears, beside all the varieties of small fruits, all of which when sufficiently matured became largely productive. In size and flavor these fruits are unexcelled. From the evidence thus far developed, Otero county seems destined to be a very productive horticultural section of the state, since many, indeed nearly all, the farmers, taking precedent from Mr. Crowley's experience, have devoted certain parts of their lands to fruit growing.

The Rocky Ford Milling and Elevator company, a home corporation, in 1890 built a large and very complete flouring mill capable of producing 100 barrels per day, which is supplied from wheat growing districts in that vicinity. In 1891 they completed a large elevator for storing grain. In 1890 the Bird Brothers of Nebraska erected a canning establishment in the town, which gives employment to many people, beside furnishing a ready market for surplus tomatoes and other vegetables. Here about 10,000 cans of such goods are prepared daily. Rocky Ford has two good hotels, many mercantile houses and small manufactories; one weekly newspaper, the "Enterprise," extensive lumber yards, one banking house (the State Bank, T. F. Godding, cashier), a post office, two churches (the Methodist Episcopal and Presbyterian), an excellent public school, a good water system, etc., etc. West of Rocky Ford is the small town of Catlin, and near the western boundary of the county the town of Oxford.

The Arkansas Valley Agricultural Experiment Station, established under state laws, began farming operations on the lands of the state on the south side about one mile from the town, March 1st, 1889, since which time it has been instrumental in introducing several new crops, and establishing new and better methods of culti-

vation for those formerly produced.* It is carrying on a series of experiments with Irish potatoes, which promise to be of great value to the surrounding country. It has introduced many new and improved varieties of fruit, large and small, and conducts a systematic course of work for the discovery of varieties suited to the soil and climate, using the best known methods of cultivation, and studying new methods with special reference to irrigation. The results obtained thus far indicate that there are grand possibilities in store for the Arkansas valley when the hand of the progressive farmer shall lay hold of the forces of nature and awake the latent resources of soil and climate. By these and individual efforts the people have satisfied themselves that everything producible in a semi-tropical climate will reach perfection there. They raise all the cereals, vegetables, sorghum cane, broom corn, peanuts, the sugar beet and certain varieties of tobacco. In 1890 there were about 18,000 acres in crop. Thousands of cottonwood and other trees have been planted under the timber culture act. For miles about Rocky Ford there are great fields of melons, the yield being about 1,000 per acre. These find markets in Trinidad, Pueblo, Denver and the smaller towns along the railways. Numerous small tracts of five to ten acres about the town are used for gardening and fruit raising. Otero county has no advantages of mountain scenery. The general aspect of the country is that of an open and comparatively level plain.

Some very extensive improvements have been made upon the north side of the Arkansas, along Bob creek, where the state has located large bodies of agricultural land.† After running several ditch lines, it was found they could be reached by a canal from the Arkansas. Mr. Swink first called the attention of the locating agent of the State Land board to that section, and after thorough investigation the board decided to occupy it under the right given it by Congress. Several canal companies were formed and much surveying was done, with the view of building a ditch, but all schemes failed until Mr. T. C. Henry, of Denver, organized the Colorado Land and Water company, and constructed a fine large canal at a cost of over \$400,000. This canal was taken out of the river some ten miles above Nepesta, in Pueblo county, and runs northeast to Horse creek, covering more than 40,000 acres of the state land and as much more in the northwestern part of the county. There are several large reservoirs in the system. It enters Otero county north of the center of the west line, and runs north of the Missouri Pacific railroad. The Arkansas River Land, Reservoir and Canal company's ditch, T. C. Henry manager, starts at a point some three miles west of La Junta on the north side of the river, and covers about 165,000 acres in Otero, Bent and Prowers counties. It is nearly 120 miles in length, including the Prince Reservoir lateral in Prowers county.

The recently established town of Ordway, named for Mr. George N. Ordway, formerly of the Denver board of supervisors, who owns a splendid farm there, is situated on the line of the Missouri Pacific railroad some twelve miles north of Rocky Ford, and fifty miles east of Pueblo, in the center of a rich agricultural section. The town site is one of the best in the state; is well laid out, with reservations for a park, church and school buildings. It has a good reservoir and water-works, and is a Prohibition town, all contracts and deeds to real estate forbidding the sale of intoxicants. At the last election it had 100 votes. Great expectations of the growth of this new and well-situated community have been formed, and it is believed that the full measure of its hopes will be realized.

The Holbrook ditch, partly built in 1891, was taken out of the north side of the Arkansas, between Rocky Ford and La Junta, running thence to Horse creek. It covers some 30,000 acres in the northeastern part of the county.

* From data furnished by Mr. Watrous, the superintendent.

† From notes furnished by Mr. George W. Swink.

By the foregoing epitome it will be seen that many wisely-ordered and costly improvements have been entered upon, vast areas of virgin land prepared for tillage, and some great enterprises inaugurated, from which must inevitably grow large wealth and prosperity. All the conditions for such results are of the most favorable character.

The county officers for 1890-91 were: Clerk, J. E. Gauger; treasurer, John Fisher; county judge, Uriel Sebree; assessor, C. N. Allen; sheriff, A. H. Gentry; coroner, Charles Barnes; superintendent of schools, S. R. Lyon; surveyor, W. N. Randall; clerk of the district court, T. M. Dicky; commissioners, John Carson, R. A. Steele and John C. Vroman.

Schools.—By the census of 1890 the total school population was 763, with an enrollment of 497, and an average daily attendance of 297. There were 11 districts and 9 school houses, with 545 sittings. The value of the property was \$6,940.52. In 1891 the total was considerably increased by buildings erected at La Junta and Rocky Ford.

By the assessment roll for 1890 the total assessed valuation of taxable property in the county was \$2,222,429.21. There were 55,227 acres of agricultural land, valued at \$315,489, and 40,000 acres of grazing land, valued at \$60,000. Of live stock returned, there were 4,798 horses, 366 mules, 17,478 cattle and 7,245 sheep.

The county is being rapidly settled and the cultivation of lands enlarged. The Santa Fé railway company is doing much to foster its growth.

OURAY COUNTY.

NAMED FOR A CELEBRATED UTE CHIEF—EARLY PROSPECTORS—GRANDEUR OF THE MOUNTAINS AND CAÑONS—FOUNDING OF OURAY—MINES OF GOLD AND SILVER—MOUNT SNEFFELS—RED MOUNTAIN DISTRICT—THREE MAGNIFICENT SCARLET PEAKS—CAUSE OF THE COLORING—GEOLOGY OF THE MINERAL DEPOSITS.

The orthography of the name taken by this county has undergone several changes since the white settlers came to know and admire the famous Ute chief, the brainiest of his race, in whose honor it was applied to the county and its capital. It was first given out as Ulé—"oo (ugh) lay"—but subsequently altered to Uré—"oo-ray"—and finally printed in official reports, newspaper correspondence and other literature of the period as "Ouray." After its adoption in this Anglicized form, the chief himself signed all treaties in that manner. It has no romantic or other exceptional signification. An account of Ouray's life and character, together with his portrait, engraved from an oil painting, appears in Chapter XXIV, Volume II.

Ouray county was established from the northern part of San Juan, by an act of the legislature, approved January 18th, 1877, and, in general outline, included all of the present San Miguel and a part of Dolores counties. By an act of February 27th, 1883, the name Ouray was changed to Uncompahgre, and what is now San Miguel took the name Ouray, with its capital at Telluride. But a few days later, a change of mind occurring among the representatives from that section, the name Uncompahgre was abolished. Ouray took back its original designation, and the territory segregated was christened San Miguel. At this time its area is only 450 square miles.

According to the census of 1890 its population was 6,510. It is bounded on

the north by Montrose, east by Gunnison, south by San Juan, and west by Montrose.

Like all counties in the San Juan region, its boundary lines are irregular, following the configuration of the mountain ranges. The whole country, except the portion included in Uncompahgre Park, is mountainous, broken here and there by narrow valleys, only a few of which, owing to the altitude, are susceptible of cultivation. The principal stream is the Uncompahgre,* which takes its rise in the San Juan range, above Mineral City, in San Juan county. Among its tributaries are the West Fork, Red Mountain, Dallas, Coal, Cañon, Beaver, Bear, Oak, Corbett, Burrows, Willow, Red Cañon and other small creeks. To the westward, some nine miles from the town of Ouray, is Mount Sneffels (named for Prof. Sneffels, of the Hayden Geological Survey), one of the loftiest peaks in the La Plata system. It is here that some of the greater silver mines are located, on the east and southeast slopes, mainly above timber line, and extending well up toward the apex, where, for at least nine months in the year, the prospect is wintry and repellent in the extreme. The mines lie in and around the rim of two alpine basins, Imogene and Virginus, each about two miles long, and perhaps half a mile in width. Here head the several branches of Cascade creek, that rushes down the mountain to the eastward, uniting with the Uncompahgre at Ouray, the capital of the county. Between Ouray and Silverton, on the south, and Lake City, on the southeast, the La Plata mountains present a scene of stupendous sublimity witnessed nowhere else upon any of the traveled routes of the state. It is beyond the power of words to describe, beyond the skill of painters to adequately portray. The spectator is simply lost in wonderment, filled with supreme awe of the marvelous power manifest in this mighty upheaval. Neither brush nor pen, however skillful, could more than feebly outline its glories.

Other ranges have peaks as numerous and loftier, but none possess the rugged sublimity and variety of coloring found here.

The town of Ouray is, to my mind, one of the most beautiful situations on the American continent, nestled in a little undulating park of the Uncompahgre river, whose course is almost due north, inclining a little to the west. Four miles below the valley becomes a great amphitheater, known as the Uncompahgre Park, which extends northward to the Gunnison, and it is here that we find a substantial planting of agricultural industry, stock ranges and the inception of horticultural productiveness. The soil is excellent, the climate unexcelled for the growth of cereals, alfalfa, vegetables and fruits. Twenty-five miles below the capital stood the old Uncompahgre Ute Indian reservation, with Fort Crawford as its military protection, established in 1880, General McKenzie, commandant. Near Montrose was the ranch and modern house of the great chief of that name.

The town site is about one-fourth of a mile wide, and perhaps a mile in length, an incomparable spot for such as are fond of quiet life in the mountains; a delightful dwelling place for those whose lines have been cast there in mining or other business pursuits. It is known all over the land by the extensive advertising given it by the Denver & Rio Grande railway, and also by the many superb photographic reproductions of its scenic splendors by W. H. Jackson. Before the settlers came and destroyed them, it was quite thickly studded with pines, firs, balsams and shrubs; but a few of the original trees still remain. The streets are wide and the site is regularly laid off in rectangular blocks. At first the homes were rude log cabins, but, later on, these were supplanted by pretty cottages, and rows of frame and brick structures. The first brick building was erected by Mr. D. C. Hartwell, a commission merchant, in 1881.

* This orthography is employed simply because of its general use in the literature and maps of the country. There is no such word in the Indian tongue as "Uncompahgre." The Ute word is Un-cah-gre.



H. E. SIMS.

The mines which induced settlement here were mainly in Mount Sneffels district, but its growth has been stimulated and rapidly enlarged by later discoveries and other influences, that will appear as we proceed. Since it was rendered accessible to tourist travel, thousands have made the pilgrimage to its resplendent shrine. Lieutenant Marshall, who accompanied Capt. George M. Wheeler in his geological survey of the Rocky Mountains, and for whom Marshall Pass was named, in his report of the field season of 1875, referring to the scenic panorama of the Uncompahgre gorge, between Ironton and Ouray, says: "The mountains, or rather the ruins bordering the gorge, especially on the western side, are simply indescribable. If the god of desolation ever exercised his wildest freaks on earth, he chose this spot, and cut the lofty masses into these strange forms and weird shapes; these yawning chasms with their red jaws, these beetling precipices with their plutonic brows, horribly frowning, capping all with slender columns and spires, under different angles of inclination to the horizon, which, projected against the sky, seem to be black figures of supernatural origin, dancing over the ruins below." But it would be idle to attempt a description, either of this marvelous cañon, or of the magnificence of the pictures about Ouray. It can not be done. One can only look and admire, and feel his insignificance and feebleness as a mere atom in the universe, while contemplating the work of Omnipotence. He might circumnavigate the globe and witness all that the world has to present, without finding one spot of greater natural beauty and attractiveness.

Now as to the origin of the discovery of the precious metals in this particular region, we shall present such well authenticated accounts as have been handed down, mainly from those who made the first explorations and located the first claims. The Ouray "Plaindealer" of January 2nd, 1890, gives the following narrative:

"The history of Ouray dates back to the founding of the town of Ouray, in 1875, when the little park was discovered by A. W. Begole and Jack Eckles, who came over from Green mountain, above Howardsville (San Juan county), in July of that year, and got down as far as the Horseshoe, whence they saw the beautiful park that is now the site of Ouray. They went back for supplies, and returned on the 11th of August following. Begole located the Cedar and Clipper lodes, covering the hot springs and what is known as 'Ohlwiler's Park,' after which they returned to San Juan, via Mineral Farm hill. On their way through the Red Mountain country, they met a large number of prospectors, among them A. J. Staley, Logan Whitlock, Judge R. F. Long and Capt. M. W. Cline, to whom they related what they had seen and done. Long and Cline came down to hunt and fish, and while here Staley and Whitlock, who were of the party, discovered the Trout and Fisherman's lode, which was, in fact, the first actual discovery of ore in place in the immediate vicinity of Ouray, as Begole only found 'float' or 'blossom' rock, and did not locate 'Mineral Farm' until after the Trout and Fisherman had been discovered by Staley and Whitlock. Great excitement followed these events, and that season the valley was alive with prospectors from Silverton and Mineral Point. The town site was located and named by Long and Cline in honor of chief Ouray. Quite a number remained through the winter, while others went out to equip themselves for the next season, and tell the people in other sections of the wealth and wonderful beauty of the new country. Spring brought a great influx of people from Lake City and other points. It was also ascertained when spring came that a band of prospectors, among them Andy S. Richardson and William Quinn, had found their way into the Sneffels district, the preceding fall; had located mining property which they had worked all winter, not knowing that the town of Ouray had been founded, nor that any persons other than Ute Indians were between them and Utah. Nor did those in Ouray know there were any men in Sneffels." This statement was confirmed by Mr. Richardson, whom I personally met in Ouray in September, 1891.

Mr. William Weston, in a few notes furnished the author, says: "In July,

1875, A. W. Begole, Jack Eckles and John Munroe came up the Uncompahgre into the amphitheater, where now stands the town of Ouray, and staked two lodes, the Clipper and Cedar, running through the present town site, and, later on, the famous Begole Mineral Farm, a remarkable group of parallel veins, the location covering about 40 acres. About the same time, two prospectors, A. J. Staley and Logan Whitlock, came down from Mineral Point on a prospecting tour, and, while engaged in fishing on the bank of the Uncompahgre, noticed the green stain of malachite, or green carbonate of copper, on the rock beside them, and this led to the discovery of the Trout and Fisherman lode. In February, 1876, Capt. M. V. Cutler took out two four-horse wagons laden with ore for Pueblo. It proved to be extremely rich, and he returned with his teams laden with provisions. This first year gave the town of Ouray a name. George A. Scott, James Macdonald and Thomas G. Gibson arrived in August, and, in September, located the Grand View and the Ophir mines, both in town.

"Jacob Ohlwiler, Col. Blythe, Capt. Cline and Judge Long also came in during the summer of 1875, and Capts. Cutler and Cline prospected up the Uncompahgre river, just above Bear creek, locating the Mother Cline lode, afterward owned by the late Governor F. W. Pitkin."

The town site of Ouray was surveyed in 1875 by D. W. Brunton, the well-known engineer, now of Taylor & Brunton, and the following winter Samuel Stewart, Capt. M. V. Cutler, James Macdonald, George A. Scott, a man named Bullock and Capt. Cline wintered there, the remainder going out and returning the next spring. The first woman in Ouray was Mrs. Charles Morris, who came up from the Uncompahgre agency, in March, 1876. Mr. Bond was Indian agent at the time, Ouray, head chief, Shawano, war chief, and Sapinero, farmer chief. In 1878-79 the Indians frequently came up to Dry creek, some twelve miles from town, and had pony races for Navajo blankets and other stakes with the inhabitants of Ouray. Others would go on to the town to trade, and were hospitably entertained at her cabin by Mrs. Cline, her husband and herself being great favorites with the Uncompahgres. Capt. Cline was the first postmaster, his office being established in a frame building on the site now occupied by the court house. He was also president of the Town company. Ouray was incorporated in 1876. At the fall election that year, there were 160 voters. Major Charles McIntyre was elected to the legislature. Judge James B. Belford and T. M. Patterson, opposing candidates for Congress, visited and made speeches in the town.

Mount Sneffels mining district, as already stated, is nine miles south of Ouray. In the winter of 1875-76, George and Edward Wright came over from Silverton on snow shoes and staked off a claim on the Wheel of Fortune lode, the discovery of phenomenally rich ore in which was heralded throughout the country. Andy S. Richardson and Wm. Quinn simultaneously made a number of locations in Imogene Basin, and, in the spring of 1877, William Weston arrived from London, England, where he had been taking a course in metallurgy in the Royal School of Mines, and with his partner, George Barber, staked six claims, and subsequently went to Del Norte and brought in an assayer's outfit on pack animals. These two worked these claims, winter and summer, until 1881, driving over 800 feet of tunnels in solid rock, and ultimately selling out to a New York company for \$50,000. During this time Mr. Weston wrote many glowing accounts of the region to the "Engineering and Mining Journal" of New York, the London "Mining Journal" and the Denver "Republican."

The now justly celebrated Virginus mine was discovered by William Feeland in 1877. Shortly afterward it was purchased by C. C. Alvord. It is now owned by the Caroline Mining company, Mr. A. E. Reynolds, of Denver, president. It has been operated continuously and profitably since 1878. Its depth is 1,300 feet from the surface, and its various levels and other openings aggregate something

over three miles. The altitude of the mine is 12,000 feet above the level of the sea. Its present manager is Mr. H. W. Reed, a noted engineer. It was probably the first in the state to adopt electricity for lighting the mine, and has the largest electric pumps in use in the United States. In 1877 the Wheel of Fortune managers paid \$35 per ton for transporting the ores of this mine on pack animals to Lake City for treatment in Van Gieson's lixiviation works, and the Yankee Boy and other ores from the Sneffels district were sent over the mountains to the Green smelter, at Silverton, where \$45 per ton was paid for treatment. The Virginius, Wheel of Fortune, Yankee Boy and the Weston mines, at Sneffels, are all at or above timber line, 11,000 to 12,000 feet above the sea. The district is one of the most productive in the San Juan country.

In 1877 Mr. Wm. N. Byers wrote from Ouray to his paper, the Rocky Mountain "News," that the Wheel of Fortune was located, October 7th, 1875, by W. H. Brookover and E. Wright, and the first test of the surface ores, or outcroppings of the vein, gave 1,200 ounces of silver to the ton. Subsequently, G. L. Wright, Mason Greenlee and S. H. Crowell purchased interests in the discovery. During the summer of 1876, it was considerably developed, and in 1877 produced large quantities of rich ore. It was sold in October, 1877, to B. J. Smith and A. G. Hoyt, for \$160,000.

The San Juan "Sentinel," in its issue of September 18th, 1877, confirms the statement that Quinn and Richardson established a settlement in Sneffels district prior to the founding of Ouray, and that they also opened a trail to the latter place. In its issue of January 1st, 1878, it was announced that Augustus W. Begole and John Eckles discovered the "Mineral Farm" in July, 1875. Among the early settlers were A. J. Staley and Logan Whitlock, Jacob Ohlwiler, W. B. Bullock, Judge R. F. Long, Col. J. C. Hagerty, J. F. Dowling, M. V. Cutler, Major Abram Cutler, Capt. M. W. Cline, R. F. Blythe, James R. Macdonald, Geo. A. Scott, T. G. Gibson, Geo. H. Smith, W. B. Hayden, Samuel Stewart and Thos. Goshorn. Among the first ladies in Ouray were Mrs. Geo. W. McIntyre and Mrs. Dr. G. E. Moon, who were accompanied over the old Ute "Horse Thief Trail" by Geo. W. McIntyre and Dr. Moon, Byron McIntyre, A. W. Hafer and S. H. Tuttle. In October, 1875, the first cabin was erected by Staley and Whitlock, and the second by Scott and Macdonald. In October, 1875, Judge Long and the Cutler brothers went to Del Norte and Saguache to bring in supplies for the winter. They left Saguache on their return, November 7th, 1875, with two wagons, but at Las Pinos Indian agency were forbidden passage across the reservation, which, however, they refused to obey. At White Earth, or Cebolla creek, they were joined by Capt. Cline, his two sons and their teams, and arrived in Ouray December 7th, 1875. Christmas was celebrated at Long and Cutler's cabin, the dinner being prepared by Judge Long. The same month, Cline went back to Saguache, and in March, 1876, returned with thirty people.

The first store was opened by J. D. Crane. In June, 1876, came Ira Y. Munn, his wife and son, William, Charles Munn having preceded them. The first board of trustees in Ouray was composed of Ira Y. Munn, M. W. Cline, R. F. Long, Theron Stevens and James Call. The first meeting was held October 4th, 1876. November 13th, following, R. F. Long and Miss Josephine Hadley were married at the residence of Major Cutler. Harry Cutler was the first white child born in the town. April 2nd, 1877, H. W. Reed, Israel Lobach, W. A. Dobbins, J. F. Dowling and F. W. Harrison were elected trustees. The town site had been entered January 26th, 1877, at the Del Norte land office by Capt. Cline, president of the board of trustees, and on February 3rd the first notice was issued to claimants of lots to file on the same.

The town was duly incorporated in 1876, by order of the commissioners of San Juan county, upon the usual petition signed by citizens. A rude survey had

been made in 1875. March 7th, 1877, the commissioners of the newly created county of Ouray held their first meeting at the house of Major James Call, who, with W. J. Buchanan and H. J. Hammon, formed the board. Mr. Hammon was elected chairman and A. E. Long clerk. The day following Ouray was designated the county seat until the next general election. It was then made the permanent seat by vote of the people. A contract was entered into with Jesse Benton to furnish a building for the use of the county. Benton has been marshal of several towns in the San Juan region and until recently held that position in Ouray. He is rated as one of the bravest and truest officers on the frontier. R. L. Wood was appointed county attorney at a salary of \$600 per annum.

June 5th, 1877, the commissioners established voting precincts and appointed judges of election. In the fall of that year the following were chosen: Commissioners, Jacob Ohlwiler, W. L. Cornett and A. S. Richardson; sheriff, E. S. Finch; clerk and recorder, A. E. Long; county judge, Theron Stevens; treasurer, W. W. Stoddard; assessor, D. F. Watson; coroner, R. L. Wood; superintendent of schools, Rev. C. M. Hoge; surveyor, H. W. Reed. Mr. C. W. Hoskins, deputy clerk, transcribed the records of San Juan county for Ouray county, and afterward became county clerk.

The official plat of Ouray, as accepted by the board of trustees October 17th, 1887, signed M. H. Mark, mayor, and Geo. C. Pierce, recorder, was filed December 23rd, 1887. In 1880 a system of water works was constructed at a cost of \$40,000. The main reservoir is situated on Mount Hayden, some three miles up Sneffels creek, and contains 3,500,000 gallons. An auxiliary reservoir from Oak creek contains 500,000 gallons. In 1883 the citizens erected a handsome brick school building at a cost of \$12,000.

There are four church edifices, the Presbyterian, Methodist, Catholic and Episcopalian. The Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights Templar, Knights of Pythias, Patriotic Order Sons of America, Good Templars, Red Men and United Workmen all have organizations and well-appointed lodge rooms. The court house and jail, built of brick, cost \$40,000. The Miners' hospital was the result of voluntary contributions, and is managed by the Sisters of Charity.

Journalism.—The San Juan "Sentinel" was founded by Dowling & McKinney in 1877, but suspended in 1878; the Ouray "Times" in 1877 by Wm. and Henry Ripley. After varying fortunes it was absorbed by the "Budget," established July 6th, 1886, by C. A. Ward. Later on it was purchased by L. N. White, and the name changed to the "Plaindealer." Mr. Chauncey L. Hall was one of the editors of the "Budget," and is one of the oldest writers and press correspondents in the region.

The "Solid Muldoon," one of the most remarkable newspapers in the west, because of the peculiar style and quality of its paragraphs, rich, racy, and not infrequently scalding, was established September 5th, 1879, by the Muldoon Publishing company, with David F. Day, a soldier in the Union army during the rebellion, and the "humorist of the San Juan," as editor. Beginning October 17th, 1882, it was issued daily during the political campaign of that year, but subsequently receded to a sparkling weekly. Mr. Day became sole proprietor in 1882. In May, 1885, Mark W. Atkins purchased an interest, but sold it in 1891. The Red Mountain "Journal" at Red Mountain is edited by George Seaman; the "Miner" by John R. Curry (now publishing the "Journal" at Cortez, Montezuma county); the "Pilot" by C. S. York and the "Review" by R. W. Morrison were published at Ouray, but are now extinct. The "Argus" was established in September, 1891. Early in 1892 Mr. Day removed the "Muldoon" to Durango and issued it as a daily.

Banks.—The Bank of Ouray was founded by J. Fogg in 1877, but soon afterward it went into voluntary liquidation for want of capital. The Miners' and Merchants' Bank of Ouray was founded in 1878 by M. D. and John A. Thatcher of

Pueblo, A. G. Siddons, cashier. He was succeeded by A. V. Bradford, he in turn by J. M. Jardine, and the latter by E. J. Bent, the present incumbent. The capital is \$50,000. The First National Bank was opened for business September 5th, 1889, with George Arthur Rice, president, L. L. Bailey, cashier, and A. G. Siddons, assistant, which positions they still retain. The capital is \$50,000.

Ouray is lighted by electric incandescent lamps and arc lights. The Opera house, built by H. E. Wright, has a seating capacity of 500 to 600. The Beaumont hotel is one of the best in the commonwealth. There are many substantial brick business houses, and in the residence portion many pretty cottages. It is in all respects a strong and beautiful town with unequaled scenic environments. It is the center of all the great mining interests of that region. Watered at its feet by the Uncompahgre river, which is of about the same size and character as the Rio Animas at Durango, it flows rapidly down into the Uncompahgre valley below, where it is utilized in irrigating the splendid farming lands, thence onward to Montrose and Delta. A few miles below Ouray we pass out of the narrow cañon into a semi-tropical region—the fertile Uncompahgre Park—where there are no mines, but well-cultivated farms instead, bearing grand crops of grain, vegetables, fruits, alfalfa, etc. Only a few years ago this valley was an Indian hunting ground, nothing more. While bordered by high mountains on either side, they are distant, and, instead of rendering the country bleak and uninviting to the husbandman, shelter and protect it from violent storms, tempering the climate to the exact conditions required for agricultural progress.

On the bordering mesa or table-lands, large herds of cattle are pastured. It is like stepping out of the region of winter into a land blossoming with flowers. Portland is a small settlement four miles below Ouray, situated on the Uncompahgre. It was surveyed and platted by the Reed brothers in February, 1883, and is a charming spot.

Ridgway, ten to twelve miles north of Ouray, is the initial point of the Rio Grande Southern railway, a narrow gauge road, whence it supplies Telluride in San Miguel county, Rico in Dolores, and passing thence southwesterly unites with the Denver & Rio Grande system of roads at Durango, in La Plata county. This being an exceptional enterprise, and one of vast importance to the regions penetrated, it is proper to give a brief account of its origin and progress.

The Rio Grande Southern Railway company was originally composed of Otto Mears, Fred Walsen, M. D. Thatcher, Job A. Cooper, Wm. S. Jackson, John L. McNeil and Joseph W. Gilluly. Its officers are: Otto Mears, president and general manager; J. W. Gilluly, treasurer, and John L. McNeil, secretary. The road was begun at Ridgway station on the D. & R. G. branch from Montrose to Ouray April 25th, 1890, and completed to Telluride, forty-six miles, November 15th, 1890. The line from Illium station to Telluride is a branch designed for the accommodation of the capital and the chief mining points of San Miguel county. The main line continues southwesterly to Rico, to which place it was completed September 30th, 1891. From thence it runs southwesterly to Dolores, through the county of that name, and thence southeasterly to its terminus at Durango, penetrating the county of Montezuma en route, and opening to settlement and commerce an immense region filled with all manner of resources. The length of this line is about 175 miles, and is wholly through a mountainous region, with some very heavy grades, tall bridges and much expensive rock cutting. The cost when finished was about \$5,000,000, all local capital. In the amount of new territory thus rendered accessible to the principal markets of the state, and in the magnitude of the new enterprises that will soon be established there, the Rio Grande Southern must be regarded as one of the more consequential thoroughfares of the state. The credit of its inception and much of the spirit that moved its rapid construction must be given to its

president, Mr. Otto Mears, whose directing hand now controls all of the traffic of the mines of the southwest. (See history of San Juan county, this volume.)

Ridgway, named for superintendent R. M. Ridgway of the mountain division of the Denver & Rio Grande, has superseded the town of Dallas, a short distance below, and, as the junction of the D. & R. G. branch from Montrose to Ouray and the Rio Grande Southern, has absorbed much of its importance. The new town was surveyed by Geo. R. Hurlburt and the plat filed July 7th, 1890. It was laid off by the Ridgway Town Site company June 16th, 1890, Charles H. Nix, president, and W. A. Sherman, secretary. An effort is being made to build up a strong, substantial place. Several stores and residences have been erected, a large fine hotel built, a weekly newspaper established. The town was incorporated in the spring of 1891. At this point the valley of the Uncompahgre reaches its broadest dimensions in the twelve miles between Ouray and Uncompahgre Park below or north of Dallas. Leaving Ridgway for Telluride, the Rio Grande Southern passes through the lower part of the magnificent agricultural valley of Dallas creek, named for Geo. N. Dallas (vice-president of the United States with James K. Polk), one of the loveliest and most fruitful parks in Ouray county and under high cultivation. The original Indian name was Unaweep. What a pity it was changed. It is not very extensive, but very beautiful, dotted with productive farms. Upon the exterior slopes are fine grazing ranges for cattle.

We will now retrace our steps to the capital of the county and examine its chief mining districts, Red Mountain and Iron-ton.

Red Mountain mining district, which takes its designation from three scarlet peaks, at the feet of which it is situated, at an altitude of about 11,300 feet above the sea, is one of the most remarkable mineral-bearing sections of the state. The town is within one mile of the boundary line between San Juan and Ouray counties, twelve miles south of Ouray. Some discoveries of mineral in this region appear to have been made in September, 1879, but, owing to its inaccessibility, the severity of its winters and the difficulty of constructing roads for the ingress of supplies and egress of ores, no development of consequence occurred until 1882-83. In the summer of 1881—as we learn from Mr. Wm. Weston—John Robinson, A. Meldrum, A. E. Long and A. Deitlaf discovered the Guston mine, but, as the ore was not at the surface of sufficient value to warrant shipping to market, they went out when winter approached but returned in the spring of 1882, when Mr. D. C. Hartwell, agent for the Pueblo Smelting and Refining Co. in Ouray, anxious to obtain lead ores, induced them to develop the Guston. On the 14th of August following Mr. John Robinson, while hunting deer in Red Mountain Park, picked up a fragment of rock, and, surprised at its weight, broke it and found it to be solid galena. He then began prospecting for its source, and soon discovered the Yankee Girl mine, which on being opened revealed an enormous body of valuable ore. On the 20th of September, when the shaft was only twenty feet deep, it was sold for \$125,000 cash. As there were no sides or bottom to the ore, it was impossible to define the course of the vein, but, to secure it beyond doubt, two other claims adjoining were staked, the Robinson and the Orphan Boy, both of which proved almost equally valuable. The mineral taken out was shipped by mule pack trains across the divide to Silver-ton. The Guston and the Yankee Girl are about 300 yards apart. These discoveries brought clouds of prospectors, scores of claims were located and thus Red Mountain sprang into a camp of great importance. The first wagon road was commenced in the autumn of 1883. The Yankee Girl is now owned by an English company, stocked for £240,000, and has been developed by the better methods. The Genessee was located in 1882 by Jasper Brown and Adelbert Parsell, which, with the Adelbert, is owned by a St. Louis company.

The town of Red Mountain, at first a small collection of tents, now bears the characteristic appearance of a hurriedly built mining settlement. It was platted

June 18th, 1883, and is connected with Silverton by Mr. Otto Mears' railway across the intervening range, which has been described in the history of San Juan county. It has a system of water works, a school house, a number of business houses and shops of various kinds, an excellent, well-edited weekly newspaper, secret and benevolent orders, and a municipal or town government which, in 1891, was composed of the following: Mayor, A. Johnson; trustees (2 years), Theo. Kessouches, Harry Hope and C. Hoeffel; trustees (1 year), Samuel Leslie, D. S. Baxter and Wm. Quigley; treasurer, James Duggan; marshal, Fred C. Rosen; clerk, W. H. Barton.

The Scarlet Peaks.—Considering the origin of the many brilliant colors presented by the Red Mountain peaks, which are the wonder of all beholders, Prof. Hayden in his report for 1876 says: "They are due to admixtures of certain mineral substances. Dark colors may be said to be characteristic of the main bulk of this group, but a very prominent exception is made by what I have termed 'the red stratum.' Originally white, the presence of ferric oxygen compounds gradually changes this color to yellow, orange, red and brown. The rock is a micro-crystalline, feldspathic paste of white color, containing very minute transparent crystals of sanidite and small crystals of pyrite. Throughout the district, wherever this stratum could be traced, the crystals of pyrite were contained in it as an impregnation. Decomposition of pyrite releases the sulphur and changes the iron from a bisulphide to hydrated sesqui oxide. This, in varying percentages, produces the colors and shades above enumerated. This mineral (pyrite) was probably segregated during the period of the cooling of the rock. Its presence denotes nothing save the existence and ejection of a large amount of iron and sulphur at the time of eruption."

It was by Hayden's indication of mineral-bearing zones in this district that Leadville and other prospectors were led to it and to the great discoveries thereafter made.

Ironton, three miles below Red Mountain, was founded in 1883 and its plat filed March 20th, 1884. It is situated at the head of Red Mountain Park, the terminus of the Rainbow railway, whence passengers, mail and express are conveyed by a four-horse stage down through the marvelous cañon of the Uncompahgre to Ouray. From Ironton may be seen the more celebrated groups of mines situate upon the mountain sides, the Saratoga, Candice, Silver Bell, Paymaster, Guston, Robinson, Yankee Girl, Genessee-Vanderbilt, National Bell, and many others, surmounted by suitable buildings filled with mining machinery. It has a town government, composed of Lon Hunter, mayor; trustees, C. M. Strayer, A. G. Bruner, J. H. Slattery, Jas. Winchester, Frank Leonard and O. P. Lyon; treasurer, Thos. Hunter; clerk, A. S. Holman; justice of the peace, Finney Jones.

Red Mountain district extends from Ironton south to the boundary line of the county, some five miles. Only a limited number of the veins discovered and recorded are extensively developed. From these millions have been extracted. For the general characteristics of the country and its mineral deposits we abstract the following notes from a paper published by Mr. T. E. Schwartz, a prominent mining engineer, until quite recently manager of the Yankee Girl and new Guston properties, read by him before the American Institute of Mining Engineers: "It is in the heart of a very extensive area of eruptive rocks, andesites, trachytes and breccias, in which occur most of the productive camps of the San Juan country, such as Marshall Basin, Mt. Sneffels, Mineral Point, Lake City and Silverton, all within a radius of fifteen to twenty miles. The topography of the district is marked by bare, ragged cliffs and red patches of oxidized material on the upper mountain sides, while below are considerable areas of heavy slide rock, carrying large detached masses. Between these areas of detritus occur benches and terraces covered with shallow soil, and diversified here and there by knolls or mounds of hard,

porous, siliceous rocks with a reddish hue or stain. The ores are classified as (1) secondary or oxidized ores; (2) the primary or unoxidized ores. In some properties ores of both character occur, the one beginning where the other terminates.

"The secondary ores occur above a former water-line, either attached to the walls of caves, as broken detached masses, or as a bed of clayey mud or sand, more or less completely filling the caves. The cave formation is identified with the massive outcroppings or knolls of silicified andesite, ordinarily termed 'quartz.' These knolls rise 25 to 200 feet above the surrounding surface, and, while sometimes quite conical in appearance, they more generally have a greater length than width, in some instances being 400 to 500 feet long by 200 feet wide. They present a rough mass of quartz, cut up by cross fractures, and showing small vughs and cavities on the exposed cliff faces. The ore-bearing caves, which ramify throughout the mass, generally come to the surface along the cliff base, where they are partially or wholly covered by slide. In size the caves vary up to chambers of 50 feet in diameter, which are connected by irregular rounded passages, branching out toward the surface, but diminishing and coming together in depth. The ores are mainly carbonates of lead and of iron, together with the iron oxides, lead sulphates and arsenates. Kaolinite occurs in considerable quantities and zinc blende is common. The latter occurs in botryoidal masses, consisting of nearly concentric fibrous layers, and is usually found detached from cave walls. Galena also occurs, but generally as the core of an oxidized mass. Such are the ores of the National Belle, Grand Prize and Vanderbilt mines, while other properties near by, viz., those in the Enterprise group, omit the lead minerals and carry the oxide and sulphide of bismuth.

"(1) The secondary ores are richer than the sulphide ores occurring between them; (2) the ores of adjoining or connecting caves are sometimes greatly different in grade. (3) In some cases the formation of the caves along fracture or cleavage planes is evident, but in others all traces of such planes are quite obliterated. (4) The cave walls are a porous, sandy quartz, the sand from the disintegration of which forms part of the cave filling. (5) The line of change from oxidized to unoxidized ores, or the former water-level, is very marked. It varies as much as 100 feet in elevation in properties within 1,000 feet of each other, rising to the south and west. The quartz outcrop rarely rises more than 200 feet above it. (6) In isolated cases may be found masses of the unoxidized ore, the enargite, above the lines of change, in the vicinity of the secondary ores. The formation of these ores is readily accounted for in the oxidizing and dissolving properties of surface waters, which, moving along the fracture planes, took into solution the original sulphide ores and portions of the adjoining rock, and deposited new ore bodies in the resulting caves.

"The bulk of the Red Mountain product has consisted of the primary ores. Although large amounts of the carbonate ores have been shipped from such properties as the National Belle and Vanderbilt, their depth is soon exhausted and sulphide ores are reached. The latter begin where the cave ores cease, and in many properties, such as the Yankee Girl, Hudson, Guston and Silver Bell, in which the cave-formation has been removed by erosion, or never existed, they outcrop at or near the surface. They consist of a great variety of the sulphides and sulpharsenites of the metals, and are productive of the following minerals in quantity, viz., enargite, galena, chalcopyrite, erubescite bismuthinite, gray copper and stromeyerite. Among the minerals of rarer occurrence are silver glance, polybasite tennantite, proustite and others not yet determined. Associated with these ores are rhodonite, gypsum, heavy spar and kaolinite.

"(1) The ores occur as 'chimneys,' so called, having in some cases an elliptical or a circular cross section, but more generally long in proportion to their width. The greatest length of ore body so far observed has been about sixty feet. (2) The immediate envelope of the ore chimneys is 'quartz,' which is sometimes of considerable extent, while the whole is enclosed in an area of greater or less extent of



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andesite. In the case of six chimneys occurring on the Yankee Girl, Guston and Silver Bell properties, being the only ones on which depth has been obtained, a marked increase in the silver content of the ores occurred from the surface down to 300 to 400 feet of depth. Changes in character of ore with depth are noticeable in several chimneys, but notably so in the main Yankee Girl chimney. In this case the distinctive minerals in order of depth have been galena, gray copper, stromeyerite and bornite. In those chimneys in which enargite has been the surface ore, no depth has yet been obtained. The chimneys frequently change their pitch, sometimes quite suddenly. Any one chimney may recede from a given vertical line for a considerable distance and then approach it again. A jump of fifteen to twenty-five feet along some horizontal plane is not infrequent, rendering it difficult to locate the chimneys on succeeding levels. In the Guston and Yankee Girl, the increase in the amount of the copper ores with depth, and the fact that the silver is confined mainly to such ores, is notable."

Mr. Schwartz concludes by saying, that "to the practical mining man as well as to the theorist, mineralogist and geologist, this section is a most interesting one. Chemical and structural geology here have a brilliant field for study. Many new and rare mineral combinations may here be brought to light. The miner is interested in a district which presents more difficulties in following one's ore body than almost any others, and requires the most careful study of rock faces." In regard to the quality of the Yankee Girl ore, he says, he has shipped several carloads which carried 1,500 to 3,000 ounces of silver to the ton, and one lot of six tons returned 5,300 ounces to the ton.

As to the present value of this remarkable district in other mines than those enumerated, while it is impracticable and outside of the purpose of these histories to enter upon a description of properties, it may justly be said that within the past three years it has risen to great prominence, from the volume and richness of its products, and now ranks third among the great districts of the state. Some millions of English and American capital have been invested there, the most improved appliances for hoisting, mining, milling and concentrating ores supplied, and the facilities afforded by railway switches leading from all the greater mines to the Rainbow railway for transportation to the ore buyers at Durango, Pueblo and Denver are unequalled by any other mining quarter.

Following were the county officers 1890-1891: Commissioners, Samuel J. Couchman, W. H. Wilson and A. Humphrey; clerk and recorder, Felix J. Parkins; sheriff, J. F. Bradley; treasurer, J. S. Myers; county judge, W. M. Stewart; assessor, Burr Culver; coroner, James T. Pierson; superintendent of schools, P. H. Shue; surveyor, F. L. Biddlecumb; clerk of the district court, J. W. Abbott.

Schools.—In 1890 Ouray county had a school population of 733. There were ten districts and an equal number of school houses. The valuation of school property was \$23,800. There were enrolled in the high school 8, in the graded 250 and in the ungraded 328, making a total of 586, with an average daily attendance of 364.

The total assessed valuation of taxable property (mines not taxed) for 1890 was \$1,255,399.

The agricultural portion of the county, between Portland and Ridgway, as already mentioned, is equal to any within our knowledge, much of it under cultivation and producing bountiful harvests. Its scenic prospects are among the grandest in the world. The Denver & Rio Grande railroad company completed its branch from Montrose to Dallas near the present site of Ridgway August 31st, 1887, and its extension thence to the town of Ouray December 27th, 1887, since which time that entire section has been advancing with remarkable rapidity.

In 1889 a series of remarkably rich gold-bearing veins known as the "Gold Belt" were discovered by Col. Thomas Nash, of Virginia. They are situated along

the crest of the mountain to the right, just below Ouray, and two, the American-Nettie and the Bright Diamond, have been quite extensively developed. Large quantities of ore, extremely rich in gold, have been taken from them. At this writing they are among the more prominent mines of the region.

PARK COUNTY.

PIONEER EXPLORERS OF 1859—DISCOVERY OF GOLD ON TARRYALL—HAMILTON—GOLD AT FAIRPLAY—BUCKSKIN JOE—THE PHILLIPS MINE—MONTGOMERY—NAMING OF MOUNT LINCOLN—BEAVER CREEK PLACERS—DISCOVERY OF SILVER ON MOUNT BROSS—ALMA AND DUDLEY.

This is one of the nine counties originally organized by an act of the first territorial legislature in 1861. It embraces and derives its title from the South Park. It is also the geographical and, in a large degree, the geological center of the state of Colorado; bounded on the north by Clear Creek and Summit, south by Fremont and Chaffee, east by Jefferson and El Paso, and west by Summit, Lake and Chaffee. Its primary dimensions have been but slightly curtailed by the later institution of counties. Its area is 2,100 square miles. By the census of 1890 its population was 3,548.

The annals of primitive beginnings here are extremely interesting. The facts subjoined, comprise the essential particulars, and were obtained from some of the participants in the first exploring party, by whose efforts some important discoveries were made.

The first authentic record of permanent settlement, caused by the discovery of gold in Park county, dates back to July, 1859, when a party of prospectors who had been unable to secure satisfactory claims in the Gregory diggings, in what is now Gilpin county, organized to explore the western slope. Not one of them had ever seen the country, and they appear to have been led by instinct rather than by knowledge, both in the inception of the enterprise and its final issue. We find among the pioneers of that period and of this expedition, the names of W. J. Curtice, Clark Chambers, Earl Hamilton, W. J. Holman, M. V. Spillord, Thomas Cassady, James Merrill and Catesby Dale.

In the month named above, they left Gregory Point, now a part of the incorporated city of Black Hawk, passed over to South Clear creek (then Vasquez Fork), near the present town of Idaho Springs, thence up Chicago creek, over the main range, crossing the head branches of the North Fork of the South Platte, and also the Kenosha Range via Kenosha creek into South Park. Here they were joined by a company of gold seekers from Wisconsin, consisting of John Aldrich, George Barnes, William Meacham, Thomas Jenkins, John Horseman and Edward Williams. Agreeing to proceed together, they descended into the magnificent basin of the South Park, as beautiful a vision, seen from the summit of the Kenosha Range, as ever mortal eye beheld in the Rocky Mountains, a broad, smooth and comparatively level plain, surrounded by mountains and threaded by numerous affluents of the Platte river, debouching from the lofty ranges on either side. Skirting the northwestern rim of the park, after two days spent in prospecting without satisfactory results, they came to a creek which was named Tarryall, signifying that all the company encamped here, otherwise *tarried*, for a more thorough search, since the conditions were of the most inviting character.

Two miles below this spot the town of Hamilton was subsequently located, and in a short time became one of the most populous and attractive mining camps in the country. Here Messrs. Curtice and Chambers, who had acquired their gold digging experience in California, sunk a shaft in the bed of Tarryall creek, panned the dirt thrown out, and by the encouraging exhibit of yellow metal knew they had found a profitable placer. Other pits were excavated at different points, each yielding similar results, which settled the problem beyond peradventure. Thus their temporary lodgment became a permanent settlement. The margins of the stream were soon staked off in claims, the first fourteen being limited to 100 feet each. One of the traditions runs, that a member of the party, weary and footsore, perhaps a little discouraged withal, from the long tramp, as he threw himself upon the ground exclaimed: "We have traveled far enough; let us tarry here." "Yes," said Mr. Holman, "we'll tarry all," and by unanimous consent the stream and the district were christened "Tarryall," which name they retain to the present day.

The town of Hamilton, three-fourths of a mile above Tarryall City, near the head of and in the western edge of the park on Tarryall creek, was named for a member of the original company, mentioned at the outset of this sketch. All the claims then located proved quite rich, some of them yielding fortunes to their owners. Reports of the find soon reached Denver, Gregory, Russell and other camps to the eastward, hence in a short time a multitude came pouring in. The later comers, however, finding that all the paying ground had been absorbed by the original company, and that they stoutly opposed all proposals to divide up with the new crowd, the latter in derision changed the name to "Graball," and proceeding further west, at length discovered gold-bearing placers on the South Fork of the South Platte where Fairplay now stands, so designated to indicate their opinion of the Tarryall miners who had declined to admit them to close communion. This discovery occurred August 19th, 1859. During 1860 both Tarryall and Hamilton grew rapidly, expanding by increased numbers and the location of many business houses, into a commercial center for all neighboring settlements on Jefferson, Michigan and other creeks where mining was carried on. George Wing was the first recorder of claims in Tarryall, but resigned, and at a special election, held in 1862, George W. Lechner was elected to the vacancy.

Some large and substantial log structures were erected, many well-assorted stocks of merchandise, suited to the locality and trade, established. Hotels, boarding houses, with several saloons; a huge gambling tent running twenty tables occupying the large plaza, a theater and finally a newspaper became brisk accessories to the newly-fledged metropolis, the latter founded by Byers, Dailey & Bliss of the Rocky Mountain "News," printed in Denver, but dated and circulated in Hamilton and the region round about, as an influence in the first political campaign, which came on in 1860.

In the second year eight to ten thousand people, chiefly men, inhabited the northwestern section of the South Park. Denver being then, as now, the chief depot of supplies, communication therewith was opened by the construction of rude wagon roads. But the throng of prospectors and camp followers became too numerous for the limited resources of Tarryall, hence the surplus scattered abroad into the other sections, on to Ten Mile, Breckenridge, Georgia Gulch, up and down the forks of the Platte, across the range into the upper Arkansas valley, and even into the distant mountains of the San Juan.

In due course, Buckskin Joe, Montgomery, Mosquito and other encampments were made. In the absence of trustworthy records, it is impossible to state the amount of gold extracted by the early settlers, but certain estimates have been collected which will appear in the course of our narrative. None of the placer districts were largely inhabited after 1863. In 1861 appeals for volunteers by

Governor Gilpin took away some hundreds into the Colorado regiments. Some returned east to unite with the Union or Confederate armies, a few engaged in agricultural pursuits, stock raising, etc., hence the first flush of prosperity endured only about three years. At the time of my first visit there in the summer of 1864, Hamilton, Buckskin Joe and Mosquito contained each only a few families, Fairplay being the only town which gave any signs of permanency. In 1873-4 corporations with capital began purchasing, relocating and consolidating the old 100-foot placer and lode claims, which were thereafter operated under improved methods. Tarryall creek was worked for a distance of five miles. Leland Peabody, Curtice and Hibbard, Barrett, Hall & Rische and the Leibelt Bros. were among the larger owners at that time. William Liebelt has been working for twenty years at the head of Glacier channel near Bower's Point. In 1879, Peabody employed fifteen men from May to October, the usual season, and cleaned up nearly \$7,000. Some large nuggets, with much coarse and fine gold, were taken out by Barrett, Hall & Rische, but the scarcity of water was a serious obstruction to extensive mining by modern methods. Nevertheless, considerable quantities of gold have been obtained at different times since 1874. Much of the unworked ground would pay well if a plentiful supply of water were accessible. In 1860, at Nelson's bar, some twelve miles below Hamilton, just above the junction of Michigan and Tarryall creeks, a number of miners congregated and engaged in placer mining with quite satisfactory returns. Lodes containing both gold and silver were prospected, but not extensively opened. In 1880 the town of Hamilton had a population of less than fifty souls. In the near vicinity are a number of productive hay ranches.

Tarryall City was laid out in 1861 by J. W. Holman, but for twenty years not a vestige of the town has remained, save here and there a pile of stones to indicate where the chimneys of the cabins once stood. Governor Gilpin was accorded a reception at Hamilton in 1861 under the auspices of the Free Masons of that town.

Buckskin Joe.—The discovery of gold which led to the founding of this district occurred in August, 1860, when Joseph Higginbottom, known as "Buckskin Joe," W. H. K. Smith, M. Phillips, A. Fairchild, D. Berger, David Greist and others found precious metals in the margins of the creek and along the gulch where the town is located. These men formed a district, adopted laws for its government, and proceeded to develop their find. The place was named in honor of Higginbottom, taking his pseudonym of "Buckskin Joe." The stream was named for Mr. Fairchild. The Phillips lode, which subsequently proved extraordinarily rich, was discovered in September following and named for Mr. Phillips. During the two years of its operation it yielded something over \$300,000 from the surface decompositions. These extended to a depth of fifteen to forty feet, when iron and copper pyrites supervened, which, in due time put a stop to mining on that lode for the reason that the pyritiferous ores could not be successfully treated by the stamp mills located there. This deposit was the largest and most profitable that has been found in Park county.

Winter descends upon that region in October and prevails until May, hence little beyond preparatory work was done until late in the spring of 1861, when the district was reorganized, new laws were framed and adopted. I. W. Hibbard was elected president. David Griest, who had been elected recorder of claims in 1860, being absent, Jacob B. Stansell was chosen in his stead. Later on Griest returned, when much controversy arose over the office of recorder. It was settled by the resignation of both claimants and a new election, which resulted in the reinstatement of Stansell by a large majority. During this year all the neighboring gulches and mountain slopes were prospected, and many lode claims staked.

The original location certificate of the Phillips, filed in June, 1861, ran as follows:

"Know all men by these presents, that we, Buckskin Joe & Co., claim 1,800 feet on the Phillips lead, and I, Buckskin Joe, claim the right of discovery."

Recorder Stansell was presented with claim No. 6 because he recorded the certificates without fees, and this proved the richest section of the lode. In October, 1861, a town company was formed, composed of I. W. Hibbard, J. B. Stansell, Miles B. Dodge and J. D. Stewart.

When the selection of a name for the town came under discussion, Mr. Stansell proposed that it be named for the only ladies in the camp, Mrs. M. B. Dodge and her sister, Mrs. Allen Dodge, and it was at once agreed to. The first was named Laura and the other Jeanette, therefore, to compliment both, they made a combination of the two, thus—"Laur-ette." The town designated Laurette was afterward made the county seat, and the same title given to the post office. In 1862 the post office was changed to Buckskin. The first county officers were: W. L. McMath, probate judge; J. L. Lewis, sheriff; George Wing, recorder; L. W. Dorsett, Azel Slaght and L. L. Robinson, county commissioners.

The mining district has retained its original title to the present time. In June, 1862, still another reorganization took place, and a new code of rules and regulations was adopted. N. J. Bond became president, and George De Alby, recorder. The latter afterward enlisted in the Union army, served during the war, became a prominent officer and was transferred to the regular army at the final windup of the rebellion.

The extraordinary richness of the Phillips attracted about 1,000 people to Buckskin. In September, 1861, Charles M. Farrand brought in a stamp mill and began crushing surface quartz from No. 6 on the Phillips. Stansell sold a half interest in the claim to N. J. Bond, whom he had induced to locate there, for a like interest in a pair of mules, harness, wagon and a stock of provisions, the latter being then the more valuable consideration. They subsequently bought claims No. 3, 5 and 7, which also proved quite productive. Hart Harris, who came in about that time, bought a half interest in those of Stansell and Bond, and made considerable money. Stansell and Bond commenced sluicing from the surface on the 18th of June, 1861, and from that time to October 19th took out \$30,000 in gold. Claims under the old mining law were 100 feet in length, the discoverer being entitled to 200 linear feet of the vein, with suitable allowance for dumpage. Between September, 1861, and the summer of 1862 there were nine stamp mills, with a total of seventy-eight stamps, and ten or twelve Mexican arastras at work crushing surface ores, and some three hundred men were employed in and about the town. In January, 1862, a small weekly newspaper, which had been published at Tarryall by Matt Riddlebarger and W. L. McMath, was moved to Buckskin and there issued until November following, when it suspended. The first capital of Park county was established at Tarryall, in 1861, by Governor Gilpin, but was never held there, the offices being located at Laurette and their business conducted there. The first term of the district court was held in a building owned by Stansell, Bond and Harris; Chas. Lee Armour presiding. The town of Laurette had fourteen stores, two hotels, many saloons, a theatre, and other lively institutions.

This epoch of prosperity continued until the fall of 1863, when the exhaustion of the richer decomposed quartz caused general desertion, and a year later it was almost depopulated. It was here, in the summer of 1864, that I first met H. A. W. Tabor, who, then the proprietor of a small grocery store, fifteen years later became one of the celebrities of the nation, under circumstances that have been recounted in another part of our history. In 1866 the county court was removed from Laurette to Fairplay.

Fairplay.—After the discovery of gold in the deep gravel bars of the Platte river at this place, in August, 1859, much the same course of events marked their progress as has just been related, except that no lodes were found in the vicinity, all the gold being taken from the margins and channels of the streams. The multitude of diggers increased as the reports spread abroad, and a strong, substantial town was built, mostly of logs, which, though still sparsely populated, has, unlike its contemporaries, maintained its original prestige. The diggings were rich, but the gold not so easily obtained as at Tarryall, owing to the great number of enormous boulders. In our first volume, page 235, will be found an account of a romantic duel which is said to have occurred there in 1860. R. S. Allen in his review of early days, published serially in his paper, the *Fairplay "Sentinel,"* says the richest gravel paid from \$5.00 to \$15.00 per day to the man. The entire gulch was worked under great disadvantages, since none of the miners possessed sufficient means to run a bedrock flume, by which alone the gravel could have been profitably operated, and even then the consolidation of almost numberless claims would have been necessary.

In 1864 Fairplay was a quiet, peaceful, law-abiding settlement, where only a little mining was done, but, as it was the chief center of supplies for all neighboring camps, a fair degree of prosperity obtained. The first two or three winters in the park were long and severe, causing many of the inhabitants to seek the lower altitudes, most of them quartering in Cañon City. It is still the principal town in Park county, and its commercial as well as political center.

The discovery of gold placers at the base of Mount Lincoln by John H. Smith, Cornelius Griswold, Willis Bryant and George W. Lechner, in June, 1861, caused the organization of Independent district, and the founding of the town of Montgomery, named for one of the pioneers, which, like its contemporaries, Tarryall, Hamilton, Fairplay and Buckskin, soon became largely populated. The first important lodes opened were the Putnam, Price and a few others. In the fall of that year Montgomery district was organized out of Independent district. The first cabin built in the town was by J. H. Smith, Cornelius Griswold and Geo. W. Lechner. In the summer of 1862 Montgomery cast a larger vote than any other town in the county. The Cooper brothers and Wilbur F. Stone were among the pioneers in this section. The latter built the first Mexican *arastra* and ran it a year. Robert O. Old (now residing in Georgetown, Colo.) claims to have been the second man to reach this camp, and afterward built the first frame house erected there. At one time, probably in 1862, the population of Montgomery was about 1,000, and six quartz mills were crushing surface quartz from the several lodes then opened.*

* Certain incidents associated with the christening of Mount Lincoln, from whose rocky slopes flow three of the largest streams in Colorado—the Grand to the Pacific, and the South Platte and Arkansas to the Atlantic—were related to me by Hon. Wilbur F. Stone, who at the time noted was a placer miner in Montgomery.—In June, 1861, he ascended to the highest point of the mountain, and by thermometer tests estimated its height to be about 17,000 feet above the sea. (Some years later Prof. Alfred du Bois made it 17,300 feet). Its actual height is 14,297 feet. Profoundly impressed by the grandeur of the scenic spectacle witnessed from the summit, on his return to Montgomery he called a meeting of citizens for the purpose of selecting an appropriate name for it. There were present Alexander Hatch, Robert O. Old, W. R. Fowler, J. B. Cooper, Dr. Dunn and others. After explaining his tour, Mr. Stone advised the selection of a comprehensive title that would indicate its position as one of the great landmarks of the country. One or two Spanish and Latin names were suggested. One mentioned Washington, another Adams, another Jefferson, when, as by a common inspiration, all shouted the name of Abraham Lincoln, which signified unanimous adoption. It was then resolved that this magnificent promontory should forever thereafter be known as "Mount Lincoln."

After the assassination of the President in 1865, Mr. Stone, being in Denver, entered the newspaper office of Mr. F. J. Stanton, editor of the "*Gazette*," when he was asked to write an editorial for the next issue. Consenting, he picked up a New York exchange, in which he found an appeal for a national monument to perpetuate the memory of the martyred President. Then came to his mind the reflection that here, at the head of the South Park, stood a monument created by God, the creator of all things, one that will endure while our planet exists, mightier and grander than any work ever built by human hands. Under this inspiration he began to write, and within the hour produced an article that excited universal attention.

At present writing there are but few residents besides actual miners. One of the finest machinery plants in Park county is located there on mines owned by the Green Mountain Mining company, which succeeded to the estate of the Sovereign Mining company. The company first named control, and in the summer months actively operate, much of the placer ground between Montgomery and Alma, in conjunction with numerous lode claims. The gravel beds along the river are from 15 to 70 feet deep, and, as demonstrated by results obtained, contain from 27 to 68 cents per cubic yard. By washing these beds or bars on a large scale with hydraulic apparatus, satisfactory profits are realized. Some of the lodes at and above Montgomery are yielding fair returns, the ores being reduced in stamp mills.

The most majestic promontory in this remarkable mountain chain is Mount Lincoln, standing at the very head of the South Park, snow crowned, bleak and dreary above timber line, its apex 14,297 feet above the level of the sea. From its slopes run innumerable tiny rivulets in the melting season, which pay tribute to rivers that find their way on the one side to the Pacific, and on the other to the Atlantic oceans. A great many mines have been discovered there, some, under proper development, paying their owners liberally for their efforts in opening them. The ores found there carry gold and silver, galena, gray copper, sulphurets, brittle silver and copper pyrites.

Dr. F. V. Hayden, in his report for 1873, gives the following account of what he saw from the top of this lofty sentinel:

"The view from the summit of Mount Lincoln is wonderful in its extent. To the east, far distant, is distinctly seen Pike's Peak with contiguous ranges which border the east side of the park, and extend northward toward Long's Peak, all of which are granitoid. On the west and northwest sides of the park is a vast group of high mountains, gashed down on every side with deep gorges with vertical sides revealing the strata of quartzite and limestone resting on the schists, with dikes of trachyte. To the southward can also be seen the granite nucleus, a remarkable range of mountains, the Sawatch, which, with its lofty peaks—among them Mounts Yale and Harvard—looms up like a massive wall, with a wilderness of conical peaks along its summit. To the east and southeast the park lies spread out to the view with its variety of low ridges and meadows. These ridges are composed of all the sedimentary beds uplifted known in this region. Some of them, covered with basalts with a trend nearly north and south, extend in regular order far across the park eastward. From the top of Mount Lincoln more than fifty peaks rising to the elevation of 13,000 feet and upwards, and above 200 over 12,000 feet, can be seen. Probably there is no portion of the world accessible to the traveling public where such a wilderness of lofty peaks can be seen within a single scope of the vision."

The district called Mosquito Gulch, rightly christened from the clouds of mosquitoes that swarm there in early summer, was organized in June, 1861, the Sterling lode, discovered by Dr. Pollock, being the first recorded. It runs parallel to and a mile south of Buckskin, a ridge intervening. At that time, and for a short time afterward, some placer mining was done. It is said the name was given when a large mosquito alighted on the recorder's book while the question of a suitable title for the district came under discussion. A small pocket of gold found in the Lulu lode brought an influx of prospectors. The third discovery was the Orphan Boy, made in July, 1861, by S. Sheppard, who started out with H. W. Dorsett and a man named Webber to search for the extension of the Phillips lode, and found it. This property after years of varying fortune is now operated by the South Park Gold Mining company, and through the well-ordered and very extensive developments directed by Hon. James Moynahan has become the most valuable gold mine in the county. The town of Sterling was laid out in 1862, by Dr. Pollock, John W. Smith and their associates. At one time it had five stamp mills. The title of the post office is Park City.

The first silver-bearing mineral was discovered in Mosquito Gulch after the Ten-Forty had been found within the corporate limits of Buckskin, by Charles W. Mullin and Geo. W. Lechner many years prior to the finding of that metal on Mounts Bross and Lincoln.*

The area of the South Park is about 1,200 square miles;† its greatest length is northwest and southeast—some 45 miles—irregular in shape, being widest at the southern end, where it is about 40 miles wide. As the drainage shows, there is a gradual slope from the northwest toward the southeast. At the northwest end the elevation is from 9,327 to 9,981 feet above the sea. The elevation of Fairplay is 9,764 feet. There are numerous ridges here and there upon its surface, running generally parallel to each other. Almost the entire southern end is volcanic. The outlet of a great lake which existed here in early Tertiary times was probably in this direction. The lake must have extended further to the southward than the present outlines of the South Park would seem to indicate. The mountains on the east side of the park are composed of schistose rocks which extend westward some distance into the park. Along the road toward Fairplay appear the entire series of sedimentary beds. Long ridges extend across the basin composed of black shales of the Cretaceous. The entire series of the Cretaceous, Jurassic and Red or Triassic group are well shown. Toward the center of the park are some long ridges of trachyte. The sedimentary beds are exposed more or less all along the east side of the park. They slope up close to the east side of the Park Range, but the wash or drift from the mountains has so covered the slope that the beds in contact with the metamorphic rocks can seldom be seen. Along the valley of the Platte the drift material, consisting mostly of water-worn boulders, is immense. The entire mass of drift-deposit in which the placer diggings are located has been washed down from the valleys of the little streams of the South Park. The entire origin of the drift, so far as the Rocky Mountain districts are concerned, is here illustrated in a remarkable manner.

It is Prof. Hayden's opinion that the division known as the Park Range, as distinguished from the main range, is a portion of a gigantic Anticlinal, of which the Sawatch range is the central axis; that the Park Range is a part of the east side of the Sawatch, and that the great valley of the upper Arkansas is mostly the result of erosion through granite rocks, accomplished by the action of water and ice. The subject of earth sculpture is illustrated nowhere in the West on a grander scale than in the mountains of Colorado, and is especially marked in the South Park. All along the east side of the Park Range are numerous gorges, all of which point to a common origin, the work of water and ice. The morainal matter brought down by the old glaciers is shown most abundantly in the lower portions of these gorges. The evidences of ancient glacial action are quite abundant all through the Park Range, but far more remarkable proofs are found in the Sawatch Range.

In general the park is not watered, nor has irrigation been resorted to for farming purposes. Nevertheless it is a fine grazing region, the bunch grass of superior quality making it an excellent range for cattle, horses and sheep during the summer months. Great quantities of native hay are produced upon the well-ordered ranches about Jefferson, Hartsell and Bordenville. On the northern and western sides there is plenty of water, but throughout the interior of the park it is scarce. Timber, pine and spruce, covers the mountain sides.

The Beaver Creek placers, that have been worked at intervals for the last thirty

* In Chapter XXI, page 323, Volume I, will be found an account of a remarkable raid through portions of Park county by a band of Texas guerrillas in 1864. Also in the same volume, page 378, and in Volume II, page 254, a description of a series of mysterious murders committed by the Espinosas in 1863. It is unnecessary to repeat them here.

† Hayden's Geographical and Geological Survey, 1873.



NELSON O. McLEES.

years, were christened "pound diggings" by the earlier miners "for the reason," says Allen, "that they yielded a pound of gold each day." The original owners were Scotchmen who transferred their claims to Messrs. Freeman & Pease, who in turn sold to Geo. A. Sidel in 1875. They are now owned and systematically worked by the Beaver Creek Placer Mining company. They are located on Beaver creek, one of the affluents of the Platte, which unites with the latter near Fairplay. In 1862 the owners cut a ditch and built a flume, the whole nearly a mile in length. The company as then constituted sold a large interest in the property to "The Pennsylvania Gold and Silver Mining company," organized in Philadelphia, in 1866, by Governor Alexander Cummings, the successor of Governor John Evans. The stockholders were mostly Philadelphia men, and the capital stock was \$250,000. Capt. E. L. Thayer's placer mining transactions on the bed and bars of the Platte at Fairplay were at one time, and for a series of years, the most extensive in the country. The ground embraced a strip of five miles along the stream, with dams and miles of ditches and flumes; about one hundred Chinamen were employed. Mills, Hodges & Co. worked a large placer claim on the Platte at Alma, and took out large quantities of gold.

In June, 1887, the "Mining and Engineering Journal" of New York, reviewing the fruitage of placer mining in Colorado from the earliest times to 1866, mainly in Park, Lake and Summit counties, gave the following absurd estimates of the yields of the more prominent gulches and bars:

Tarryall Creek.....	\$1,250,000	Gold Run.....	\$1,500,000
Montgomery Gulch.....	500,000	French Gulch.....	1,600,000
California Gulch.....	2,500,000	Illinois Gulch.....	500,000
Cache Creek and tributaries.....	350,000	Hoosier Gulch.....	200,000
Colorado Gulch.....	900,000	Other localities.....	3,500,000
Buckskin Joe.....	1,600,000		
Swan River and tributaries.....	3,000,000	Total.....	\$17,400,000

In the absence of records one estimate is as good as another. Personally, I am convinced that the figures given above are several millions in excess of the actual production. But it is idle to speculate upon the matter. My own judgment is that the entire product of all the placers worked in Colorado from 1859 to 1890 have not yielded more than \$10,000,000. The authority quoted proceeds to say that from 1866, for some years, the yield of the placers did not exceed \$300,000 annually, which is much nearer the truth than his tabulated statement. At length capitalists took hold of the richer grounds, and by working them to better advantage, the yields were materially increased.

Fossett, in his history published in 1880, estimates the gross product of Park county mines to January 1st, 1879, at \$6,114,852.78, divided as follows: Gold, \$3,050,200; silver, \$3,014,652.78; copper, \$36,500; lead, \$13,500.

While it is true that the existence of silver-bearing lodes was known as early as 1862, it is a well-settled fact that it was not until after the discovery of the Moose, in 1871, by the somewhat famous Capt. Plummer, and the revelation of its eccentric but large deposits of very rich silver ore in that and subsequent years, that any impetus whatever was given to this branch of industry. This once celebrated mine was found in the northeast face of Mount Bross, high up above timber line. This event attracted crowds of prospectors and miners to that region. It may be observed, in passing, that this peak was named for Lieutenant-Governor Bross of Illinois, who, in company with Schuyler Colfax, Samuel Bowles and others, made a partial tour of the park in 1868, and ascended Mount Lincoln.

During the summer of 1871, the ground being clear of snow, a multitude of diggers congregated upon its rocky slopes and began prospecting for silver. This, after Georgetown, in Clear Creek county, where rich silver lodes were dis-

covered in 1865-66-67, became the second epoch in the unfolding of production in that line, and the two constituted the beginning of the change from gold to silver mining as a leading pursuit. The sequel is known, and therefore need not be dwelt upon any further than to say that, in 1893, there came a general return to first principles whereby gold mining reassumed its former prominence, with, in due course, the most surprising results.

Soon after the discovery of the Moose it was purchased by J. H. Dudley, A. W. Gill and Mr. McNab, who organized the Moose Mining company, and worked the property by a series of drifts and tunnels. From 1871 to 1876 it is reported to have produced over \$3,000,000. The valuable ores lay in a series of pockets or deposits, there being no continuous vein. The Dolly Varden, Hiawatha and others owned by Assyria Hall and Geo. W. Brunk also became very valuable producers, yielding in the height of their prestige more than a million dollars. But the movement which imparted greatest activity to silver mining, by enabling the miners to develop their properties and dispose of their mineral at a home market, was the building of smelting works at Alma, in 1873, by the "Park Pool Association," composed of N. P. Hill, H. R. Wolcott, Prof. Richard Pearce and Herman Beeger, which were remarkably successful until the Denver & South Park railroad was completed through the park, when they were discontinued and the ores shipped by rail to the Argo smelter.

The location of Alma and Dudley as centers of population followed the operation of the various great mines opened on Mount Bross. The Moose Mining company built reduction works at Dudley, and mills and sampling concerns enlivened the town of Alma while the excitement lasted. In 1880 valuable discoveries occurred on Mosquito mountain. Prospecting had been vastly encouraged by the wonderful disclosures at Leadville on the upper Arkansas. Hundreds of claims were staked off on all promising points of the Mosquito Range. Near Buckskin Mr. Henry Clements unearthed a large and apparently very valuable deposit of carbonate of lead ore, in the Fanny Barrett. But the great wave of prosperity was ephemeral, and in the course of a year or two died out. Although numerous attempts have been made to create a grand revival of mining in the South Park, a region possessing great treasures of gold and silver, it is only in exceptional cases like that of the later revelations in the Orphan Boy group, and a number of silver mines in Horseshoe district, ten miles west of Fairplay, that any extraordinary success has been achieved. Here, as everywhere else among the silver belts of the West, the paralysis which followed the great crisis of 1893 has produced stagnation, abandonment and ruin.

The South Park contains fine saline springs, great deposits of gypsum, excellent bituminous coals, beds of brown hematite and bog iron ores, chalcedony, carnelian, silicified woods, with numerous indications of petroleum. Rude salt evaporating works were erected by John Q. A. Rollins and Charles L. Hall, in 1866, on Hall's ranch, some 20 miles below Fairplay. Several tons of salt were manufactured there. In 1881 other parties sank a well 1,000 feet deep, in the hope of discovering richer brine than appeared at the surface, but unsuccessfully. They, too, evaporated a good deal of salt, but finally gave up the search from lack of means, since which time no further efforts have been made. The lands belong to the state.

The geographical center of Colorado is located three miles northeast of Spinney station on the Colorado Midland railway in Park county.

Alma was established in 1872, as a result of the activity on Mount Bross at whose feet it stands. J. B. Stansell and Abram Bergh built the first house in the town for a Fairplay merchant named James, who established a store therein and gave the place the first name of his wife, "Alma." It is situated at the junction of Buckskin creek and the Platte river, two miles below Buckskin Joe, six above Fair-

play, and at the base of Mount Bross. Mr. Stansell also built a large ore house of logs for the Park Pool Association. The population of Alma in 1873 was estimated at 500, and at this writing it is about the same. It is still the center of a great mining section.

Dudley was also founded by the influences just named; is one mile above Alma on the Platte, but now practically deserted, the principal cause for its existence having passed away. In 1873 its population was 300. Quartzville began its existence as a small mining settlement in 1871; had a population of about 200 in 1873, but is now scarcely more than a reminiscence.

Como was built by the Denver & South Park railway company; laid out in 1879 by George W. Lechner, one of the oldest and most progressive citizens of Park county. It was originally known as the Stubbs ranch, and until the passage of the railway through the park was an important stage station. The town, mainly occupied by coal miners, was named for Lake Como in Italy, presumably because it is utterly unlike that beautiful resort, though there is a small lake in the vicinity. Mr. Lechner was the first clerk and recorder of the place. The coal mines are quite extensively worked, chiefly for the benefit of the South Park railway company.

Hall Valley.—The mines in this section were at one time—1876-77—very prominent, and yielded much silver, with some gold. It is situated in the northwest corner of the county. In the lower part the mountains are covered by pine forests. On the high range are located the once noted Whale and Leftwick mines, originally worked by the Hall Valley Mining company, named for Col. J. W. Hall, its manager, who expended large sums of money in developing the mines and in building smelters, tramways and other improvements, nearly all of which was lost through extravagant and incompetent direction. The property is now owned by C. C. Welch of Golden.

Jefferson, a small hamlet situate on the South Park railway a few miles north of Como, is the center of a number of hay ranches, where large quantities of native grass are cut, cured and shipped to market, notably Denver. It was established in 1879, soon after the extension of the South Park railway through the park. There are several other small stations along the line of the railway, as Slaght's ranch, Hartsell's, Garo, Bailey's, Estabrook Park, but none of them containing more than a few families.

Old Stage Routes. *—The original stage route from Denver to the South Park entered the mountains via Bear creek, crossed the divide to Turkey creek, followed that stream to Elk creek, thence across the high divide to the North Fork; followed the latter nearly to its head and crossed into the park at Kenosha Summit; thence skirted the northwestern border to Hamilton and Fairplay. A branch left it at Michigan creek and crossed the main range at Georgia Pass and thence to Breckenridge. Still another branch left it at Hamilton and connected with Breckenridge via Tarryall Pass and Swan river. From Fairplay a road ran up the South Platte, connecting Fairplay with the mining towns above, and, crossing by Hoosier Pass, ran down the Blue to Breckenridge.

Colorado City was connected with Fairplay by a road which followed very closely the course of the located railway line as far as the crossing of the South Platte; there it left the latter and crossed to the South Platte in a direction north of east, reaching the South Platte again in the South Park, following it up to Fairplay. A branch left it in the southern part of the park and ran to the salt works and to the Arkansas valley. Another branch left it at the first crossing of the South Platte and followed Tarryall creek up to Hamilton. From Fairplay a road skirted the western side of the park, a branch of it crossing the Park

* Hayden's Report, 1873.

Range at Weston's Pass to the Arkansas valley, while the main road continued on down to the salt works and thence to the Arkansas valley via Trout Creek Pass and Trout creek. There was also a road from the salt works to Cañon City. The more direct route from Fairplay and Buckskin, however, was by a pack trail up Mosquito Gulch and over Mosquito Pass to the placer mines of California Gulch.

Balfour is the name of a gold mining camp eight miles south of Spinney station. It was founded in November, 1893. It has about 200 houses, a weekly newspaper, a public school, and one or two churches. The formation in which gold is found appears to be quite similar to that of Cripple Creek. From present indications, the prospects justify the hope that when more fully developed it will be a large producer of the precious metals.

PHILLIPS COUNTY.

ORGANIZATION—SOIL AND RESOURCES—PRODUCTS OF AGRICULTURE—FAILURE OF CROPS—TOWNS, SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, ETC.—FIRST SETTLERS.

This county was named for Mr. R. O. Phillips, secretary of the Lincoln (Neb.) Land company that laid off a number of towns in eastern Colorado. It was established by an act of the General Assembly, approved March 27th, 1889. It is formed from a strip cut from the southern part of Logan county, and bounded on the north by Sedgwick, east by Nebraska, south by Yuma, and west by Logan. The town of Holyoke is the county seat. Its area is 570 square miles, and by the census of 1890 its population was 2,642. Like Sedgwick, Logan and others on the eastern border it is an open and mostly level plain, adapted to agriculture and stock raising. It is watered by Frenchman's creek and tributaries, both small streams. The following were the first county officials: Commissioners, C. C. Washburn, I. W. Waite and P. B. Reynolds; sheriff, L. C. Witherbee; clerk and recorder, Charles E. McPherson; county judge, J. H. Painter; treasurer, B. A. Hoskins; assessor, C. M. Pickett; superintendent of schools, Oscar Trego; surveyor, J. W. Whipple. Nearly all of these were appointed to effect the purpose of organization, and to serve until an election could be held by the people, but a few residing in the part shorn from Logan, who had been elected under that jurisdiction, held over under the statute. July 8th, 1889, the commissioners established election precincts, and in November ensuing the following were elected: Commissioners, John C. Elder, M. Francis and Theodore Chalberg; sheriff, L. C. Witherbee; clerk and recorder, Charles E. McPherson; county judge, James Glynn; treasurer, B. A. Hoskins; assessor, Otis Casteller; superintendent of schools, C. B. Timberlake; surveyor, William Lowe; coroner, L. P. Lewis. At this election, also, Holyoke was chosen to be the permanent county seat. This is the largest and most important town in the county.

Thirty-nine citizens of Holyoke filed a petition with R. W. Rowden, county judge of Logan, who, pursuant thereto, on April 2nd, 1888, appointed W. N. Jordan, Jerome Lewis, B. A. Hoskins, J. A. V. Price and L. Tinkle commissioners to call an election at which the question of incorporating the town was to be submitted. This election was held April 24th, 1888, when ninety-three votes were cast for incorporation and two against. The survey of Holyoke was begun September 17th, and finished on the 21st, 1887, by A. B. Smith, but laid off by the Lincoln (Neb.) Land company. The plat was acknowledged December 20th, 1887, by

H. B. Scott, president of the company, and R. O. Phillips, secretary, and was filed December 30th, 1887. After incorporation, the following officials were chosen:

Mayor, B. A. Hoskins; trustees, J. F. Kenyon, P. Raymond, A. J. Baker, Pat Walsh, A. E. Webb and Gus Temple; clerk, Robert Gilson; marshal, S. K. Cheadle; police magistrate, Perry Westover; attorney, E. E. Brannon.

To advertise the town and proclaim its advantages for the inducement of immigration, the Holyoke Board of Trade was organized at a very early period. Chas. E. McPherson was made president; L. Tinkle, treasurer; C. B. Timberlake, secretary, and Jerome Lewis, George Clark, Charles Mader, B. F. Williams and L. Witherbee, directors. Mr. C. M. C. Woolman was the resident agent of the Lincoln Land company. In a circular issued by the board in 1889 it was stated that "the land throughout the county is beautiful to look upon, lying in smooth, even plains, or else of a gently undulating character, every acre of it susceptible of easy and rapid cultivation. The soil is a dark sandy loam, with just enough of sand to make it free from clods after cultivation, and to prevent its becoming baked or hard after heavy rains. Good crops were grown here during 1888, and up to this time (1889) they look well. Wheat, oats and rye have done well; corn is fairly good at this time of the year, and with a few showers during August will make a good crop." But notwithstanding these cheerful assurances, drouth came upon them, nearly ruined everything, and in the following winter the people were compelled to implore aid from their more fortunate neighbors whose reliance had been placed upon the certainties of irrigation. The plentiful rainfalls which had served them in previous years failed, and most of the farmers suffered severely from the wholesale destruction caused by the burning suns. The harvests of 1888 had been very satisfactory under highly favorable conditions. The Board of Trade announced in a general summary that "108 tons of broom corn were shipped from Holyoke; 103 cars of immigrants, goods shipped in; also 122 cars of coal and 11,000,000 feet of lumber were received at that point; 200,000 brick manufactured for buildings; 200 head of dressed hogs shipped out; 20 cars of beef cattle exported to eastern markets; 900 hides shipped by Witherbee Bros., and this at that early stage of settlement indicated a very promising activity. An epitome of general trade among the business men, showed gross sales during 1888, amounting to \$400,000." The circular under consideration, further announced that "the 60,000 bushels of corn now cribbed in Holyoke will bear testimony to the fact that this is preëminently a grain-producing country. Fields of corn from 30 to 100 acres are not uncommon." The following estimates of yields per acre are given: Sod corn, 40 bushels; millet, 2 to 5 tons; potatoes, 100 to 300 bushels, and other products in proportion. There is no doubt of the fertility and fruitfulness of the soil, for it has been abundantly demonstrated. Unquestionably, Phillips county is capable of producing quite as large and varied crops as any other section of the state when the natural rainfalls are sufficient, but, as we have seen, these are uncertain, and where lands are seeded in the rainbelt region, the farmer is compelled to take the risk. On the other hand there is no such uncertainty in the irrigated sections. The farmer under perfected methods is always sure of a crop, the only chance he takes is against violent hailstorms and occasional visitations of locusts. As we have stated in considering the condition of Sedgwick county, the permanent occupation of the eastern border of Colorado and the prosperity of the people there can only be assured by the utilization of the underflow, if such exists. The sinking of wells for domestic supply shows abundant water beneath the surface. If it can not be raised by natural hydrostatic pressure, pumping must be resorted to and the product stored in reservoirs, which means, in short, that some form of artificial irrigation must be employed. While some authorities assert the gradual extension westward of the rainfalls which water eastern Kansas and Nebraska, it has not yet been demonstrated by the official records. In certain years the precipitation

is all that could be desired, but it never has been continuous. One season will be wet, another dry, therefore we are brought back to the original proposition, that the only certainty is in canals and ditches, and where the streams are insufficient, the underflow must be sought and its treasures stored.

While the misfortunes of the past two years have fallen heavily upon the farmers of Phillips county, only a few gave up in despair. They comprehend that in the experimental years of farming in all parts of Colorado, even those favored with irrigating canals, like disasters befell, causing many desertions. Like experiences were had in eastern Kansas and Nebraska, where the agriculturists have frequently been reduced to destitution by the same causes which afflicted those of Phillips and similarly situated counties. They still have faith in the final triumph of their experiment, and while the probabilities are not wholly promising, judging by what has already occurred, the prospect is by no means so dark as the champions of irrigation would have it appear.

Holyoke is prettily located. It is the division station on the Cheyenne branch of the Burlington & Missouri River railroad. Here the trainmen and engines on that line are changed, and the pay roll of the employes contributes not a little to the prosperity of the place, aside from the surrounding agricultural resources. The Burlington eating house, built at a cost of \$25,000 to \$30,000, is one of the finest on its line. The company also has expended large sums on its roundhouses and other improvements. The business houses are substantial frame and brick structures, and there are many attractive private residences. The Lincoln Land company built waterworks in 1888, at a cost of about \$30,000. The supply is from wells. There is also a large grain elevator for the storage and shipment of crops. There are two hose companies. David Castetter was the first postmaster in Holyoke.

The place is well supplied with banking facilities. The Holyoke State Bank was founded November 1st, 1887, by L. Tinkle, president, and R. E. Webster, cashier, who still retain those positions. The Exchange Bank, started by Thomas Webb, president, and A. E. Webb, cashier, in 1888, went into voluntary liquidation in 1889, paying all its obligations. George E. Clark, president, and his wife, Mrs. M. A. Clark, cashier, established the Bank of Holyoke November 1st, 1887, which they still control. The capital is \$37,000. The Farmer's and Merchant's Bank was opened in September, 1887, by L. W. Tulleys, president; J. N. Brown, vice-president, and W. E. Johnson, cashier. The present officers are W. E. Johnson, president; Robert Brown, vice-president, and S. T. Johnson, cashier. At one time there were four banks, three of which (as above) survive.

There are two weekly newspapers, the State "Herald" and the Phillips County "News." The first was founded in 1887, by C. W. Painter and W. N. Jordan; the latter sold to Painter, and he to A. A. Spahr in 1889. The present editor and publisher is J. H. Painter. Mr. Jordan founded the Holyoke "Tribune," which in October, 1890, was removed to Nebraska. The "News" was established in August, 1887, by B. F. Williams & Co. Several other journals were published there at different times, but only those named above remain.

A fine two-story brick school house was built in 1888 at a cost of \$8,000, which was conducted by S. G. Duly as principal. The first school was opened in a little frame shanty on Main street.

Churches. — The Methodist Episcopal society owns a substantial frame building. The Frenchman's Valley Mission of this church is now known as the First M. E. church of Holyoke. It was organized July 10th, 1887, by the Rev. J. M. Adair. The stewards were A. L. Payne, W. Whipple, N. Porter, A. H. Miller and Wm. M. Adland, the latter being secretary. It was incorporated January 28th, 1888, with W. M. Adland, G. R. Ellis, B. F. Williams, R. L. Payne, Wm. Heller, J. F. Bryan, James Mackey and E. Tinkle, trustees, and E. W. Kendall, secretary.

The Revs. B. F. Todd, H. B. Cook and W. L. Bailey have since been its pastors. The church building was erected in 1887 at a cost of \$1,500. In West Holyoke a Christian church was built in 1890. The Catholics and Presbyterians have organizations but no buildings. The Baptist church of Holyoke was organized in 1887, by the Rev. Mr. Jacobus, who was followed by Rev. John Richards. It has no building as yet.

The Masons, Odd Fellows, G. A. R. and Knights of Pythias have lodges here.

The Burlington railroad company has given its employes a commodious reading room at the depot furnished with many of the better newspapers and magazines. The first building in Holyoke was the old sod house of William Bignell, erected on his land claim. Among the earlier settlers were Phillip Zimmerman, Jarius Shockey, Scott Evans, Rufus Cooperider, Jacob Furry, Daniel and Michael Larkins and John White, who came in 1885, when the county was still a part of Weld. They located about six miles northeast of Holyoke, took up claims, and raised crops in 1886. Many of these settlers were from York, Nebraska. Northeast of Holyoke, on the Burlington railway, is *Amherst*. It was surveyed by A. B. Smith, September 22nd and 23rd, 1887, for the Lincoln Land company, and the plat was acknowledged by H. B. Scott, president, and R. O. Phillips, secretary, December 20th, 1887. It was filed July 13th, 1888. Amherst is situated some ten miles from Holyoke in an agricultural and grazing section. It has a number of stores and other business houses.

Paoli and *Haxtun* are the principal points on the railway west of Holyoke, but both small stations. Haxtun is very close to the Logan county line. The above is the correct orthography, yet on some of the published maps it is given as "Haxton" and "Haxtum." It was surveyed by A. B. Smith June 2nd, 1888, for the Lincoln Land company; the plat was acknowledged October 29th, 1888, and filed November 8th. It has a post office and a number of stores, etc.

Paoli is about midway between Holyoke and Haxtun. It has a post office, with a few stores and dwellings.

Emerson is a small place without a post office, a few miles south of Paoli and near the "Three Buttes."

Wakeman is a post office southeast of Holyoke and near the Nebraska line.

Bryant is situated in the extreme southwestern part of the county. This is another of the Lincoln Land company's towns, laid off by the same surveyor, A. B. Smith, and the plat filed November 8th, 1888.

Schools. — The school census of 1890 shows 926 persons of school age; 42 school districts; 35 buildings with 2,289 sittings; value of the property \$16,698. In the graded schools 164 were enrolled, in the ungraded 613, total 777, with an average daily attendance of 491. Three teachers were employed in the graded schools, and 77 in the ungraded.

The assessed valuation of taxable property in the county for 1889, the year of its organization, was \$854,246.26, and for 1890 \$844,161, the decrease attributable to losses of crops, heretofore mentioned. Of agricultural lands 201,500 acres were listed, valued at \$305,115. There were 1,538 horses, 179 mules, 2,776 head of cattle, 1,229 sheep and 1,268 swine.

PITKIN COUNTY.

FIRST EXPLORERS OF THE ROARING FORK—DISCOVERY OF GREAT SILVER MINES ON ASPEN MOUNTAIN—B. CLARK WHEELER—PROGRESS OF DEVELOPMENT—H. B. GILLESPIE AND HIS MINES—INDIAN ALARMS—THE MOLLIE GIBSON—THE FOUNDING OF ASPEN—ASHCROFT—GILLESPIE'S SPLENDID RANCH—WONDERFULLY RICH ORES.

This county, segregated from the northern part of Gunnison, was organized under an act of the Third General Assembly approved February 23rd, 1881, with Aspen as the county seat. It is bounded on the north by Eagle and Garfield, south by Gunnison, east by Lake, and west by Mesa and the northwest corner of Gunnison. Its area is 950 square miles. By the census of 1890 its population was 8,929. It was named for Hon. Frederick W. Pitkin, then governor of the state.

In 1878 the peculiar character of the mineral deposits about Leadville opened a new problem to the average Colorado prospector which he found much difficulty in solving. It became necessary to study attentively geological formations in which he had had no previous experience. After the mines first opened had been well explored by shafts and drifts, many valuable object lessons were thereby furnished to miners and superintendents. When Hayden's geological reports and maps of the country were published and distributed in Colorado (1879), a set of them fell into the hands of a party of prospectors composed of Charles Bennett, S. E. Hoskins, A. C. Fellows and Walter S. Clark who, after careful examination, discovered that mineral formations similar to those of Leadville had been located by Hayden on Eagle river, and also near the head of the Roaring Fork of Grand river. Deciding to explore the latter, they procured needed supplies and crossed the range via Twin Lakes and Independence Pass in July, 1879. Prior to this movement, however, in June, Phillip W. Pratt, Smith Steele and William L. Hopkins had examined the upper Roaring Fork region, where Pratt and Steele found and duly located the Spar, Pioneer and some other mining claims. The second, or Bennett company, discovered and staked the Durant on the big contact soon after their arrival, also the One-thousand-and-one, on Aspen mountain, and the Smuggler on the mountain of that name. The latter had been previously located as the "Arkansas" by a man named Fuller, but Bennett took possession under the new name. They staked off several other claims to the west of the main contact, among them the Monarch, Hoskins, Iron, Steele and Mose on West Aspen mountain. Reports of their discoveries soon spread to the different mining camps on the Arkansas river, and from July until late autumn, prospectors straggled in over the rugged trails in quest of fortune. Among the earlier arrivals were William Blodgett, Warner A. Root, Mitchell Lorenz, Henry Staats, J. Warren Elliott, Henry Tourtellotte—for whom Tourtellotte Park was named—and Daniel McPherson. At the time of the Ute Indian outbreak in September of that year, which resulted in the awful massacre at the White River Agency, Governor Pitkin, apprehending general slaughter, dispatched a courier to the prospectors on the Roaring Fork warning them of the danger, when nearly all



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departed from that region. Phil Pratt and Smith Steele remained, however, secreting themselves in the timber on Aspen mountain, avoiding fires by night, and by day keeping a sharp outlook for savages. When the excitement subsided some of the original party came back and remained during the very severe winter of 1879-80.

In November, 1879, Mr. H. B. Gillespie, accompanied by W. E. E. Koch and son, went to the Roaring Fork mines, the former representing Mr. A. D. Breed, a Cincinnati capitalist, who at one time owned and personally operated the Caribou silver mine in Boulder county. The main purpose of Mr. Gillespie's trip was to examine the Spar mine for Mr. Breed. His report being favorable, the property was thereupon bought by them. While there the parties named, in connection with those who had preceded them, adopted measures for establishing a town, which was christened Ute City, but no legal survey was made and ere long the proposed site was abandoned. They remained a week or two, then returned to Leadville. Wm. L. Hopkins and Charles Bennett located a ranch on what is now the Aspen town site.

In 1880 certain speculators in real estate laid off a town site on the plateau between Maroon and Castle creeks, naming it Roaring Fork City. The one cabin built was designed for a post office. The town site was surveyed, platted and widely advertised; lots sold quite freely at Leadville upon the advantages ostentatiously proclaimed by the ardent promoters, Dr. A. A. Smith and Judge J. W. Hanna of Leadville. Many were disposed of, but the scheme soon collapsed. The place never had but the one house and this, later on, was moved to Aspen.

When the prospectors were driven out of the region by reports of Indian troubles, some came to Denver, where they met and were interviewed as to the prospects by B. Clark Wheeler and Charles A. Hallam, then agents and copartners of Mr. D. M. Hyman, a Cincinnati capitalist. As a result, in January, 1880, Wheeler and Hallam procured a bond for the Smuggler, Durant, One-thousand-and-one, Monarch, Hoskins Iron, Mose and Steele claims, and also for the two ranch claims located by Hopkins and Bennett, for which, without having seen the properties at all, they paid \$5,000 down and agreed to pay \$160,000 additional under certain conditions named in that instrument. Naturally desirous of more intimate acquaintance with the estate in question, Wheeler, in February following, visited it, being compelled to cross the mountains on snow shoes. He was accompanied by Capt. Isaac Cooper (who subsequently became the father and founder of the town of Glenwood Springs), Wm. L. Hopkins, Dr. Richardson and Jack King. The snow was very deep, the weather extremely cold, all trails were buried out of sight, and some of the adventurers became snow-blind. Wheeler made a glowing report of the region, and during the winter delivered a series of lectures in Denver describing the geology, and dwelling eloquently upon the wonderful richness of the newly discovered mining field. He also wrote many enthusiastic accounts for the press, local and eastern, and by every means in his power advertised far and wide the glories of the Roaring Fork. We may state without extravagance that the enormous prestige it gained between 1880 and 1887, and the large investment of capital acquired, was due as much to the untiring zeal and prodigious force exerted by Mr. B. Clark Wheeler, as to any other influence employed. That he might give free and full expression to his boundless confidence in the district, and constant proclamation of its resources as revealed from day to day, as well as to aid in building a splendid town there, he established and edited the Aspen Daily "Times" which, under his vigorous management, soon became a power in the land that still endures. Prior to his departure on the expedition just mentioned, Wheeler and Hallam procured an order from the surveyor-general of Colorado for a survey of the proposed Aspen town site, so named from the dense growth of aspen trees on the mountain under whose shadow a beautiful city has since arisen. On the 9th of May following, Wheeler and Hallam, accompanied by a corps of miners to open the claims they had purchased returned

to Aspen. The company consisted of the principals just named, with J. W. Deane, Byron E. Shear, Fred C. Johnson, W. W. Williams, W. H. Higgins and some others not now recalled. They took the original trail via Independence Pass, encountering many hardships en route. Tools, blankets and provisions were carried on their backs. After four days of struggling in deep snows and among rocky cañons, on May 13th they reached their destination, weary and almost exhausted. The next day Mr. Hallam located a ranch claim adjoining the Aspen town site, since laid out as an addition, which included the pretty lakes that bear his name.

On the 15th of the same month Mr. John B. Farish, an experienced mining engineer, by direction of Mr. Hyman, left Denver to make scientific examination of the Roaring Fork mines, it being assumed that the working party which had preceded him had prepared the way for such inspection. He was accompanied by an assayer and surveyor, the first to analyze and determine the value of the ores, the second to survey and define the claims as required by law. At the time but one cabin had been built in Aspen outside of Ute City, and this by Bennett, Hoskins, et al. in the summer of 1879. Shortly after their arrival Mr. Farish and associates began erecting the second cabin. In due course Farish investigated the mineral deposits that had been bonded to Hyman & Co., caused surveys to be made, and assays also of all the ores exposed in the several locations. He then returned to Denver, and about June 1st submitted a very favorable report. Reinforced by trustworthy information, Hyman & Co. gave orders to develop the properties. Soon afterward Mr. Farish reappeared in Aspen, laid out certain work, and started the Durant incline, which, had it been pushed as recommended, might have prevented much subsequent litigation over "apex and side-line" issues by giving the original locators safe title by right of possession.

At this time the J. C. Johnson mine was being developed by its owner, and Mr. H. B. Gillespie was actively prosecuting similar undertakings on the Spar. The Aspen town site had been definitely located, a wagon road thereto laid out through Taylor Park, and crowds of prospectors began to flock in. The mines purchased by Gillespie and Breed and by Hyman, Wheeler and Hallam soon took rank among the more productive in the district.*

It is impossible at this late day to procure a complete list of the pioneers in this section. The names just cited, with others given in the general text, are mentioned because they come to hand in the preparation of this sketch. Messrs. Cowenhoven and Brown became very eminent factors in the subsequent growth of great mining enterprises; Mr. J. W. Deane was a prominent lawyer and a clear and forcible writer of early chronicles; Dr. Teller was one of the first physicians; James Downing a lawyer of note. Mr. McLaughlin's hotel was for many years the center where miners, brokers, speculators, capitalists, all classes assembled and where vast schemes were formulated and discussed.

The mining district thus founded acquired wide celebrity, but the little heroic bands which made fixed residence there were destined to endure strange experiences before the anticipated rewards came to any. The only lines of communication with the outside world were primitive trails, dangerous alike to man and beast; the nearest market for ores and the base of supplies was at Leadville, sixty miles away. Nevertheless, material progress crowned their efforts year by year until the arrival of the Denver & Rio Grande railway, November 2nd, 1887, which removed all obstructions and opened the floodgates of a marvelous prosperity.

* Among those who settled at Aspen in 1880 were J. E. Freeman, Henry P. Cowenhoven, D. R. C. Brown, Charles C. Jacobs, James and Angus McPherson, Henry Webber, James McLaughlin (first proprietor of the Clarendon hotel), James Harrington, who located the famous Mollie Gibson mine, John McGehan, James Traynor, Harvey Young, J. E. Slagel, A. Hopely, James C. Connors, Chas. Durant, C. I. Hallett, W. West Clark, May Wood, L. J. Herrick, Chas. Marshall, R. R. Teller, James Downing, Rev. Mr. Paddock and Jack Atkinson.

As we have seen, among the first great capitalized influences for the development of the region were those of Messrs. Breed & Gillespie, B. Clark Wheeler, D. M. Hyman, Charles Hallam and their associates, who by well-directed efforts prepared inducements that caused other moneyed forces to enter and aid in the grand work thus auspiciously begun. In 1883, Mr. Jerome B. Wheeler, of New York, was persuaded by Harvey Young to visit Aspen and examine its advantages for investment. His first venture was the purchase of a water-jacket smelter that had been partially erected on the bank of Castle creek, which he completed and put in operation. A man of dauntless pluck and incessant energy, possessing ample means, his influence soon became a leading one in the community. His chief agent was Walter B. Devereaux. Mr. Wheeler bought interests in, and finally secured control of, the Spar mine; invested largely in coal mines; founded a banking house which is still conducted in his name, and was one of the large stockholders in the Colorado Midland railway, which was completed to Aspen early in 1888. Not content with those acquisitions, he purchased the Emma, Aspen, Vallejo and other mines, which were incorporated under the name of the Aspen Mining and Smelting company. The 1001, the Spar and Durant cover the apex of the great contact vein as it extends along the ridge of Aspen mountain, the others being located down the slope just below the side-line of the Durant, covering the vein on its dip. This led to legal contests that disturbed litigants and courts for years and cost a great deal of money.

The first important apex and side-line case was that of the Durant vs. the Emma, tried before Judge Moses Hallett in the U. S. district court in Denver. Senator Henry M. Teller and Charles J. Hughes, Jr., appeared for the apex claimants, and Messrs. T. M. Patterson and Charles S. Thomas for the Emma or side-liners. The result was a verdict for the Durant. Before a new trial could be had a settlement was effected whereby two companies were organized—the Compromise and the Enterprise.

The district was originally designated Highland, but afterward was changed to Roaring Fork. It is stated that the first shot fired on Aspen mountain was by Walter S. Clark, and that this gentleman is fairly entitled to the honor of giving the district its present title. It is also among the incidents of early times that A. W. Zern and H. C. Evans made certain discoveries on Copper mountain in 1880, on the divide between the Roaring Fork and Castle creek, one of which they named Eva Belle.

In January, 1880, Jim McEvoy and other prospectors from Leadville located the Little Giant, whose side-lines lay diagonally across the Durant. During the same year a man named Meyer located the War Eagle on territory also claimed by the owners of the Durant, under the assumption that the discovery improvements made on the latter were actually on the Spar.

Mr. H. B. Gillespie informs me that the first claim taken up on Aspen mountain was named the Galena, in July, 1879, and that he purchased it in October following, together with the Spar, for \$25,000, and soon afterward engaged a force of miners to develop them. About the same time he assisted his fellow pioneers in preparing plans for establishing a post route and post office, which resulted in a petition to the postmaster-general. To hasten the consummation he went to Washington, presented the petition and urged immediate action, which was granted. Returning, he stopped in Philadelphia and there organized "The Roaring Fork Improvement company," for the purpose of constructing a wagon road from Buena Vista, on the Arkansas river, to Aspen (then called Ute City). During his absence B. Clark Wheeler had platted the town site, changing the name to "Aspen." In 1880 Mr. Gillespie settled there with his family and began opening his mines. For a temporary residence they occupied a large canvas tent, which served until a more pretentious home could be built. It was here that his estimable and culti-

vated wife instituted the first literary society and also the first Sunday-school. In 1880-81 the ores taken from his mines were sent to Leadville by jack trains, at a cost of four cents a pound. Mr. Gillespie was intimately associated in the organization, and by the employment of his capital in building the telegraph line from Granite to Aspen, and later the line from Aspen to Glenwood Springs.

Only thirty-five persons were courageous enough to brave the long hard winter of 1880-81 in that snowbound region. Among them were thirteen ladies, only eight of whom are now recalled, namely: Mrs. H. P. Cowenhoven and her daughter Kate (now Mrs. D. R. C. Brown), Mrs. H. B. Gillespie, Phoebe Phillips, Mrs. James McLaughlin, Mrs. O. Riley, Mrs. Charles S. Jacobs and Mrs. P. M. Williams. Most of the prospectors were there in the interests of syndicates formed in Leadville. When spring opened and the trails were clear great numbers arrived. Owing to the distance from markets, the excessive cost of all supplies, high wages and the expense and difficulties attending transportation, no extended progress was made until 1887, when the first railway was completed. This event was celebrated with great pomp and display of fireworks, a lengthy procession, and the lighting of huge bonfires on all the neighboring peaks, that bathed the valley in a blaze of glory. The occasion was the arrival of President David H. Moffat and guests from Denver, for whom a grand banquet was spread in the skating rink.

*Meanwhile, however, some of the larger veins located on either side of the Roaring Fork had been quite thoroughly exploited and some fair dividends paid. Many business houses and some pretty dwellings adorned the town site. In 1886 the population was about 3,000. Before the close of 1887 it was estimated at 5,000, and in 1893 at 11,000. During the first five years much expensive litigation occurred, which retarded growth. Indeed, it seemed as if nearly every mine of considerable value had its crop of law suits.

But from 1887 to the closing of the Indian mints in 1893, followed by the repeal of the "Sherman law" by Congress, Aspen enjoyed great prosperity. It became the handsomest, most substantial and attractive mining town in the Rocky Mountains, and gave promise of surpassing all others in the aggregate value of its mineral yields. In that period, when hundreds of miners were employed and millions of treasure poured in steady streams from its hillsides, there was no lack of capital for the extension of any legitimate enterprise. The more prosperous built pretty residences and furnished them luxuriously. Three large and well-equipped school buildings arose at a cost of \$60,000; several fine churches, a beautiful opera house costing \$80,000; the Hotel Jerome, to replace the original Clarendon, or rather to supplement it, cost \$80,000; the county court house, an armory building, city hall and jail; the Citizens' hospital; two complete electric light and power plants for lighting the city and furnishing motive power for several mines; three banking houses; an elegant post office with a free delivery system; three daily and an equal number of weekly newspapers; a volunteer fire department and a well-ordered system of water works, with many other elements that form the basis of a brisk and prosperous community, followed in rapid succession as the need appeared.

But let us go back for a moment to the foundation of civil government in Aspen and trace its development in connection with the advance of more material things. It may be stated, in passing that the annals of this delightful community have been comparatively free from the atrocious crimes that have stained nearly all of its contemporaries. In April, 1880, the commissioners of Gunnison county appointed Warner A. Root a justice of the peace for Roaring Fork district, then under their jurisdiction, which comprises nearly the entire valley. In the long winter of 1880-81 citizens held meetings in Henry Webber's cabin to discuss matters of public interest, among them the incorporation of the town. In March, 1881, Justice Root drafted the requisite papers to that end and sent them to the

commissioners of Gunnison county, who granted the petition and ordered that an election be held on the proposition in April following. The result of the vote being favorable, an election of officers was held in May, when the following were chosen: Mayor, George W. Triplett; trustees, Joseph Adair, R. C. Wilson, Angus McPherson and George Elrod; city clerk, Newton J. Thatcher. The trustees elected Warner A. Root, police magistrate, and Joseph King, city attorney.

The first cabin built on the Aspen town site still remains as a relic of the primitive epoch. It was a one-story structure, of unhewn logs, with two doors and a single window of four panes, the whole covered by a brush and dirt roof. It passed to J. W. Deane and Byron E. Shear, who used it for a law office. It was subsequently sold to B. Clark Wheeler, and by him transferred to Warner A. Root, who held his justice court therein. In this building were kept the records of Pitkin county under its first clerk and recorder, William B. Root, during the first six months of his administration. A photograph of this historical reminiscence is before me as I write. In due course the county acquired a distinct organization, when other courts came as a natural sequence. The first term of the district court was held by Judge Jasper D. Ward, in Aspen, in 1882. The first child born in Pitkin county was the son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Russell, on Castle creek, in the spring of 1880. Dale Jacobs, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Jacobs, was the first child born in the city of Aspen.

Here is an instance of how suddenly fortunes are sometimes acquired in new mining camps, by men who know very little of the science of geology or of practical mining. The present great Aspen vein covers a claim originally christened the "Twenty-six," that was purchased of Pratt Steele and his partner, Starnes, in January, 1880, for \$1,000, by Breed & Gillespie. In the late fall of 1880, Elmer T. Butler and Lew Stone, who had been working a claim in the porphyry between West Aspen mountain and Spar ridge, near the Schiller, inquired of Gillespie if he was going to do the "Chaffee work" (otherwise the annual improvement required by United States law) on the Twenty-six. He replied that he had not fully decided to do so, but if he (Gillespie) did not commence work before midnight of December 31st they might take it if desired. Promptly at the hour, Butler and Stone, finding the way clear for them, began sinking a shaft on the Twenty-six. After performing a certain amount of work without encouraging result, they leased the claim to J. D. Hooper and associates for six months, in the last two of which, having encountered a very large body of rich mineral, they took out ore which brought them over \$600,000 cash at the smelters. This is a part of the great Aspen mine which has enriched all its owners, paying millions in dividends.

The mineral belts thus far traced and partially opened extend over a very large area, from Taylor Range on the south to Frying Pan Gulch on the north. But the larger and more productive which have given the district its fame are situated on Aspen and Smuggler mountains. The renowned Mollie Gibson, by reason of its exceeding richness and the dividends realized, attracted universal attention. Mr. H. B. Gillespie relates something of its history. Early in 1888 he was commissioned by Judge J. Y. Marshall of the district court at Aspen, where this mine with others was held in litigation, to examine and report upon certain points for its advisement. During the progress of the suit Mr. Gillespie and Byron E. Shear were negotiating for the purchase of the mines in litigation, including the rights and titles of all the litigants. The terms being satisfactory, the negotiations were completed and the purchasers assumed the control. Soon afterward the Mollie Gibson Mining and Milling company was organized, with Mr. Gillespie at the head. A year later the Mollie Gibson Consolidated Mining company, whose property embraced the Gibson, Lone Pine, Silver King, Sanquoit, a part of the Emma and a number of fractional claims, the whole covering 64 acres of

mineral land, was perfected, with J. J. Hagerman, of Colorado Springs, president. This corporation expended large sums in machinery, buildings and general development work. The first deposit of great value was found December 9th, 1890. In the next two years it was known as the richest silver mine in the world, exceeding all precedents in the value of its ores and in the regularity and amount of dividends paid its stockholders. The first dividend, but of undivided capital stock, was declared April 10th, 1891. In November following, when the great vein had been pretty thoroughly defined, a cash dividend of \$200,000 was paid. It is stated from authoritative sources that the average value of the ore was 600 ounces silver per ton. Some of the richest mineral ever taken from a silver mine in Colorado was found there. To illustrate: In June of that year one car of 23½ tons gave a net return of \$44,000; one in July of 22 tons netted \$60,000; one in August of 24 tons netted \$76,500; one in September of 22 tons netted \$60,400; and one in October of 28 tons netted \$64,100; still another netted \$118,000. At one time five sacks, averaging 112 pounds each, returned \$5,670; and at another the same amount yielded \$4,260. The company was capitalized at 1,000,000 shares, \$5 par value.

While there are some points of resemblance to the contact veins of the Leadville district, in many respects the veins are dissimilar. Most of the productive mines are in contact between limestone walls, the lower magnesian, and the upper nearly pure carbonate of lime of bluish color. That known as the Mother vein, the Aspen, is supposed to extend across the entire width of the county, some forty miles. Claims have been located and extensively opened from the top of Smuggler mountain on the north to Tourtellotte Park on the south, a stretch of nearly four miles. The region last named contains some excellent mines, all developed since 1888, the first strike of valuable ore having occurred in one called the Silver Bell.

Although veins of greater or less importance have been found at various points on Castle and Maroon creeks, at Ashcroft and in other sections of the belt, extending from the central source about the capital of the county down to Frying Pan Gulch, it is unquestionable that the main seat of productive power is within rifle shot of that town upon the slopes of Aspen and Smuggler mountains. It is possible, however, that in the future, when some of the other or outlying sections shall have been exploited to equal extent, vast treasure will be disclosed.

From the best data procurable it is estimated that from 1880 to the close of 1892, Pitkin county has contributed about \$44,000,000 to the wealth of the state in silver and lead. Thus far very little gold has been produced. Had it not been for the steady decline of the price of silver from 1891 down to the deadly break in 1893, which paralyzed and nearly destroyed our chief industry, it is probable that Aspen would have led all the silver-bearing districts of the world in the value of its mineral products.

Among the more famous mines on Aspen mountain are the Durant, the Aspen, Little Percy group, the properties of the Aspen Mining and Smelting company, and those of the Deep Mining and Drainage company. On Smuggler mountain, the Mollie Gibson group, the Park Regent group, Bushwhacker, J. C. Johnson, Della S., St. Joe, Mineral Farm Consolidated, Iowa and Smuggler. The Justice group in Tourtellotte Park, two miles south of Aspen, has been worked with varying results since 1889.

The Cowenhoven Mining-Transportation-Drainage-Tunnel company, which on the 29th of July, 1889, began the work of cutting a double-track tunnel to the principal mines on Smuggler mountain, not only for more perfect drainage, but to ventilate and transport ores from the several operating mines to the railways for shipment, is one of the very great enterprises of Pitkin county. Its length is about 4,000 feet, solidly timbered throughout, and was completed July 29th, 1891. The company is composed of H. P. Cowenhoven, president; Jerome B. Wheeler, vice-president; Thos. Little, secretary and treasurer; Taylor & Brunton, general man-

agers of construction. It may be stated in passing that all the principal mines of this district have been conducted by experienced mining engineers, hence the success attained in tracing out the labyrinths where nature secreted her treasures in so many and diverse forms.

The City of Aspen. — I think no one will question the claim of superiority over all other mountain cities which is advanced by the builders and residents of this really beautiful metropolis. Nature gave them an exceptionally favorable site, with a fine stream of water issuing from perennial springs and snows, at its feet, and a magnificent environment of lofty mountains. The ground on either side of the Roaring Fork inclines to the stream, and on the southern side is broad enough to accommodate a large settlement. Its altitude above the sea is 7,910 feet. Maroon Peak is 14,003 feet high. The climate of the Roaring Fork valley on the whole is mild and equable, delightful in the summer months from June to October, and not more severe in winter than that of the lower sections along the Gunnison and Grand. In the business center, upon broad, well-kept streets, stand many handsome buildings of brick and stone, some of them fine architectural models that would grace any city, the state capital for example. Along the residence streets are beautiful cottages owned by the wealthier class, fronted by lawns, embellished with flowers, shrubs and trailing vines. Some of the more thrifty miners, by saving their wages and by frugal living, have become possessed of pretty homes, and delight in keeping them sweet, clean and attractive to the eye. The town is illuminated at night by one of the most complete electrical systems in the mountains, and the supply of water is equal to every need. Two railways, the Denver & Rio Grande and the Colorado Midland, connect Aspen with all exterior points. The Hotel Jerome is considered one of the best inland hostleries in the state.

A large portion of the Roaring Fork valley has been taken up by ranchmen who cultivate small farms, raising hay, grain, all the hardier fruits, vegetables, etc., for which a ready market is found in neighboring settlements. Abundant water for irrigation is furnished by numerous streams putting down from the mountains. In the western part of the county, adjoining Garfield, there are immense beds of superior bituminous coals which are coked in large quantities. For particulars see history of Garfield county. Indications of petroleum exist along Maroon creek, where it is possible that deposits may be found by boring. Large veins of iron ore have been found in the southeastern division, and on the Frying Pan; also on Miller creek are great ledges of carbonate of lime, with different colored sandstones. Many of the mountain slopes are heavily timbered with yellow pine, from which considerable lumber interests have grown.

Ashcroft, fourteen miles from Aspen, is a mining district that one day will prove a valuable auxiliary to the main center of mineral production. Its inaccessibility has prevented extended development, though its veins are large, and under proper advantages of rapid transit, machinery, etc., might become heavy producers. It was brought into prominence in the early eighties by the purchase of the Tam O'Shanter group by ex-Senator Tabor, who made diligent but unsuccessful effort to wrest profit from his ventures there.

Twenty-two miles below Aspen, on the Roaring Fork, in Eagle county, Mr. H. B. Gillespie has one of the finest ranches in Colorado, comprising 1,280 acres of the best land in the valley, upon the improvement of which he has expended, according to his own statement, \$185,000. The results are seen in a beautiful summer residence, superbly furnished and supplied with water and electric lights from independent power plants, and capacious enough to accommodate scores of guests. This lovely home is surrounded by green lawns, adorned with shrubbery and flowers, supplemented by greenhouses, where a great variety of plants are propagated.

At convenient distances are immense barns, stables and corrals for the accommodation of large herds of blooded horses and cattle, and at other points are fruit

orchards in bearing, embracing apple, pear, apricot and plum trees. There are gardens devoted to small fruits and vegetables. Upon hundreds of acres of well-watered meadow lands vast crops of hay are harvested. From the porches of his mansion delightful views of neighboring ranges including Maroon, Castle and Sopris Peaks, are obtained.

PROWERS COUNTY.

JOHN W. PROWERS—STOCK GROWING IN THE ARKANSAS VALLEY—ORGANIZATION—GROWTH OF AGRICULTURE BY IRRIGATION—LAMAR AND GRANADA—SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, ETC.

Prowers county was created from the eastern part of Bent county, by an act of the General Assembly approved April 11th, 1889. It was named for the late John W. Prowers, one of the oldest and most enterprising settlers of that region. His first appearance there was in 1856, when only eighteen years of age. Entering the service of Bent & St. Vrain, he remained with them seven years, for the most part engaged in freighting merchandise from the Missouri river to their many trading posts in the West. He brought a herd of cattle to the Arkansas valley in 1861. In the same year he married the daughter of a Cheyenne war chief named Ochinee, who in 1864 was slain at the battle of Sand Creek. In 1868 he began farming at Boggsville. When the county of Bent came to be organized, he was appointed chairman of the board of commissioners. In 1873 he was elected to the territorial legislature, and in 1880 to the state General Assembly. He was a tall, fine looking man, intensely active, widely popular, and from the large cattle trade in which he was engaged accumulated a considerable fortune.

The county is bounded on the north by Kiowa, south by Baca, east by the state of Kansas, and west by Bent. Its area is 1,650 square miles, and by the census of 1890 its population was 1,969.

The officers for 1890-91 were: Clerk, H. J. Gochenour; treasurer, M. D. Parmenter; county judge, J. K. Doughty; assessor, A. B. Stewart; sheriff, Wm. C. McCurry; coroner, A. Deeter; superintendent of schools, G. T. Feast; surveyor, Chas. E. Sexton; clerk of the district court, C. B. Thoman; commissioners, J. D. Martin, H. A. Pettee and M. M. Priddy.

In the history of Bent county will be found the early chronicles of that portion of the Arkansas valley now embraced by the counties of Bent, Otero and Prowers. As a matter of fact, however, the latter was comparatively unoccupied except as a grazing range for stock until 1888-89, hence had no distinctive history of earlier date, except the fragment presented later on, which relates to the founding of Granada, near the eastern border of the commonwealth.

Lamar, the county seat, named for Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar, then secretary of the interior, later one of the justices of the U. S. supreme court, is one of the more widely advertised, brisk and progressive agricultural centers of Colorado. At no point along the Arkansas valley, or elsewhere, have the people exhibited greater energy or built such costly improvements in so short a time. As we have seen, prior to the creation of the county in the spring of 1889, and the founding of Lamar by new people, chiefly men, and the interjection of a splendid vitality, supported by much capital, it was simply vacant territory, with no farms to speak of, no irrigating canals, no towns, almost wholly unproductive. For more than thirty years it had been



J. B. HUNTER.

recognized as one of the better agricultural divisions of southern Colorado, but, until this new blood came in and proved it, no plowshare had recently turned a furrow there. Now it is dotted with grain fields and gardens, the center of much development, and as the years pass it will inevitably become one of our most productive grain-bearing centers. Here, as in the northern half of the state, cattle and sheep raising has been supplanted by communities of thrifty farmers. The soil is mainly a sandy alluvial, capable of yielding great crops of cereals, vegetables, alfalfa and all varieties of grasses. Now let us examine briefly what the settlers have been doing in the last two or three years toward the reclamation of the desert.

Lamar has a population of about 600. It is well situated on the south side of the Arkansas river, and on the main track of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé railroad, in the northwestern part of the county. The United States land office, whose district embraces Bent, Kiowa, Baca and Prowers counties, is located there, and during the brief period of its existence has disposed of immense quantities of government land to immigrants. The capital town has constructed a fine system of water works, taking its supply from the river. An electric light plant illuminates the business houses, offices and dwellings; two churches, the Christian and Methodist Episcopal, are the centers of religious services; a fine two-story school house has been built at a cost of \$14,000 and a court house costing \$10,000. It has two weekly newspapers, the "Register," established in the summer of 1886, owned and edited by Seeberger & Merrett; the "Sparks," established in March, 1887, owned by G. W. Butler and edited by Joe T. Lawless. There are two banking houses, many strong mercantile firms, and some pretty residences. The place presents every external evidence of confidence and progress. It was founded May 24th, 1886, by John E. Frost, I. R. Holmes, J. E. Godding and others, and was incorporated January 10th, 1887. Its first mayor was Chas. M. Morrison; trustees, F. W. Burger, George Trommlitz, S. D. Rall, P. M. Noble, U. H. Vanarsdale; marshal, James Talbot; clerk, Geo. Trommlitz.

Many of the inhabitants are from Kansas and Nebraska, others immigrating from states east of the Missouri river. Thousands of acres have been irrigated and planted, more than 300 miles of canals and ditches built, nearly half a million acres rendered irrigable. The Amity Canal and Reservoir company has 67 miles of ditch; the Colorado and Kansas Canal and Reservoir company, 90 miles; the Arkansas River Land, Reservoir and Canal company, 40 miles; the Lamar Land and Canal company, 53 miles; the Bed Rock Mutual, 11 miles; and the private ditches by various parties aggregate 55 miles. There are now in use and in course of construction four storage reservoirs having capacity for supplying water to 120,000 acres. The largest of these reservoirs is on the line of the Arkansas River Land, Reservoir and Canal company's ditch. It is a natural basin, embracing something over 3,200 acres, and has a maximum depth of 97 feet. It has been used since 1889.

Nearly all the waterways mentioned have been taken from the big river which traverses the entire width of the county from west to east, and along its course, keeping close to the stream, runs the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé railroad from east to west, and it is on this thoroughfare that all the settlements of consequence are located. From the report of the county assessor to the auditor of state for 1891, we find that there were 59,393 acres under irrigation, and 108,853 acres in pasture. From the same source we abstract the following data: Acres in wheat, 1,471, yield, 12,939 bushels; in oats, 469, yield, 8,845 bushels; in barley, 164, yield, 1,896 bushels; in rye, 65, yield, 540 bushels; in corn, 295, yield, 1,460 bushels. From 2,750 acres of native grass land the product was 3,615 tons; from 856 acres of alfalfa, 2,055 tons. There were 56 acres in orchards. From the various dairies 8,690 pounds of butter were produced. The sheep yielded 6,400 pounds of wool. Of live stock there were 1,278 horses, 10,027 cattle and 3,235 sheep. While these statistics imperfectly represent the actual condition of the industries named, they

are the best at our command, and, if nothing else, serve to show something at least of their progress.

Some further impressions of the extent of individual and corporate enterprise may be gained by the statement that the Lamar Farm company has 8,000 acres under improvement; the Koen Bros., 4,000 acres; Frederick Harvey, 1,500 acres. and the Lamar Land and Canal company, 1,200 acres. From the experiments made with alfalfa, it is manifest that immense crops can be grown. Thousands of acres of this prolific and profitable forage plant have been seeded. Corn, wheat, oats, rye, barley, native and tame grasses, with small fruits, yield profusely under proper tillage. There is room for thousands of settlers upon government and corporate lands.

Granada, near the eastern boundary, second in size and importance, is situated at the mouth of Granada creek, on the Arkansas river, eight miles from the western line of Kansas. It was created primarily by the A. T. & S. F. R. R., which was extended from our state line to that point July 4th, 1873. The town had been previously located and laid out by the mercantile firm of Chick, Brown & Co., formerly of Kit Carson, on the Kansas Pacific. Almost simultaneously Otero, Sellars & Co., another firm of the same order, moved from Kit Carson and reestablished at Granada. The arrival of the railway caused great activity for a time, and this new settlement entered into competition with West Las Animas for the commission and freighting business with Santa Fé and other points in New Mexico. But when, in 1875, both the Kit Carson branch and the Santa Fé moved on to La Junta, Granada's glory departed, and thenceforward until the new epoch of 1889 dawned, and the country began to be occupied by a new class of settlers, it made little progress. In June, 1878, the Kit Carson branch was entirely abandoned and the rails were taken up. For the past two years Granada has received considerable accessions and is improving under the stimulus thus imparted.

Between Granada and Lamar are McMillen, Toledo, Blackwell and Ella, small shipping stations on the railway. The principal affluents of the Arkansas within the county are Clay, Wolf, Granada, Two Buttes, Wild Horse and Big Sandy creeks, none of them of sufficient volume, however, to offer much aid to irrigation.

Schools. — Material advancement has been made in educational matters. The authorities in charge employ the best talent that can be procured and pay generous salaries. By the census of 1890 the total school population was 600, with an enrollment of 535 and an average daily attendance of 258. There were nineteen districts and eleven school houses. The value of school property was \$16,749.

The total assessed valuation of taxable property in the county for 1890, as shown by the assessment roll, was \$1,338,950.

Prowers county is no longer a feeding ground for vast herds of Texas long-horns. The rapid influx of settlers and the broad expansion of farming have broken up the ranges, and where but a few years since there were only small bands of cowboys, two thousand people are engaged in planting the waste places. At Lamar the secret and benevolent orders are represented by lodges of Masons, Odd Fellows, Ancient Order of United Workmen, Woodmen of the World, Grand Army of the Republic and Women's Relief Corps. There is a volunteer fire department of twenty-five members. At Granada the Odd Fellows and Masons have flourishing lodges.

Observations taken during the past three years by Mr. T. Herbert, the local observer, show that Prowers county enjoys longer seasons than any other part of the state except its immediate neighbors on the same parallel of latitude. The average annual rainfall is about fifteen inches.

I am indebted to the kindly offices of Mr. J. T. Lawless, editor of the Lamar "Sparks," for certain interesting data furnished.

RIO BLANCO COUNTY.

HISTORY OF THE FIRST INDIAN AGENCY—THE HORRIBLE MASSACRE AT MEEKER—
GENERAL WESLEY MERRITT AND HIS MILITARY POST—THE NEW TOWN OF MEEKER
—DESCRIPTION OF THE WHITE RIVER REGION—GREAT COAL BEDS—TRAPPERS
AND MARVINE LAKES—FIRST SETTLERS AND THEIR WORK.

This county was created from the northern part of Garfield by an act of the General Assembly, approved March 25th, 1889, and its capital located at the town of Meeker. It is bounded on the north by Routt, south by Garfield, east by Routt and the northeasterly corner of Garfield, and west by the Territory of Utah. Its area is 3,600 square miles, and by the census of 1890 its population was 1,200.

The history of this county and its seat is crimsoned with bloodshed and massacre. To reach the causes of the terrible scenes enacted there, it is important to begin with an account of the original location of the White River Indian Agency and follow the course of events in regular order down to the final extinction of the Indian title, the removal of the tribe to Utah and the opening of its reservation to settlers. March 2nd, 1868, the Senate of the United States ratified a treaty which had been concluded by Nathaniel G. Taylor, Alexander C. Hunt and Kit Carson, whereby two agencies were to be established, one for the Grand River, Yampa and Uintah bands on White river, and the other for the southern Utes on the Rio de las Pinos.* In 1868 A. C. Hunt, then governor of the territory, and ex-officio superintendent of Indian affairs, made preparations for executing the provisions of the treaty. In conjunction with Major D. C. Oakes, their agent, he selected a site for the agency at the mouth of a cañon on White river twenty miles above that where Mr. N. C. Meeker and his employes were slain in 1879. About the 6th of September, 1869, Andrew Sagendorf, D. C. Oakes, W. M. Crull and U. M. Curtis, interpreter, with their outfit of wagons, tools and supplies, arrived at the site, entering the park from Rawlins, Wyoming. They drove across the country opening a roadway and fording the streams. The Indians were in scattered bands, some in Middle Park, others on the Bear or Yampa, and a few at Uintah. Runners were sent out to collect and mass them at the place chosen for their future residence. Logs were cut from a fine body of cottonwood timber near by, hewn and erected into dwellings. Six cabins were built, one each for the agent in charge, the carpenter, the blacksmith, the miller and the farmer, with a large warehouse for the storage of goods and other agency property. Soon after the commencement of these operations Major Oakes came out, and on the way met the wagon train laden with annuity goods, accompanied by the newly-appointed agent, Lieutenant Parry. Oakes returned with the train and in due time turned over the agency to his successor, Parry. The annuity goods having been distributed to the Indians and the buildings completed, winter coming on, about the 10th of

* For further particulars, see history of the Ute Indians, this volume.

December Oakes, Sagendorf and Parry returned to Denver, where they spent the winter, leaving Mr. Crull in charge. Parry never returned. He was succeeded by Capt. Beck, U. S. A. In May, 1870, Oakes, Sagendorf and Beck went to White river, but when they arrived at Rawlins they were informed that a roving band of Utes under Colorow had created great disturbance in North Park by killing two or three prospectors on Willow creek, and that a detachment of the 2nd cavalry under Lieutenant Young had been sent in from Fort D. A. Russell. Later they were provided with a military escort and proceeded to the agency. During the summer they established a sawmill and cut some lumber. Governor Hunt was superseded April 15th, 1869, by Edward M. McCook, as related in Volume I, page 467, the latter arriving in Denver June 11th. By mutual agreement Hunt was given the contract to build and complete the agency, and it was executed by Mr. Sagendorf. In August, 1870, it was turned over to Governor McCook, who put a special agent named Brown in charge. The sawmill was subsequently destroyed by fire. The main purpose, of teaching and impelling the Indians to cultivate the soil and adopt the ways of civilization, was never accomplished. Among the several agents appointed was the Rev. E. H. Danforth (1875-76), who succeeded in raising some wheat, oats, potatoes and other vegetables, in the hope that the savages might be persuaded to follow his example, but in vain.

In the spring of 1878 Mr. N. C. Meeker, founder of the Union Colony, was appointed,* and accepting the trust, inspired by the philanthropic conviction, born of false theories rather than experience, that he would succeed much more completely than his predecessors had done, proceeded to the agency, arriving in May. His first letter to friends in Greeley bears date May 12th, just after his installation. His route thither was by the Union Pacific railway to Rawlins, thence by wagon 200 miles south through an uninhabited land to the point of destination. There were neither roads nor bridges, not a sign of civilization except a few scattered settlers on the Snake and Bear, none of whom he saw. Arriving at the scene of his labors, he found himself as completely insulated from all intercourse with his kind as if he had been floating on a plank in mid-ocean. The nearest house was sixty-five miles distant and that uninhabited. He was a lonely exile in the heart of the Rocky Mountains, the sole white person in a large encampment of red men who neither spoke his language nor were inspired by the slightest sympathy for the cause he had undertaken. Finding the locality unsuited for the plan he had come to execute, that of inducing his wards to cultivate the soil and produce crops, he decided to remove the agency to a much more eligible situation, some twenty miles below, on White river. Requiring assistance for this purpose, he returned to Greeley in July and engaged Mr. J. S. Titcomb, an experienced engineer, to go back with him and survey a ditch, whereby the new lands selected might be rendered tillable by irrigation. Meanwhile, however, he had sent Mrs. Meeker, his daughter Josephine and others to White river in charge of Mr. W. S. Fullerton. A party of men was sent in August in charge of Mr. Ed. Clark. In due time the agency buildings were removed and reestablished as contemplated; an irrigating canal two and a half miles long surveyed by Titcomb, and excavated by the Indians, but not without much urging and many violent protests. It was finally completed in November. Logs for further buildings were cut near the original site and floated down the river. A deposit of coal was found near the new site, opened, and a plentiful supply of fuel thus obtained for the approaching winter. One 80-acre tract was fenced, plowed and made ready for planting. The winter of 1878-79 passed without material incident. Miss Josephine opened a school for educating the children, but it did not prosper. The parents, regarding it as a dangerous innovation, obstinately opposed it. The agent, though imbued with the

* See Chapter XXIV, Volume II, also History of Weld county, this volume.

purest and best motives, and among his own people an estimable citizen, put too much nervous force and methodical, exacting energy into his proceedings. In attempting to establish the same order and enforce the same discipline which had governed the organization of Union Colony, he soon discovered that the Indians would not have it so. They were sullen, suspicious and wholly unwilling to change their old habits and customs for the new. While it is true that he did induce some of them to plow and seed certain patches of ground, after the crops began to appear they expected him to care for and bring them to harvest for their benefit, while they went off to hunt and fish among the mountains according to immemorial custom. They believed the country belonged to them; that the agent and his followers were hired by the government and paid to work for them, and when in his sharp, brusque and uncompromising manner he notified them that they must plant and cultivate and reap for themselves or starve, they broke out in a tempest of opposition. There was a total lack of harmony and good fellowship almost from the beginning. They did not understand his ways, nor he their natures. After the spring of 1879 Mr. Meeker realized that his mission would fail. During the summer he came back to Greeley, and in a visit to Denver had a conference with General John Pope, then commanding this department, but with headquarters in Leavenworth, Kansas, to whom he related his trials, saying it would be impossible to enforce his project for the reclamation of the Utes without the presence of Federal troops, and if these could not be furnished he was ready to resign. Pope encouraged him to retain his position, and by perseverance in the good cause he would in time succeed. It was then that two or three companies of soldiers should have been ordered to White river, but it was not done.

When Mr. Meeker returned to his post he found the Indians ready for revolt. They had come to hate him and all his plans for their redemption. Although there were many causes of discontent, that which precipitated the crisis is thus related by Mr. David Boyd in his history of Union Colony:

"A tract of some 200 acres near the agency buildings and under the ditch was about to be fenced and plowed, but Jane* and sub-chief Antelope objected, claiming the land as pasture for their horses, Jane's husband, contrary to orders, having lately put a corral on part of it. The claim that Jane and Antelope made was that this was the Utes' country, that they had fixed themselves and didn't want to move, for the grass was good and they desired it all the while for their horses. Besides, they averred, the Utes wanted no more land plowed; there was enough now, and they wished to live as they had always lived, that is to say, without work or effort. Mr. Meeker endeavored to convince her that he knew best, but she would listen to nothing. That piece of land was to be theirs and they would not have it plowed. The agent, however, was inexorable. The plows were ordered to proceed in spite of the objections, but before a single round had been plowed there came two Indians with guns and forbade the plowing. The man reported to Mr. Meeker, who ordered him to go ahead with the work. He did so, but was shot at from a bunch of sage brush, where two Indians were lying, and the bullet came very near his person. Then the work was stopped and the team turned out. A conference was held with the malcontents, but it came to naught. The excitement, instead of being allayed, increased. 'One day,' as stated by Mrs. Meeker, 'Chief Johnson came into the house, looking angry, and asked for the agent. She told him he was out doors somewhere. Johnson went out but did not find him. In a short time he came back, and finding Mr. Meeker there he seized him by the shoulders, dragged him violently out of the house and crowded him up against a fence near by.' None of the Indians who observed

* A very intelligent squaw who spoke English and took a leading part in farming operations.

the scene offered to interfere, but rather enjoyed his discomfiture. However, the white employes soon came to the rescue and delivered the agent out of his hands. Mr. Meeker was only a fragile man, of slight physique and well advanced in years; moreover, he had recently been quite severely injured by an accident, whereas his assailant was young and powerful. Thenceforward affairs grew constantly worse. After the encounter Meeker addressed a statement of facts to Governor Pitkin and General Pope, and insisted upon having troops sent to repress a threatened uprising. As a result, Major Thomas T. Thornburg was ordered there from Fort Steele, Wyoming." The remainder of the story, the ambush prepared for Thornburg's command, the slaughter of many men, the death of their commander, the butchery of Meeker and his employes, the captivity of the women, the burning of the agency buildings, the arrival of reinforcements and the final rescue of the captives, has been related in Chapter XXIV, Volume II.

The remains of the murdered agent were exhumed and conveyed to Greeley about a year after the events just narrated.

By an act of Congress approved June 15th, 1880, the chiefs and head men of the Utes went to Washington, and there entered into an agreement whereby their lands on White river were surrendered, and themselves removed from Colorado to the Uintah Reservation in Utah, the Uncompahgres being settled on Grand river in what is now Mesa county.

Meeker.—The town of Meeker is situated on the north side of White river, some four miles above the ruined agency, and upon higher ground. Instead of being approached from Rawlins, it is connected by a wagon road with Rifle and Newcastle, on the Colorado Midland and the D. & R. G. railroads, forty miles to the southward, in Garfield county. It may be stated in passing that the meadow land, over the plowing of which Mr. Meeker lost his life, is now owned by a man named Bernstein. It was much injured by seepage from the original ditch, which has since been enlarged and irrigates lands below.

After the massacre, General Wesley Merritt established a military camp, or cantonment, on the site of the present town, and later enlarged it to a ten-company post known as "The Camp on White River." The government expended \$200,000 to \$300,000 in building quarters for these troops. The buildings were of adobe, brick and logs, around a square, the center used as a parade ground. The post was abandoned in August, 1883, when the houses and other property were sold for insignificant sums. The few residents of the valley at the time purchased everything, consequently acquired a town already built, with nothing to do but take possession as soon as the headquarters flag should be hauled down. They named the place to perpetuate the name and the melancholy fate of Mr. N. C. Meeker. Some of the log and adobe buildings still remain, but the old fort is being rapidly displaced by modern brick and frame structures.

After the reservation was opened to settlers, cattle owners began to come in and occupy the lands. Among them were, in due time the Wagner, who located the ranch where stood the agency built by an irrigating a "squaw man;" J. T. Burris, a ranchman; Wesley Tomlinson, an Indian, (who came in 1883), H. J. Hay (afterward county treasurer), Louis Wilder (town marshal in 1891), Charley Smith, a noted hunter, trader, site and J. H. LaKamp, W. H. Card, G. D. Thayer, Sam Fairfield (pioneer), opened and Eugene Taylor (who came in 1875, afterward game warden for Rio Grande, Routt and Garfield counties).

The town was incorporated October 12th, 1885. The first officers were: Mayor, W. H. Clark; trustees, J. L. McHatton, G. S. Allsebrook, James Lyttle, Charles S. Attix and T. J. Little. The site is an excellent one. It is the trading center for all the region round about, many residents of Routt county resorting to it for supplies. It has a large flouring mill, a number of strong business

houses that carry very large and well-assorted stocks of merchandise suited to the needs of the country; two well-conducted newspapers, the "Herald" and the "News;" a two-story brick school house, built at a cost of \$10,000; churches, Masonic and Odd Fellows lodges, etc. In 1891 the population was estimated at 450. The altitude of the place is 6,000 feet above sea level, with a mild and healthful climate.

The prominent mercantile firms are Hugus & Co., whose headquarters are in Rawlins, Wyoming. They carry a very large stock of general goods and occupy the largest and best business block in the town. T. B. Watson is also an extensive general merchant.

Until after the Ute outbreak in August, 1887, when Colorow and his troublesome followers were finally expelled from the country, there were no houses of worship in Meeker and but little attention was given to religious affairs. Then the citizens began to feel the need of a minister of the gospel.* Their children were growing up without proper religious instruction; there was no one to marry the living or bury the dead according to the rites of any church, and so they naturally felt the necessity of immediate action to secure the services of a clergyman who would devote himself to the work of leading them up to a higher moral and spiritual life. As a result of this feeling a public meeting was held, when it was resolved that the Protestant Episcopal church would meet their requirements, and a petition was sent to the bishop for a rector. Within sixty days after the call the first permanent religious services in the White river valley were established, since which date the ministrations of the church have not only been acceptable to the people, but wonderfully successful.

The next step was to collect funds for a church edifice. In due time, owing to the unanimity of sentiment and the energy displayed, in 1890 plans were adopted and a beautiful church of gray stone in Gothic design erected, at a cost of \$5,000. This, together with the interest manifested in educational matters and the building of a superb school house, testifies to the intelligence and morality of the people.

According to the census of 1890 the total school population of the county was 244, with an enrollment of 153 and an average daily attendance of 109. There were six school houses and the value of the property was \$13,100.

The first county officers were: Clerk and recorder, Harry Evans; treasurer, H. J. Hay; county judge, G. D. Thayer; sheriff, Capt. M. Coon; assessor, O. P. Y. Burch; surveyor, W. H. Clark; superintendent of schools, G. S. Allsebrook; coroner, Fred Gregory; commissioners, Charles S. Attix, George Welty and A. B. Critchlow.

During the melting season White river is a swiftly-flowing stream of clear, cold water. It is formed by numerous small branches among the gorges of the White river plateau, the North, or main fork, taking its rise in Trapper's lake, were ordered to pass just mentioned, in the northeast corner of Garfield county. been plowed the westerly and northwesterly entirely through Rio Blanco and man reported to her in Utah. The bed is strewn with drift pebbles. As we learn did so, report for 1876, about fifty miles from the original Ute Agency the and the a broad barren valley, and soon after enters a deep cañon with team turn 900 to 3,000 feet in height, and continues to increase in depth night. flows into the Colorado of the west. Vertical walls enclose the narrow bottoms; and the slopes of the higher portions are ornamented by thousands of curiously eroded rocks, monuments of all kinds, and figures that can readily be compared to those of animated beings, enliven the scenery. Four large streams flow into the White, heading in the Roan mountains or Book Cliffs, and following a course of about south to north. Of these, the first one (going

* From a pamphlet published by the Meeker Board of Trade in 1890.

from east to west) enters the White some thirty miles below the old agency. It is called the Pi-ce-ance by the Indians, and is forty-five miles in length. The next is Douglas creek, named for the chief of the White River Utes, a good-sized stream, which, flowing west of north, empties into the White some sixty miles below the old agency. Evacuation creek joins the White twenty-five miles below Douglas. Between the old agency and the Pi-ce-ance is Cattle creek.

There are numerous fine valleys along the water-courses, the Marvine, Big Beaver, North Elk, Miller, Curtis, Sulphur, Flag, Strawberry, the Pi-ce-ance, Yellow and others, and the basins or parks of Coal creek, Josephine and Coyote. The eastern portion of the county* consists principally of high table-lands, while in the central and western parts the ranges of mountains both north and south of the river are smooth, covered with grass and clusters of piñons. Groves of cottonwood are found at intervals along the banks of White river. The Great Hogback Cañon cut by the White crosses from Garfield into Rio Blanco, and it is here that a part of the coal measures are found underlying much of the western portion of the county. A large number of veins have been discovered, some of them located and opened. They are from three to thirty feet thick.

Mr. R. C. Hills, in his terse and well-digested account of the coal fields of Colorado,† speaks of these coals as the best adapted of all soft coals for domestic uses, and says they possess the same character as those of the great and extensively worked mines of Garfield county adjoining. He assumes a minimum thickness of twelve feet for the veins north and west from Meeker. These measures have only been opened to a very limited extent to supply local consumption, as, however valuable, they can not be marketed outside until the county shall have been penetrated by railways. Prof. Hayden's geological corps, in exploring this region, discovered in the far western portion of the county one large vein of asphaltum with several small veins, and also running springs of the same material, which they wisely concluded would be of great commercial value when reached by railroads. Some of these deposits are twenty feet thick and some are entirely pure. Natural gas has also been found, at a depth of 400 feet, a few miles west of Meeker.

Prospectors have discovered, but not yet developed, veins of silver-lead ores at the head of White river. Very large deposits of iron ore, hematite and magnetite have been found, but, like the coal and other resources, can not be utilized until demanded in connection with rapid transit. There are great beds of fine gypsum, building stones of various colors and textures, white and variegated marbles, limestone, fire clays, etc., and about the town of Meeker abundant red brick clays.

In 1890, according to local authority, some 60,000 acres of agricultural land had been located, and to water them about 880 miles of canals and ditches constructed. Much of the higher land can not be reached without costly improvements of the same character. The general character of the soil is a rich gravelly loam on the mesas, and a sandy loam on the lowlands. Abundant crops are produced, the usual average per acre being: wheat, 40 bushels, oats, 60 bushels, and potatoes, 240 bushels. There is a large flouring mill at Meeker fitted with all modern improvements. Small fruits have been raised during the last six or seven years, and some apple orchards set out. Heavy crops of alfalfa and other grasses are produced. Back in the hills are extensive forests of white and yellow pine. Rio Blanco is one of the few great hunting and fishing sections of the state which has not yet been exhausted by multitudes of sportsmen. It is also a splendid grazing region for horses and cattle.

Among its major attractions are its beautiful lakes. Trapper's lake, the source of the North Fork of White river, is a lovely sheet of water two miles in

* Meeker Board of Trade Report, 1890.

† See pages 46 to 48 Volume II.



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length by nearly a mile in width, long famed in song and story, a veritable paradise for the old trappers for whom it was named, and for scores of modern disciples of Isaak Walton. The finest description we have seen appears in "Mountain Trails and Parks," by L. B. France, of Denver, who pours out his admiration of the wonderful pictures in these words: "I climbed over the foot of the mountain below our camp to a place where I could see the outlet and the beginning of White river. Opposite are a few acres of level ground and a couple of deer are feeding on the tall grass, and back of them grow the aspens and then the pines, tall and symmetrical, clothing the mountain side like emerald spires, towering mass upon mass, one above the other, reaching up to a terrace; then a wall of rock and then a terrace, and so to the upper verge of the timber growth. To the left is another mountain, and still further a third, the largest of them all. They stand apart, each content with his own magnificence, clothed all alike and with terraces overtopped by stupendous cliffs of brownish red. There is nothing monotonous about them; they are grand enough to defy even uniformity; in their general formation only do they resemble each other; their individuality is unmistakable. And thus surrounded, locked in from intrusion by these giants, reposes the beautiful lake, ever kissing with its crystal lips the rugged feet of its noble guardians; there is not a ripple on its surface now, and it mirrors its protectors in their garbs of green from base to dizzy summit; the sun just going down lights up the wonderful cliffs high above on the left, and that same light is set almost in the center of the lake as if to caress the darker shade of its neighbors from the other side. A glorious loving company it is, dwelling in perfect harmony, but born through travail; the beach is of lava, ground to pebbles and specks of sand in the mill of the centuries."

Near enough to Meeker for a delightful summer resort are the Marvine lakes, twins, named for Mr. A. R. Marvine of Hayden's geological survey, which, though smaller than Trapper's, are even more beautiful. "In the center of a park inclosed on all sides by a wall which rises perpendicularly thousands of feet, terminating in the highest part of the great plateau, lie these lakes, one silvery terrace some thirty feet above the other, their waters so clear that you can see hundreds of trout from almost any point along their borders. The intense blue of the mountain skies, the transparency of the lakes, the beauty of the aspen groves that dot the park, the wonderful brilliancy of color in the layers of red and black lava which form the walls, and, looking eastward through the entrance to this basin, the long ridges running from the plateau to the river lined alternately with the cheerful light green of the aspens and the heavy black green of the firs—Marvine Peak towering above our head to the height of more than 12,000 feet above sea level—together with the wildness of the place, all unite to make this the eternal dwelling place of the sublime."

The last conflict between the white and red races occurred in August, 1887, which has been set forth in Volume III, beginning at page 54, and need not be repeated here. Thenceforward the settlers have enjoyed almost entire immunity from molestation, save the annoyance they are occasioned by incursions of Indian hunters, who are fast destroying the wild game.

The total assessed valuation of taxable property in Rio Blanco county for 1890 was \$888,528. There were in the assessment returns 31,166 acres of agricultural land and 3,988 acres of coal land. Of live stock there were 4,800 horses, 34,727 cattle and 3,642 sheep.

In closing this chapter I desire to acknowledge valuable assistance rendered me, in obtaining data, by Mr. James Lyttle, editor of the Meeker "Herald," and also to Mr. Andrew Sagendorf and Wm. M. Crull, who established the first White River Indian Agency.

RIO GRANDE COUNTY.

FIRST SETTLERS—DISCOVERY OF GOLD IN SUMMIT DISTRICT—FOUNDING OF DEL NORTE
—WAGON WHEEL GAP—AN OLD ROMANCE DISSIPATED—MONTE VISTA—GREAT
IRRIGATING CANALS—BIOGRAPHY OF THOMAS M. BOWEN.

This county takes its name from the Rio Grande del Norte—"Grand River of the North"—which flows through its entire length from the northwest to about the center of its eastern boundary line. It was established, together with Hinsdale and La Plata, by an act of the territorial legislature approved February 10th, 1874, and taken from Costilla and Conejos counties. The river was the boundary line until 1877, when Saguache county ceded to Rio Grande the territory lying between the river and the present line. It is now (1890) bounded on the north by Saguache, west by Hinsdale, south by Conejos and partly by Archuleta, and east by Costilla and Conejos. It has an area of 1,260 square miles, and by the census of 1890 a population of 3,451, an increase of 1,507 during the previous decade. The first county officers were: Commissioners, Henry M. Dyer, D. S. Fish and Miguel Rivera; sheriff, I. E. Grout; clerk and recorder, M. Breen; probate judge, N. H. Love; treasurer, O. P. Posey; assessor, S. C. Townsend; surveyor, W. C. Lewman; coroner, J. N. Dunham; superintendent of schools, John Dillon. S. H. Baker was appointed county attorney. March 11th, 1874, the county was divided into election precincts and judges appointed. On the 21st Daniel E. Newcomb was appointed superintendent of schools, vice John Dillon, who declined that office. An election for county officers was held April 13th, which resulted as follows: Commissioners, D. S. Fish, J. Q. Adams and C. F. Stollsteimer; sheriff, I. E. Grout; clerk and recorder, M. Breen; probate judge, C. W. Blackmer; treasurer, O. P. Posey; surveyor, W. C. Lewman; coroner, A. H. Kallmberg; assessor, Sam C. Townsend; superintendent of schools, D. E. Newcomb. At the first regular election held thereafter the following were chosen:

Commissioners: Tim O'Connell, S. W. Horner and H. T. Benson; sheriff, S. C. Townsend; clerk and recorder, F. C. Sherwin; probate judge, N. H. Love; treasurer, O. P. Posey; assessor, J. Holt Rice. Adair Wilson was appointed county attorney.

At the legislative election held in September, 1875, the Council district of which Rio Grande formed a part elected Adair Wilson to the Council, R. J. McNutt and Thomas M. Trippe to the House. In November, 1876, Alva Adams (afterward governor of the state) was sent to the House, and Henry Henson of Hinsdale to the Senate. Charles H. Toll succeeded Adams, followed by S. W. Horner, and he by Thomas M. Bowen, who was elected to the United States Senate for a full term of six years, while representing this district in the House of the General Assembly. Fred C. Peck succeeded Henry Henson, and was followed by James P. Galloway.

The first term of the district court was held at Del Norte, August 3rd, 1874, Judge Moses Hallett presiding. John W. Henry was the district attorney at this term and George A. Bute, clerk of the court. By an act of Congress in 1878 it was provided that one term a year of the U. S. district court should be held in Del Norte, which has been continued to the present time.

The United States land office was opened at Del Norte, March 5th, 1875, with John Cleghorn, Sr., as register, and Charles A. Brastow receiver. Since that time the registers have been John Cleghorn, Jr., Samuel C. Williams, Charles F. Broyles and W. P. Alexander (the latter the present incumbent); and the receivers, Charles A. Coryell and Francis T. Anderson.

Del Norte ("The North"), the county seat, was, at the time of its founding, a sort of postern gate or gateway to the San Juan mining region used by the early emigrants. Considerable numbers of Mexican farmers were settled in this part of the Rio Grande valley and living according to their custom in adobe houses, plowing the land with crooked sticks after the fashion of their forefathers, and raising sufficient for their wants. How long they had resided there it is difficult to state, but their first irrigating ditch was taken out in 1865. Mexicans, like Indians, have many traditions, but few dates or historical facts. From a file of the Rocky Mountain "News," published in 1877, I have transcribed the following account of the first discovery of gold in what is now Summit district, and which led to the founding of Del Norte. This account has been verified by residents, and is so complete and interesting I have no hesitancy in adopting it as a scrap of history worthy of being preserved:

"The first discovery of gold was made in Wightman's Gulch about the last of June, 1870, by a party consisting of James L. Wightman, E. Baker, J. Cary French, Sylvester Reese and William B. Wightman. All the party excepting Reese and Wightman left by the middle of September, the two last named remaining engaged in sluicing until the 9th of November, when they also took their departure heavily packed, and made their way out through snow waist deep, reaching the Rio Grande three days later. In the spring of 1871 a large number of people flocked into Summit, hundreds arriving while the snow was still very deep and work utterly impracticable. A general disgust followed, and by the last of August there were but three men in the district—P. J. Peterson, J. L. Wightman and J. P. Johnson, who remained until about the 20th of October, Wightman and Peterson being the last to leave. They took the gold produced by sluicing to Denver and had it refined at the Mint, dividing \$170 between the three after paying all expenses of the season's operation. Meanwhile several lodes had been found and claim locations made thereon. In 1872 a few locations were made, but in 1873 there came a new immigration, and it was in that year the richest mines were located. The Esmond (now the Aztec) was discovered in 1872 by Theodore Goupil, and by him sold to Dr. Adams. On the 13th of September, 1873, F. H. Brandt and P. J. Peterson located the Little Annie, Del Norte and Margaretta mines, the former being named for a daughter of Mr. Peterson, the latter for a sister-in-law of Mr. Brandt. During 1874 a large number of locations were made and the attention of mine owners turned to getting in machinery for reducing the ores. Dr. R. F. Adams, after locating the Summit mine, shipped a small lot of ore to be tested, and, having satisfied himself that it would pay, located a mill site, and ordered a mill which was brought in, set up and commenced running the next spring.

"The owners of the Little Annie, Del Norte, Margaretta, Golden Queen and Golden Star, in the winter of 1874-75, contracted with capitalists to erect mills. Dr. Adams' five stamp mill began work as soon as the advance of the season permitted. In the latter part of May the machinery for the Little Annie and Golden Queen mills reached Del Norte from Chicago, and was hauled over the summit of Pintada Peak and various spurs of the main range. The district was occupied

for the first time during the winter of 1875-76, which was a remarkably mild one. That is, the miners built cabins and remained there all winter. In July, 1877, the population of the district was about 250."

Continuing the narrative down to a later date, it may be stated that this district is twenty-five miles southwest of Del Norte and just within the southern boundary of Rio Grande county. South mountain, in which the mineral value of the district lies, is mainly composed of porphyry, quartzite and feldspar. Subsequent to the discoveries heretofore mentioned, the Little Ida, Aztec, Odin, Golconda, Golden Vault, Parole and others were located, and according to the reports of that period produced about \$1,000,000. The entire formation in which these mines occur is eruptive. In 1883 there were nine stamp mills with a total of 155 stamps. The San Juan, Odin, Little Annie and Golconda had gravitation tramways for transporting the ore from mines to mills. The Iowa and Colorado company had a wire tramway of the Halliday patent for like purposes. The little town of Summitville is pleasantly situated in a small park at the head of Wightman's Fork of Alamosa creek at an elevation of 11,300 feet, and is connected with Del Norte by a good wagon road. In 1882-83 Rio Grande county ranked third in the gold producing sections of the state.

November 23rd, 1871, the few Americans who had then settled in this part of the Rio Grande valley held a meeting, elected Warren Richardson chairman, and R. J. McNutt, secretary. They organized a town company, with J. Fred Seims, president, and George U. Ingersoll, secretary. They named their proposed town Del Norte. All who should build before May 1st, 1872, were to become stockholders. In consideration of his enterprise in constructing a bridge across the river, Mr. Ingersoll was given an interest in the town, June 1st, 1872. For his energy as a promoter, Mr. J. Cary French was also given an interest. The following names were entered of record as stockholders in the town: Peter Robinson, Charles A. Johnson, J. F. Seims, William Bassett, James Phillips, J. B. Gredig, David Lobatto, David Olsen, A. J. Wilkinson, John H. Shaw, H. G. Lenfest, Andrew Richardson, D. P. Quinn, Ed. Wilkins, Theodore Schock, B. F. Lovett, M. McCormic, George Crane, A. W. Begole, Theodore Goupil, J. Cary French and George U. Ingersoll. October 7th, 1872, a meeting of the town company was held, at which J. Cary French was elected president; B. F. Lovett, secretary, and James Phillips, J. F. Seims and J. B. Gredig, trustees. A block of ground was reserved for town and school purposes. A survey for a town plat was made by Oakes & Kellogg, December 14th, 1872, and the plat was duly filed with Jose Bonafacio Romero, clerk of Conejos county. The same day the county commissioners incorporated Del Norte in the La Loma section, and the following were appointed trustees: J. Cary French, J. Fred Seims, James Phillips, J. B. Haffey and B. F. Lovett. On the 25th of March, 1873, the trustees called an election to be held April 7th, when the following were chosen (I. L. Russell, Dempsey Reese and W. W. Park being the judges of election): Police justice, P. J. Peterson; clerk, E. Steinbach; constable, W. W. Park; street supervisor, H. S. Lenfest. The latter declining to serve, F. M. Case was appointed.

At the first regular town election held April 6th, 1874, the following were elected: Trustees, P. J. Peterson, James Phillips, John A. McDonald, J. Cary French and John H. Shaw; clerk, Louis E. Weiss; constable, Justin Babey; street supervisor, John Miles.

The town being organized under the new law, in April, 1883, C. F. Newcomb was elected mayor. The town hall was built in 1874, and the town ditch in 1877. Mr. J. Carey French, appointed justice of the peace in 1872, was succeeded by John B. Haffey in 1873. The school district was organized in 1874, at a meeting held in the office of Adair Wilson, the directors being John Poole, J. Hughes and J. C.

Howard. Bonds in the sum of \$10,000 were voted in 1876, and a fine school house erected with the proceeds thereof.

Del Norte is a very pretty town, situated on a mesa or table-land on the southerly side of the historic Rio Grande, a large and beautiful stream which takes its rise in the lofty ranges above in the San Juan mountain chain, and about one-third of a mile from the river. It was founded both as the trading center and wintering place for the miners in Summit district, and as the entrepot and general outfitting point for emigrants and freighters to the San Juan mining region in the days of trails and wagon roads, anterior to the advent of railways. It has many brick buildings for business purposes, and tasty dwellings, which lend an appearance of stability and permanence, in marked contrast to the flimsy and temporary structures which generally characterize frontier mining camps. The river front is fringed with cottonwood trees, and rows of shade trees along some of the thoroughfares make it peculiarly attractive. The avenues are broad, well kept, and cross at right angles. Business is confined to one main artery. The environs are at once picturesque, beautiful and sublime. The Rio Grande river debouches from the mountains to the plain through rugged foothills. The climate is mild and equable throughout the year; the soil rich and productive under irrigation. In its prime a considerable wholesale trade was carried on there, but most of this disappeared when the D. & R. G. railway penetrated the San Juan by a different route. The mean elevation of this park is about 7,500 feet. Agriculture and stock raising are conspicuous industrial features of the region. For ten or twelve miles below, the valley along the river was settled by Mexicans, who owned most of the land and were grouped together in little adobe villages. Many of their houses are now occupied by Americans. To the eastward from Del Norte the valley is broad and fan-shaped, containing half a million or so acres of most excellent agricultural land. In 1875 the town had a population of about 1,500 and it was a brisk and flourishing place. As the mining interests of South mountain became more and more developed, it expanded rapidly. Some of these claims were marvelously rich and profitable. The Little Annie brought its owners large fortunes. In 1882-83-84 Judge T. M. Bowen took from his mines in this district some wonderfully rich ores. A sheet or streak in the vein produced a reddish-brown quartz that was literally filled with gold, and the find, with the enormous yields of his mills, for a time gave him the wide reputation of being a millionaire. Something more of this will appear in the course of our narrative. The Denver & Rio Grande railway was constructed over Veta Pass in 1878, and was extended across the valley to Del Norte and Wagon Wheel Gap in 1881, and it is recorded that during the first three months no less than \$300,000 in gold was shipped by express to Denver from the Summit mines. Under the stimulus of augmenting population, the agricultural, stock growing, mining and outfitting interests all combined to make Del Norte one of the most attractive points in southern Colorado. Through it all it maintained law, order, thrift and morality. Notwithstanding the material loss of revenue from the mines between 1885 and 1890, caused by the suspension of work and the stopping of emigration to the San Juan by that route, it has gained in population, and enjoys a stable prosperity. The fertile lands along the river, both below and above, cultivated under vast canals, as we shall see later on, with thousands of sheep and cattle, maintain a steady expansion.

On a previous page it is stated that the original plat of Del Norte was filed in Conejos county December 14th, 1872. Another plat drawn by Mr. George D. Nickel, by direction of the board of trustees, was adopted December 19th, 1882, and filed on the 20th, by Arthur Burton, president, and James W. Ross, town clerk.

Banks.—The San Luis Valley Bank was opened by E. T. Elliott (president) and H. B. Adsit (cashier) and John G. Taylor in March, 1874. Some time later it went into voluntary liquidation. The Bank of Del Norte was founded by Asa F. Middaugh in 1881, who is the present owner, with E. W. Pfeifer as cashier. The First

National Bank opened for business May 6th, 1890. W. H. Cochran, president; R. H. Sayre, vice-president, and Charles W. Thomas, cashier. The Rio Grande County Bank, by H. Schiffer & Bro., after running some years in Del Norte, was moved to and established in Alamosa, and is now known as the Bank of Alamosa. The Bank of San Juan was established at Del Norte in 1876 by Daniels, Brown & Co. of Denver, John L. McNeil, cashier and manager. Two years after the Rio Grande railroad crossed Veta Pass and the town of Alamosa was founded, the bank was transferred to that point.

The State Experimental Farm or station is located seven miles below Del Norte, H. H. Griffin, manager, and thus far it has proven a valuable auxiliary as a school of instruction to farmers. A Soldiers' Home has been erected near Monte Vista, and is a refuge for veterans of the civil war.

The Presbyterian College of the southwest was located at Del Norte in the autumn of 1883. The society owns 160 acres of land adjoining the town, on which a fine structure is to be erected. The students' home, already built, has fourteen rooms. Its cost was about \$5,000, and additions to the church building for class rooms cost about \$4,000. The school opened in 1884 with thirty students, under the presidency of J. Willis Lord and three assistants. Mr. Lord was succeeded by the Rev. George M. Darley, who, at a cost of \$3,000, built an observatory on the pinnacle of Lookout mountain, just back of the town, which, with its conical dome and flag at the top, presents a quaint and pretty picture. He was followed by Rev. W. M. Baird, and he by Rev. H. M. Goodell, the present incumbent, who is also pastor of the Presbyterian church. Del Norte has three church buildings, the Presbyterian, Catholic and Methodist. In earlier days the Episcopalians owned a church building, but they abandoning the town, it was converted into a residence. A fine, stately court house of cut stone, surmounted by a belfry, was erected at a cost of \$30,000. There is also an opera house, erected by Kiel & Warren. The town has voted \$25,000 in bonds for a water system, but at the time of my visit in August, 1891, had not decided what system should be adopted. It has a good volunteer fire department. There is a fine commodious city hall, a frame building. In the line of secret societies, the Masons, Odd Fellows, Grand Army of the Republic and Modern Woodmen are represented by lodges and numerous memberships.

Journalism.—The San Juan "Prospector" has the credit and prestige, ably verified by its earnest work in behalf of the community, of being the oldest newspaper in the county. It was established February 7th, 1874, by N. N. Lambert, a brother of the present owner of the Pueblo "Chieftain." The office stood at No. 1 Columbia avenue, and Hon. Adair Wilson, a learned and estimable gentleman, was its first editor. March 6th, 1875, the Prospector Publishing company took charge, with J. C. Howard as manager. February 5th, 1876, Abe Roberts and W. H. Cochran bought it. May 5th, 1877, Mr. Cochran purchased his partner's interest. W. S. Alexander (later connected with the Leadville press, and with the Denver "Republican" as city editor) acquired an interest in the "Prospector" June 16th, 1877. May 31st, 1879, J. M. Cochran acquired Alexander's interest, the firm changing to Cochran Bros. April 12th, 1884, they sold to Geo. A. Seibold and John C. Glover. The "Prospector" has a fine plant, and a complete file from the first issue, which contains the record of the county from 1874 to the present date inclusive, naturally a valuable compendium of its history. The "Cactus," founded by Stivers & Hill, was absorbed by the "Prospector." The "Sentinel" and the "Democrat" suspended, also the "Nugget," published at Summitville, by Elmer Thompson. Outside of Del Norte the Monte Vista "Graphic," established by Knox Burton, is now owned by the Graphic Publishing company, with C. S. Aldrich editor. The Monte Vista "Journal" is still published by its founder, C. S. Conant.

Wagon Wheel Gap.—This became a somewhat noted watering place in 1877,

when the hotel at the stage station was kept by Mr. C. D. Peck. The Denver & Rio Grande spur or branch was built through the Gap, in 1881, from Del Norte up the cañon thirty miles. The Hot Springs hotel was built in 1877 for the accommodation of invalids and pleasure seekers, hunters and fishermen, and the place made one of the most inviting of our many mountain sanitariums. It was opened in the spring of 1878 by J. C. McClelland, who kept it nine years. The Gap is, or seems to be, a riven gorge through the mountain, with red, yellow and brown rocks rising to tremendous heights on either side. For half a mile the river and the railroad seem to contend for the right of way, as there is barely room for both. At the upper end of the Gap the valley opens out, presenting a series of beautiful views. Lovers of splendid scenic effects find the measure of their admiration completely filled by the spectacle before them. The primitive settlement here was a stage station built in 1874 on the route to Lake City, standing solitary and alone in the wilderness. The Hot Springs are situated a mile to the south of the railway and the river in the valley of Spring creek, a considerable stream, and are reached by public or private conveyance. Years ago there was an interesting but apocryphal tradition respecting the derivation of the name of the Gap. It was related that when the first modern settlers came they found, strewn along the river banks in this gorge, a number of wagon wheels and various other fragments of wagons, and that they formed a part of Col. John C. Fremont's expedition which passed that way in 1848. These explorers, as the story runs, were attacked by Indians at this point and compelled to abandon some of their wagons; that the Indians secreted themselves among the cliffs and built rifle pits of loose stones from which they fired down upon the intruders, etc., etc. Now all this except the single fact that Fremont attempted to cross the mountains through this Gap is pure fiction. He had no wagons at all, but pack mules, nor was he attacked by Indians. The true account, taken from his diary, may be found in Volume I, beginning at page 123. However, the earliest prospectors of our day, in traveling up and down the river, made their camping place at the Gap, where the wagon wheels lay and hence it came to be known as "Wagon Wheel Gap." As to the derivation there is no dispute. These relics long ago disappeared. "The most curious one, a perfect wheel, with a tire an inch thick, hub and felloes well preserved, but the spokes worn away to the thickness of a man's finger, was taken away by an English traveler," and may now be ornamenting his home, or some museum in his native land. A much more probable story as to the origin of the wheels appears in Ernest Ingersoll's "Crest of the Continent," as given him by an old settler named Judge Jones, who affirms that the members of the Baker expedition of 1861 left them there on their way out of the San Juan mountains via the Rio Grande and Del Norte.

The springs were taken up in October, 1872, by Henry Henson, Charles E. Goodwin, Albert Mead and Joel K. Mullen, who later on pre-empted 480 acres, including the creek valley from its mouth to a point half a mile above the springs, which are five in number, all hot but one, which is cold. "One of the freaks of nature is a large hot spring from which the steam is constantly rising, while within half a dozen feet bubbles up another spring of cold water." The nomadic tribes of the plains and mountains frequently resorted to them, giving them the distinction of "Little Medicine." A well-worn trail led hence to Pagosa Springs, twenty-eight miles northwest of Amargo, on the northerly bank of the San Juan river, now in Archuleta county, which they dignified by the supreme title of "Big Medicine," to which thousands of their pale-faced brethren of later days gratefully respond Amen! and Amen! There is a good summer hotel at the Wagon Wheel Springs, with baths and accommodations for a considerable number of guests. Hundreds of invalids fully attest the curative effects of these waters. Antelope Springs, which

possess similar properties, are located some twenty miles west of the Gap in Antelope Park. The scenery here is wild and beautiful.

Within the past two years a new element of wealth and prosperity has been added to the resources tributary to Del Norte, in the discovery of exceedingly valuable silver-lead mines at a place called "Creede's Camp," near the northwest corner of Rio Grande county, but at this time it is not determined whether they belong to Saguache or to Hinsdale county. The better claims which are being quite extensively developed at this writing are owned by David H. Moffat and associates, and those adjoining by ex-Senator Thomas M. Bowen and others. If the promise of 1891 is realized, there is no doubt that this will become one of the more productive mining regions of the state according to the territory under operation. The paying mines of Summit district in 1890 were the Golconda, formerly owned by ex-Senator Bowen; the Bobtail by F. F. Riggs, and the Little Annie by the Gold Mining company of that name. The production, according to the U. S. Mint Report, for 1889, was \$38,910.29, of which \$5,430.29 was silver, the balance gold.

Monte Vista has the most beautiful town site in the great San Luis valley. It lies between Del Norte and Alamosa, on the branch of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad. It was laid off and platted by the Monte Vista Town and Land company, J. J. Bronk, president, and F. J. V. Skiff, secretary, March 12th, 1887. This plat corrects and more fully explains one executed January 18th, 1886, then acknowledged by J. P. Bronk. Both surveys were made by Walter H. Graves, an accomplished engineer. The signification of the name is "Mountain View," and well expresses the location. On the one hand in the distance rise the massive and rugged peaks of the San Juan Range and on the other those of the Sangre de Cristo ("Blood of Christ"). Observed from Monte Vista this mighty chain seems to terminate abruptly in Sierra Blanca, the highest peak in the Rocky Mountains. The range from Sierra Blanca, with its stupendous line of snow sheeted promontories, is a wondrous spectacle, extending along the park toward Salida, where the D. & R. G. railway finds its outlet into the Arkansas valley. What incomparable Ouray is to the mountain towns, by virtue of its location among the gigantic peaks that stand guard around the picturesque amphitheater which forms its site, Monte Vista is to the San Luis valley with its thousands of acres of agricultural lands covered with glistening grain fields, forming a view at once fruitful and enchanting. Over the Sangre de Cristo lies the Wet Mountain valley, which, as set forth in the history of Custer county, is also a fine farming and grazing region, supplemented, however, by mining. Monte Vista is a conspicuous center of husbandry. The great canal systems from the Rio Grande river are making this one of the fairest and most fruitful sections of the commonwealth. Yet, less than fifteen years ago this region was almost without inhabitants, considered fit only for pasturage, with no evidence of enterprise, neither railways, canals, towns nor cities. Monte Vista is one of the newer settlements, the outgrowth of a prodigious movement instituted during the past ten years for the peopling and tillage of this wilderness. It has a fine hotel, many churches, schools, business houses, tasteful though not expensive dwellings, banks, and all the accessories of moral, material and religious development. There are seven religious organizations, some of which have erected buildings. The handsome public school edifice cost about \$8,000. The thrift and success of the farmers is illustrated in the Monte Vista Farmers' and Milling Elevator company, C. A. Pond, manager, a very large, useful and flourishing enterprise which affords a market for grain. It is surrounded by 300,000 acres of the richest irrigable lands, with no lack of water for the fructification of crops. There are no saloons or liquor houses, the place being founded upon the well-established principle that temperance insures peace, order, industry and prosperity. It has a first-class roller process flouring mill, fifteen to twenty stores, two banks, a planing mill, three lumber yards, two weekly newspapers, a



C. M. HILL.

large public library, several secret societies, a military company and a cornet band. In the vicinity is one farm of 7,000 and another of 4,000 acres. A number of artesian wells have been bored and abundant water found. It receives and ships great quantities of freight.

Banks.—The Bank of Monte Vista was opened by R. B. and John Wallace, under the firm name of Wallace Bros., the present proprietors. The State Bank of the same place was instituted as the Bank of Commerce, by A. M. Isbell and E. M. Perdew. It was subsequently changed to its present name, with J. D. Mablen, president, and E. M. Perdew, cashier.

The local press is represented by the "Graphic" and the "Journal;" the first by the Graphic Publishing company, the second by C. S. Conant. There are several other but smaller and less important towns in Rio Grande county, of which the following is an abstract:

Lariat was surveyed by J. M. Gardner and W. H. Cochran, November 20th, 1884, and laid off by the Lariat Town company, which purchased the land from Charles Ydren, trustee for co-owners. The section was known as La Loma (The Hill).

Henry was laid off and platted by the Henry Town and Land company, C. S. Aldrich, vice-president, July 15th, 1884.

Cornwall.—The plat of this town site was filed by James W. Shields, county judge, April 5th, 1881.

Loma.—Plat acknowledged by Ruel Rounds, president of the board of trustees, February 2nd, 1876; surveyed by W. C. Lewman, county surveyor. Plat filed July 29th, 1874. It was founded by Mead, Goodwin and Pollock in February, 1873, but is now deserted.

The Rio Grande river has many tributaries in the mountains which contribute largely to its volume. For example, Hot Springs creek, Goose creek, South Fork, Pinos creek, San Francisco, John's, Raton, Piedra, Bellows, Beaver, Bear, Embargo and other streams. Some of the largest canals in the West have been taken from the Rio Grande for the irrigation of millions of acres of farming lands. The Rio Grande, Mosca, Farmers' Union, North Star, Citizens' (now Colorado valley), San Luis valley, Empire and others. Hence the valley is literally threaded with artificial waterways that traverse it like little rivers. "The Del Norte,* now the Rio Grande, is the largest irrigating canal in the United States. It is 65 feet wide on the bottom at the headgate, carrying water 5½ feet deep, with side slopes 3 to 1, making the top width at water line 98 feet. Four miles from the head it is bifurcated, the larger branch being 42 feet wide on the bottom. There are about fifty miles of main channel. It carries something over 2,400 cubic feet of water per second, and is calculated to irrigate over 200,000 acres. It is located in the San Luis valley, takes its supply from the Rio Grande river, and covers the land in the northern end of the valley. It cost over \$300,000. The peculiar feature in the construction of this canal was the rapidity of its construction, the entire work being accomplished within four months. The preliminary surveys were begun December 10th, 1883, and the canal was completed by the first of the following April. More than 1,400,000 cubic yards of material were excavated to form the channel, requiring between 4,000 and 5,000 laborers and 1,200 teams. Two hundred and twenty thousand feet of lumber used in the structure of the canal were cut from the mountain sides, sawed, framed and placed between the first of January and first of March. The haste in construction was occasioned by the necessity of completing it in time to preserve the legal rights and franchises. The Citizens' canal is in the same neighborhood, taking its supply from the Rio Grande river, eight miles below Del Norte, and on the opposite side of the river. It was designed to

* Report of the American Society of Civil Engineers, annual convention 1886.

irrigate the lands in the southwestern part of the San Luis valley. It is 40 feet wide on the bottom; depth of water $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet; grade varying from 1 in 1,760 to 1 in 10,560; side slopes 3 to 1; capacity about 1,000 cubic feet of water per second. It covers 120,000 acres; is 42 miles in length, and cost about \$200,000." The magnitude of these enterprises will indicate to the reader the extent to which tillage of the soil is being carried on in this section of the country. The crops produced are wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, all manner of vegetables and some fruits, both small and standard, and everything in luxuriant abundance and of the finest quality. These together with the mining and stock-growing auxiliaries are chiefly the result of the past decade. "A fair held by the Southwestern Colorado Industrial Association at Del Norte in October, 1887, at which stock and agricultural productions of that section were exhibited," was conceded to be the most successful effort of the kind ever made in the southwest. Its position is such as to command trade from the mining, agricultural and pastoral sections of the southwest, and must eventually become a place of great importance.

Del Norte enjoys the prestige of being the home of Hon. Thomas F. Bowen, ex-soldier, politician, lawyer, judge, representative and United States Senator, a man who has labored diligently and effectively for its interests, especially its mining interests, and has given the place something at least of its fame. Bowen has had an intricately checkered career, more than ordinarily filled with grotesque and picturesque adventures, and manifold variety of experiences. He is of the type who leave the imprints of their feet and deeds upon the times and places in which their lines are cast; one of the sprightliest, most winning, interesting and companionable fellows living. A native of Burlington, Iowa, born October 26th, 1835, he was well educated, studied law, and at the age of eighteen was admitted to the bar. In 1856 he was elected to the House of the Iowa legislature. In 1858 he moved to Kansas; in 1861 he entered the Union army, first as captain in the First Nebraska volunteers, and was subsequently promoted to the colonelcy of the Thirtieth Kansas, a regiment which he raised and commanded for some time, closing his military honors with the rank of brevet brigadier-general, at the head of a brigade in the Seventh Army Corps, serving till the close of the Rebellion in 1865. He was a member of the Republican National convention in 1864 from Kansas. At the end of the war he was stationed in Arkansas, where he remained as a citizen. He was president of the constitutional convention convened under the Reconstruction Act; was a justice of the supreme court of that state for four years; was appointed governor of Idaho Territory by President Grant, but soon afterward resigned, returned to Arkansas and ran for the U. S. Senate against Stephen W. Dorsey, by whom he was defeated. He came to Colorado in January, 1875, settled in Del Norte and entered upon the practice of law. In 1876 he was elected judge of the 4th judicial district, which before the close of his term he resigned to engage in extensive mining enterprises in Summit district. In the fall of 1882 he was elected to the House of Representatives of the General Assembly, and during that session (1883) was elected to the United States Senate for a term of six years. At the expiration of his term in 1889 he returned to Del Norte and again engaged in mining. Quite recently he acquired interests in what is known as "Creede's Camp" mining district which indicates that there lies the source of much wealth as a support to his future, whatever it may be. He has found and expended one or two fortunes in Colorado, and let us hope that this last venture may not only exceed the measure of his hopes, but prove the staff and shield of his declining years.

Following are the present officers of Rio Grande county (1890-91): Commissioners, Charles Olson, Henry M. Dyer and C. N. Shakespeare; sheriff, John B. Hocker, Jr.; clerk and recorder, William D. Zook; treasurer, Orlando Bonner; county judge, James H. Baxter; assessor, J. J. Hasselkus; coroner, W. A. Packard;

superintendent of schools, Jesse Stephenson; surveyor, James M. Gardner; clerk of the district court, John B. Haffey.

Schools. — By the census of 1890 the school population of the county was 919. There were seventeen districts, and a like number of school houses with 898 sittings; valuation of property \$25,520. There were enrolled in the graded schools 456, and in the ungraded 361, total 817, with an average attendance of 507. Eleven teachers were employed in the graded, and twenty in the ungraded.

Property Valuations. — The assessed valuation of taxable property in the county has advanced from \$673,952 in 1877, to \$1,484,618 in 1890, which shows less than 50 per cent. (as in all other counties) of the actual cash valuation. In the list for 1890 we find 128,628 acres of agricultural land, 2,964 horses, 235 mules, 8,873 cattle, 9,856 sheep and 590 swine.

ROUTT COUNTY.

GREAT STOCK GROWING REGION—STEAMBOAT SPRINGS—HAHN'S PEAK GOLD MINES—HOW AND BY WHOM DISCOVERED—MELANCHOLY FATE OF JOSEPH HAHN—PERISHED IN A FEARFUL SNOW STORM—FINDING HIS REMAINS—TERRIBLE SUFFERING—SETTLEMENTS AND RESOURCES OF THE COUNTY.

This county, commonly known as the North Park, was segregated from Grand county, and organized by an act of the General Assembly approved January 29th, 1877. It was named in honor of John L. Routt, last governor of the territory and first of the new state. It is bounded on the north by the state of Wyoming, south by Rio Blanco and Eagle, east by Larimer and Grand, and west by the Territory of Utah. As the boundaries indicate, it occupies the extreme northwestern part of Colorado. Its area is 6,000 square miles, much the largest subdivision of the state, and by the census of 1890 its population was 2,369, an increase of 2,229 in the preceding decade. It includes Egeria Park in the southeastern portion, Twenty-mile Park and the fertile valleys of the Yampa (called Bear by the early trappers, from the great number of bears in that region), Snake, Williams' Fork, the Green, Elk Head and Fortification creeks. It is by far the largest grazing section of the state, and the better portions, along the mesas and strips bordering the various streams, have long been occupied by cattle and sheep growers. By virtue of the number and magnitude of its rivers and creeks, it is quite thoroughly watered. There are many lakes and groups of springs which form the sources of these streams. The larger are the Yampa, Green and Snake. The high lands are the Danforth hills, Piñon and Midland ridges on the south, the great Yampa plateau and Escalante hills on the west, and in the northwest the Vermillion Bluffs and O-Wi-Yu-Kuts plateau. It is somewhat difficult to reconcile the old nomenclature of the several divisions with the numerous changes that have been made in recent maps.

The county seat is located at the town of Hahn's Peak, where the county officers and placer miners reside. It has been a center of gold mining since 1866. There are no railroads in the county.

Steamboat Springs, so called from the peculiar puffing sounds emitted by them, and reminding one of large river steamers in full action, eighty in number, comprising almost every known variety of medicinal and curative waters, and in temperature ranging from very cold up to 75°, 89°, 103° and the highest 156° Fahrenheit, are situated on the Yampa, near the eastern boundary of the county. Here are wonderful resources for one of the great sanitariums of the world, and some day in the

future, when they can be reached by railway, this place will attain very great renown. While Colorado is abundantly provided with all manner of medicinal springs, it is unquestionable that this group forms one of the most remarkable combinations ever known. This is also the principal center of population, the town of Steamboat Springs having 400 inhabitants, three general stores, a bank, millinery store, drug store, tin shop, bakery, saddlery store, two weekly newspapers, three hotels, two livery stables, one hardware and implement store, a jewelry store, two meat markets, two churches—Congregational and Union—and a fine two-story school house of four rooms.

The Hahn's Peak gold placers lie in that part of the Continental Divide known as the Park Range, which forms the eastern wall of division between Grand, Larimer and Routt counties. In Hayden's report for 1876 will be found some interesting descriptions of this country, which at the time of his exploration was almost wholly unoccupied. His expedition entered the Yampa from Rawlins, Wyoming, and the country between the White and Yampa is first described. The Snake River valley is broad, fertile and inviting; the stream, 75 feet in width and 15 to 18 inches deep, is clear and pure, bordered by rich bottom-lands fringed with splendid cottonwood groves, where a number of farmers are settled. "Southeast from our point of crossing the Snake river rise the Elk Head mountains, a formidable range, with numerous sharp peaks and a deeply eroded drainage system, while the forest-clad mountains to our left rose with majestic grandeur, affording a highly pleasing aspect. The country to our right, on the contrary, consisted of a high-rolling, monotonous sage prairie, with no distinct characteristics as to orographic features. The road keeps close to Fortification creek after crossing a low divide which connects the undulating sage plateau with the Elk Head mountains. For many miles north of the Yampa river the country slopes very gradually toward the river; the features are those of a mountainous, wave-like plateau country, with a covering of sage as its chief vegetation. The only prominent topographical object in this region is an elevated and flat-topped butte, named 'Fortification Butte,' which stands like a rocky island in the sage-covered, waving prairie. The Yampa is a fine, clear stream of perhaps 100 feet in width and 18 to 20 inches deep." The section between the Yampa and White rivers is "diversified or broken, first by three transverse ridges having an east and west trend and running parallel to the Yampa river; and, secondly, by the Cañon valley of the Williams Fork of the Yampa. The axis of the northern ridge, or the one lying between the Yampa and the Williams Fork, terminates near the junction of the latter streams. The second ridge, the one lying between Williams' Fork and Axial Basin, extends its axis twelve miles further to the west than does the former one."

Hayden does not describe the eastern part at all, and only in brief terms the central division, as his explorations were projected toward White river and the Indian Agency. The eastern and southeastern parts of Routt county are occupied to greatest extent, and it is here that most development has been made. Here we find broad valleys and grazing lands, with many well-cultivated farms.

Hahn's Peak, in the Park Range, is 12,000 feet high. From Mr. Herman Lueders, now secretary of the State Board of Capitol Commissioners, who is familiar with all the principal details attending the discovery of gold placers at the base of this promontory and its christening, the facts which follow were obtained by the author:

In 1864 an old man named Capt. Way started out alone from Empire, in the upper Clear Creek valley, on a prospecting trip. He crossed Berthoud Pass, toward Middle Park and the Gore Range, and finally reached the base of Hahn's Peak, which was not so designated, however, until two years later. There he found gold in paying quantities, but his stock of provisions being soon exhausted, he returned to Empire and remained with Paul Lindstrom that winter. Lindstrom

owned and operated a sawmill about one mile west of Empire, and in his employ was a German named Joseph Hahn, to whom Capt. Way related the discoveries he had made, describing the locality and the route thither. The next spring Hahn and a comrade named W. A. Doyle, a miner from Black Hawk, in Gilpin county, resolved to explore Capt. Way's placers. Passing over the course designated, they reached the spot and prospected the several gulches which converge at that point; satisfied themselves of the extent and excellent qualities of the diggings and then returned to Empire. In the winter of 1865-66 they organized, as quietly as possible, a select force of about forty men, and, supplied with sufficient provisions for the mining season, mining tools, etc., started across Berthoud Pass in May, 1866. The snow being very deep—four to six feet—they were compelled to shovel out the trail for the passage of the sleds and pack animals, a long and fatiguing task. It may be stated, in passing, that the author of this history, together with Gen. O. E. Babcock, of General Grant's staff, Mr. Chas. G. Chever and Lewis N. Tappan, who had been in Middle Park, and were just coming out, met these miners at the apex of the pass, and there dined with them in the midst of a howling snowstorm. Mr. Herman Lueders was among them, and they were guided by Hahn and Doyle. They reached the new placer grounds in June. Passing Charley Utter's cabin, on the Grand river, en route, he joined them. Utter was a noted prospector, hunter and trapper who occupied a cabin in Middle Park. It was at his place that the party I accompanied was entertained during its stay in that region.

The first steps taken, after by panning they had assured themselves of the richness of the gold mines, were to organize a district in the customary form. Hahn was elected president, and the peak and district named in his honor. Doyle was made recorder of claims. They next proceeded to build cabins and whip-saw lumber for sluices, after which some mining was done with very satisfactory results. Soon after they commenced operating, the Ute Indians, under Colorow and Washington, came in force and demanded to know why they were there, and what they proposed doing. Utter speaking their language, and withal a great favorite among them, made the necessary explanations and they were left unmolested. But winter came early that year, and all except Hahn and Doyle left the district. Early next spring (1867) these two started on snowshoes for Empire to obtain needed supplies. They had a very severe trip, and when crossing the Gore Range, in Middle Park, were overtaken by a fearful snowstorm. Snow fell to the depth of two or three feet. They succeeded in reaching the Muddy river, a tributary of the Grand, but becoming bewildered and lost in the terrible storm, they sank down in the snow, wrapped themselves up in their blankets and so passed the night. In the morning Hahn said he was too weak to travel, really unable to rise. Doyle, being somewhat stronger, left him and started out in search of relief. After wandering about all day without discovering food or any human being, he staggered back to his companion, only to find that he was dead. He lay down by the body, and, being utterly exhausted, slept till daybreak, when, shouldering Hahn's blankets, tools, etc., together with his own, he again began the weary search for an inhabited cabin. At this time John C. Sumner and Ashley Franklin were living in Mr. W. N. Byers' house at Hot Sulphur Springs. Having some cattle and horses down in the park, after the great storm had subsided they went out to find them. In the course of their travels they came to the cabin of John S. Jones, where they remained that night. Next day they renewed their search for the stock, and, to view the surrounding country, ascended a cone-shaped hill on the north side of the river. In looking about they discovered in the distance an object floundering in the deep snow. At length they recognized it to be a man, and concluding that he had lost his way and was in need of assistance, they went to the spot and there found W. A. Doyle, who had become snow-blind and literally crazed by his sufferings. They took him to Jones' cabin and there fed

and nursed him to recovery, when he related the story of his wanderings, and of poor Joe Hahn's death, insisting that the body lay twenty miles or more up the Muddy. Sumner and Franklin made diligent effort to find it by following Doyle's directions, but in vain.

About the first of November following, Wm. N. Byers, while going into the park, fell in with a man who had been sent by Paul Lindstrom to recover Hahn's remains and give them proper interment. He had been informed by one Capt. Horn that while fishing on the Muddy the previous October he had discovered the bones and clothing of the missing man. Byers and his comrade journeyed to Hot Springs, where they found Capt. Horn, and after hearing his account, the next day were guided by him to the place, where they found the skeleton and clothing, with other evidences which completely identified them as those of Hahn. These they collected and buried, planting one of his snowshoes at the head of the grave. To show how utterly bewildered Doyle had been when rescued the previous spring, it may be stated that instead of twenty miles from the place where Sumner and Franklin found him, Hahn's body was less than a mile distant on the Muddy, half a mile above its mouth. The proper name in German was Henn, but had been corrupted to "Hahn" by his American associates.

Thus wretchedly perished the man for whom "Hahn's Peak" was named, the leader of the expedition that opened the gold placers of that region.

The next authentic account of operations there, though others may have intervened, is that in the summer of 1874 the Purdy Mining company, Hopkins, Harris, Dunbar & Co., Lambert and Wm. Bell, with others, went in and opened these mines on quite an extensive scale. Finding large rewards, operations have been continued to the present by various individuals and companies. A number of quartz lodes also were discovered and located.

In 1874 about 150 men were engaged there, and it was reported took out \$10,000 to \$12,000. Subsequently a new organization, called the Hahn's Peak Gold and Silver Mining company, came into possession and worked the ground with satisfactory results. Certain portions of the ground are still being worked.

The first actual settlement in Routt county was made by James H. Crawford, July 25th, 1874, at Steamboat Springs. He made the first filing of a claim in the U. S. land office, and the first patent was issued to him. The first survey of lands was executed in October and November, 1875, by Fred A. Ingersoll—township 6 north, range 84 west, embracing the Steamboat group of springs.

The town of *Hayden*, named for Prof. F. V. Hayden, chief of the U. S. Geological Survey, was located and settled in the fall of 1875 by Porter M. Smart and sons. It is now simply a post office station.

Craig, named for the Rev. Bayard Craig (of Denver), its founder, is thirty-five miles west of Steamboat Springs and ten miles west of the old town of Hayden, and has about 100 inhabitants.

Coal.—A large part of the county is underlaid with coal of various kinds. I am informed by Mr. James H. Crawford that beds of superior anthracite have been located at a point twelve miles from Steamboat Springs, and that ten miles west of the latter point there are many fine oil springs, with indications of extensive oil fields.

Owing to the remoteness of Routt county from railways and markets, the development of its agricultural resources has been confined to the demands for local consumption. The assessment roll for 1890 shows 11,703 acres of agricultural land, valued at \$70,221. Other trustworthy intelligence informs us that the lands along the borders of the large streams yield abundantly of grains and vegetables. The only outlet for any surplus that may be raised are the towns on the Union Pacific railway in Wyoming; therefore, whatever of resources it may possess are

tributary to that state rather than to Colorado, and will be until a railway is built from Denver into that country via Middle Park.

The one really great industry now carried on there is stock growing, to which the country is admirably adapted. In the returns to the auditor of state for 1890 we find 10,543 horses, valued at \$315,410; 89 mules, valued at \$4,215; 31,606 cattle, valued at \$329,143, and 3,249 sheep, \$6,498. The total assessed valuation of taxable property for that year was \$1,094,039, of which amount \$644,553 was in cattle and horses. Until within the last decade immigration was retarded by the hostility of the Ute Indians. Many of the earlier prospectors and settlers were killed by them.

Schools.—By the census of 1890 the school population of the county was 495, with an enrollment of 338 and an average daily attendance of 169. There were fifteen school districts and a like number of school houses, but they are scattered over the vast area of this great county. The gross value of the buildings was \$3,000.

The fact that in the past ten years more than 2,000 people have settled there, and, further, that the assessed valuation of property has advanced from \$84,698 in 1877, the year of its organization, to about \$1,100,000 in 1890, shows something, at least, of the advantages of the country for settlement. The most rapid growth occurred since 1885, when the total valuation was \$576,448. In 1886 it mounted to \$1,050,029. During the next two years, however, there was a small decrease, but in 1889 the highest total was reached, namely, \$1,248,620. This was due to the greater numbers of cattle and sheep pastured there. In that year there were listed 46,768 cattle and 10,449 sheep.

The first county officers in 1877 were: Clerk, James B. Thompson; treasurer, S. D. N. Bennett; county judge, James H. Crawford; sheriff, Jos. Morgan. We have no list of the other officers.

Those for 1890-91 were: Clerk, C. E. Baker; treasurer, S. D. Wilson; county judge, J. Walbridge; assessor, J. E. Kellogg; sheriff, H. C. Seaton; coroner, Francis M. Haughey; superintendent of schools, J. A. Campbell; surveyor, E. Shelton; clerk of the district court, R. G. Wallace; commissioners, R. P. Williams, Harvey Woolery and Robert McIntosh.

SAGUACHE COUNTY.

EARLY PIONEERS AND THEIR ORGANIZATION—ORIGIN OF THE NAME—PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES—SAGUACHE AND VILLA GROVE—IRRIGATION—BONANZA MINES—BACA GRANT NO. 4—GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

The county of Saguache was created from the northern part of Costilla county by an act of the territorial legislature approved December 29th, 1866. The mountain chain near by, the county, the principal water-course and the capital town all bear the same name, Saguache, commonly pronounced "Si-watch." It is bounded on the north by Chaffee and Gunnison, south by Rio Grande and Costilla, east by Fremont, Custer and Huerfano, and west by Gunnison and Hinsdale. Its area is 3,240 square miles, and according to the census of 1890 its population was 3,313, an increase of 1,340 in the preceding decade. During the latter part of 1890 and during 1891 it received material accessions of agricultural settlers, so that its population is about 4,000.

The act providing for the institution of this county was approved by Governor

Alexander Cummings. George A. Hinsdale and Jesus Maria Velasquez were members of the Council. The bill was drawn by Mr. John Lawrence, of Saguache, then interpreter to the Mexican members, and was introduced by Señor Velasquez. It provided for the appointment by the governor of three persons as commissioners, residents of the proposed new county, who should take measures for its organization and appoint all requisite officers. Therefore, on the 11th of February, 1867, Governor Cummings appointed Nathan Russell, Capt. Charles Kerber and Prudencio Garcia as the county commissioners, and gave the commissions to Mr. Lawrence to take to them. June 18th following Mr. Lawrence convened Messrs. Russell and Garcia in a small cabin near the present Saguache mill and there organized the county. Edward Harris was appointed clerk and recorder; Otto Mears, treasurer, and John Lawrence, assessor. Neither sheriff, county judge, school superintendent, coroner nor surveyor were appointed, but John Evert and Antonio Maran were made justices of the peace.

According to information received from Mr. Lawrence, one of the oldest settlers in the San Luis valley, the name "Saguache" is an Indian word, spelled, as near as it can be translated, thus: Sa-gua-gua-chi-pa, signifying "blue earth," or rather the water at the blue earth, and referred to certain large springs in which blue earth was found, situated at or near the upper crossing of the Saguache river, some twenty miles above the town of Saguache. Since this place, as well as all the valley bearing the name, was one of the most beautiful for Ute Indian encampments in both summer and winter, it became the resort of traders and trappers from New Mexico, and as they could not or would not pronounce the long and difficult Indian name, they abridged it to the more pronounceable "Saguache," and thus it has stood to the present time.

The first settlement in this region was made in 1865 on Kerber creek, a short distance above Villa Grove, by Capt. Charles Kerber, Lieutenant Walters, George Neidhardt and some others, Germans, all members of company I, 1st regiment Colorado volunteers, and Loren Jenks and family, the latter formerly residing on the Fountain, just north of Pueblo. The next settlement was made in 1866, on the Saguache river, near the present county seat, by Nathan Russell, who came, accompanied by a number of Mexican laborers, in the interests of Fred Walsen, now of Denver, and ex-Indian Agent Christian F. Stollsteimer, of Durango. The next occurred in the spring of 1867, when Otto Mears (now president of two railroads in southwestern Colorado), John Evert, Wm. J. Godfrey, E. R. Harris and John Lawrence, with some others, and also a number of Mexican laborers, located there, when the organization of the county took place.

The principal industries of the county are farming, stock raising and mining. The principal streams are the Saguache and San Luis rivers, but there are many small creeks flowing down from the mountains on either side, as Kerber, Carnero La Garita, Chatillon, North and South Crestone, Willow, North and South Spanish, Cottonwood, Deadwood, Pole and others.

Quoting Prof. Hayden's description—Report of Geological Survey, 1875: "Crossing Poncha Pass from the north, we enter Homan's Park, the northern end of the San Luis valley. Low rolling bluffs present a more broken appearance of the country, which fully justifies the separation by a distinguishing name. On either side, mountains of considerable altitude inclose the park. A terminal range of the Sawatch (Saguache) mountains is on the west, the Sangre de Cristo on the east. Through the park runs San Luis creek in a southerly direction. A short distance below the junction of this and Kerber creek the valley proper commences. A vast expanse of level country stretches out to the southward, widening in that direction. All along the eastern border of the valley the Sangre de Cristo follows its course, culminating frequently in peaks that reach over 14,000 feet elevation. Toward the main passes that cut this range, in the vicinity



JUDGE JAMES GLYNN.

of Fort Garland, the valley widens considerably, and retains for some distance further south a width of about forty miles on an average." As above mentioned, San Luis creek flows through Homan's Park, but is soon lost in the sand and gravel of the succeeding plain. Numerous rapid mountain streams rise in the Sangre de Cristo Range, flow but a short distance beyond the base of the mountains, and then share a like fate. On the west side of the valley we observe fewer small creeks, but more that retain their water. Saguache creek is the largest of the more northerly ones, flowing into San Luis creek.

On the southeast are the La Garita mountains, or hills, on the east and northeast the Sangre de Cristo Range, on the west the Sierra Mimbres, locally termed the Saguache Range, and on the north and northwest the Cochetopa hills. The Cochetopa Pass, rendered famous by Col. John C. Fremont's reports, leads northwest to Gunnison and Lake City. A large part of the country lying between is a broad, richly grassed and superior farming section, watered by the Saguache river or creek, which forms the natural drainage of the mountains on either side. This stream, as stated by Hayden, passes into the San Luis, which disappears in the mysterious San Luis lake, some six miles below the boundary line.

The climate and soil are especially adapted to the growth of wheat, oats, barley, alfalfa, native and tame grasses, potatoes and other vegetables, with small fruits, all of which yield profusely. The parts not devoted to agriculture form excellent pasturage for cattle, horses and sheep.

Saguache, the county seat, is situated near the Saguache river, on the west side of the valley. Though not a large town, it is a strong business center, the market and supply point for the surrounding country. The streets are regularly laid out and bordered with shade trees, well graded, and forming highly attractive boulevards. It commands the approach to Cochetopa Pass, the only feasible wagon or railway route across the great range to the northwest. A stage road connects the town with Del Norte and Villa Grove, the latter being the nearest point touched by the Denver & Rio Grande railroad as it comes down from Poncha Pass en route to Alamosa, Antonito, Durango and Espanola, New Mexico. In 1874 the principal men of the town, among them Otto Mears and Enos Hotchkiss, constructed a wagon road from Saguache to Lake City, with a view to command the trade of the San Juan country, then being quite rapidly settled.

By reason of the taste and enterprise of its people, this capital has been made the most inviting of all the towns in the San Luis valley. The fertility of the soil and the productiveness of the farms give it strength and permanence. It has three churches—Methodist, Presbyterian and Baptist. The Masons and Odd Fellows have flourishing lodges. There is a large, well-built court house of brick, in which the county business is transacted. The town is incorporated, and in 1891 the following constituted the municipal government: Mayor, Henry M. Mingay; trustees, G. W. Kelsey, B. P. Stubbs, L. S. Phillips, O. W. Luengen, F. M. Townsend and J. M. Ellis; city clerk, Lee Fairbanks; treasurer, O. O. Fellows; marshal, John Cline.

In the first settlement of the county only the bottom-lands along the river were taken up,* but as these rich margins were very wide, and only a few feet above the stream, no large irrigating ditches were taken out, and in fact the work was so little that each settler could get water from the river on to his land in two or three days, but there were several *arollas*† or bayous—offshoots from the river that carried large quantities of water when the river was high—that have been utilized and are now known as main ditches. The first was the Nathan Russell *arolla*,

* Information in regard to early agriculture and irrigation is furnished by Mr. John Lawrence, who is familiar with the entire subject of their beginning.

† Commonly called "Aroya." Mr. Lawrence uses the Spanish word.

which was converted into a ditch in the spring of 1866, which has been improved and extended from time to time until it is now six or seven miles in length, and irrigates a large quantity of land. Near its head Mr. Russell took out a ditch, in 1867, that is used to water a small amount of land, but principally for irrigating the town of Saguache. In 1867 Mr. John Lawrence opened and utilized what is known as the Lawrence arolla, about four miles in extent, to where it returns back to the river. For nearly twenty years, indeed from the beginning, more land was irrigated from this source than from any other single arolla or ditch in the county. In 1868 James Fullerton opened out the bayou which bears his name. It has since been extended until it is now twenty to twenty-nine miles in length, and waters a larger area than any other of what may be termed the public canals. Excepting those just mentioned, and also those companies that have constructed canals from the Rio Grande river, all the ditches are small and belong to a few farmers.

According to the assessor's returns for 1891 there were 101,451 acres of land under irrigation, and 229,356 acres in pasture. The following is a summary of the crops: Acres of wheat, 2,419; yield, 47,293 bushels. Oats, 2,692 acres; yield, 74,140 bushels. Barley, 525 acres; yield, 14,743 bushels. Very little rye or corn was raised. There were 160 acres sown to peas, which produced 7,141 bushels; 258 acres in potatoes, 39,773 bushels. Much native hay and about 2,000 tons of alfalfa were cut. The people engaged in dairying produced 18,550 pounds of butter. From the various flocks of sheep 51,310 pounds of wool were obtained. Of live stock there were 5,187 horses, 192 mules, 22,850 cattle and 13,718 sheep. The total assessed valuation of taxable property for 1890 was \$2,129,011. The gross output of the gold and silver mines subject to taxation is placed at \$59,085. There has been a steady increase of value since 1878. The amount returned that year was only \$637,607.10. In 1881, when a considerable immigration took place, attracted by the discovery of gold and silver mines on Kerber creek, the total was \$1,318,653. The accretions since then, though in no year a large advance, have been steady. Among the larger cattle growers are H. B. Horene and C. S. Dick.

According to the census of 1890 the school population of the county was 962, with an enrollment of 651 and an average daily attendance of 385. There are eighteen school houses valued at \$13,100. The public school at Saguache was advanced to a high school in 1890.

The county officers for 1890-91 were: Clerk and recorder, Charles D. Jones; treasurer, Abe G. Wile; county judge, R. H. Jones; assessor, M. White; sheriff, L. L. Thomas; coroner, L. T. Durbin; superintendent of schools, Thomas Lyons; surveyor, S. E. Kirkendall; clerk of the district court, C. B. Phillips; commissioners, F. M. Hills, J. H. Williams and Horace Means.

Two weekly newspapers are published in Saguache, the "Crescent," by Capt. H. M. Mingay, and the Colorado "Herald," by Hon. R. H. Jones. Both contain well-digested epitomes of current events, and all the information obtainable relating to the resources and progress of the county. There are a number of strong business houses, the larger known as "The Gotthelf & Meyer Mercantile company." There is one good hotel, the Fairview.

Bonanza, the chief center of gold and silver mining, is situated on Kerber creek, twenty miles northwest of Saguache and some sixteen miles from Villa Grove. In 1880, following close upon the general excitement created by the discovery of great mining deposits at Leadville, when prospectors swarmed over the country, some important veins bearing gold and silver were located in Kerber Creek district. It was not long before reports of these finds, spreading abroad, attracted large numbers of people, and a considerable mining town, called Bonanza, was built. In the height of its prosperity it is stated that there were from 1,000 to

1,500 miners in and about this town. Some excellent mines were opened and hundreds of claims located, though only a few proved to be sufficiently valuable to warrant extended operation. After 1882 the population dwindled away, and now there are less than 100 people on Kerber creek. Thousands were expended in developing the principal veins, but their remoteness from railways and markets compelled suspension of work until more favorable conditions shall be supplied.

Moffat, one of the recently established towns in the upper San Luis valley, named for Mr. D. H. Moffat, late president of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad, is situated on the eastern side of the railway between Mirage and La Garita stations. It has fine depot buildings, a large hotel and a number of mercantile houses. It is the shipping point for stock and produce from the Crestone estate, managed by Mr. Geo. H. Adams, and the mining settlement of Crestone. A firm called the San Luis Supply company has a large stock of merchandise.

Carnero is a mining town near the southern boundary of the county, on Carnero creek, sixteen miles from Saguache. Here a number of gold and silver mines are being prospected in the hope that important results will be developed.

The Crestone Estate, officially known as "Baca Grant No. 4," once owned by ex-Governor William Gilpin, sold by him to Wilson Waddingham, who subsequently sold it in England, is a rectangular plat in the northeastern part of the San Luis valley. It was located by the surveyor-general of Colorado in the name of the heirs of Luis Maria Baca, by authority of an act of Congress, approved June 21st, 1860. The tract is $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles square and contains very nearly 100,000 acres. It is wholly inclosed by fences. The interior is divided into eight separate inclosures, making altogether over eighty miles of fencing. At the home ranch there is a dwelling house, a large stable, with outhouses used for shops, herders' houses, cattlesheds, corrals, scales, etc.; at the central camp a good house, corrals, stables, etc.; at the southwest and northwest camps, the same. At the head of Cottonwood creek, where mines have been opened, there is a five-stamp quartz mill. Gold, silver, copper, lead and iron ores exist there in paying quantities. The mountains are heavily timbered and well watered by numerous streams. The middle belt of rolling prairie consists of about 52,000 acres, all good grazing land, nearly all of it susceptible to cultivation by irrigation. About sixty miles of irrigating canals have been constructed on the estate. The finest portions along the streams and in the lower lands are rich and well adapted to vegetables and small fruits. Of potatoes some very large crops have been raised, as high as 250 bushels per acre, wheat 65 and oats 75 bushels. The manager of this large and valuable estate is Mr. Geo. H. Adams.

Villa Grove is a small farming town in the northern part of the valley. Until the extension of the main narrow gauge line of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad, in 1890, down the valley to Alamosa, it was the terminus of a branch or spur from Poncha Pass, which gave it importance as a shipping point. It, like Saguache, is the center of a large agricultural and grazing section, the nearest point to the chief mining district of Kerber creek. A branch of the railway just mentioned extends thence to the extensive iron mines in Homan's Park, operated by the Colorado Coal and Iron company. The Chamberlin and Valley View Hot Springs are in the immediate vicinity.

Much prospecting for coal has been done within the last two years, but with what result I am not informed.

Saguache county possesses all the essential elements in the way of natural resources to make a strong, prosperous and populous region. As we have seen by the foregoing, it contains vast areas of superior grain and grass lands, abundant timber on the mountains, many water-courses, and extensive feeding ground for cattle, horses and sheep. Its immense veins of iron ore are heavily drawn upon by the large iron and steel works at Pueblo, and it is highly probable that the gold and

silver deposits, when fully developed under the stimulus of capital and further railway connections that are certain to be afforded, will become large contributors to the volume of the precious metals. The farms here and other properties are not heavily mortgaged, like those in many, indeed most, of the recently created counties. The region has been occupied more than twenty-five years, and its inhabitants in that time have paid for their possessions and improvements, and in all respects are comfortably situated. The county government has little or no debt. Finally, the San Luis valley, as indicated by the crops raised during the past two years, seems destined to furnish a very large part of the grain of the state.

SAN JUAN COUNTY.

BAKER'S PARK—ROMANTIC SCENERY—SILVERTON AND ITS FOUNDERS—FRANCIS M. SNOWDEN—MINING DISTRICTS—MICKEY BREEN AND CAPT. STANLEY—OTTO MEARS AND HIS RAIL AND WAGON ROADS—THE RAINBOW RAILROAD.

This county was taken from the northern part of La Plata by an act of the First General Assembly, approved January 31st, 1876. Its name is derived from the San Juan Range of mountains. It was shorn of much of its original territory by the creation of Ouray county in 1877, which also embraced the present county of San Miguel, set off in 1883. San Juan is now bounded on the north by Ouray, south by La Plata, east by Hinsdale, and west by Dolores and San Miguel. Its area is 500 square miles. The census of 1890 gave it a population of 1,572, an increase of 485 in the preceding decade. The course of the discovery of mines and of permanent settlement in this region will be found in the history of La Plata county, this volume.

The town of Silverton, the capital and seat of the mining industry, is approached from the south via the Denver & Rio Grande railway from Durango, some forty-five miles distant. This line was completed July 8th, 1882. The journey is highly interesting and romantic to the tourist who travels for pleasure and is fond of looking at stupendous mountains. After leaving the richly cultivated valley of the Animas river, the road bears off to the left, taking to the mountain side in order to mount the rapid elevation that must be overcome before entering Baker's Park. Thirteen miles north of Animas City is the cañon of the Animas river, six to eight miles in length, where the stream by centuries of washing has worn a tortuous channel for itself from the high altitudes to the lower regions. This cañon is 1,200 to 1,500 feet deep in places, and well nigh inaccessible. The very few brave and adventurous men who have partly explored it, according to an old narrative published in 1878, found a number of caves on the southern slope of the mountains, one of which, four miles north of the head of the valley, and three miles west of the river, has been explored by several parties. "It has a grand entrance 22 feet high, 35 feet wide and 90 feet deep, the roof being solid rock. The cave proper is from 3 to 10 feet high, 375 to 400 feet in length, with irregular sides, the widest varying from 2 to 12 feet. The ceiling is pierced with holes and crevices through which water seeps and percolates, evidently passing through mineral deposits. The floor is extremely rough and irregular, numerous vats being found where water stands in summer, the deposits forming curious and unique incrustations in the sides of the passage and on substances which are placed in it."

The elevation of Baker's Park, according to Hayden's report of 1876, is 9,400

feet above the sea. It is a mining region and nothing more. It has neither coal, iron nor agriculture as aids to progress. The altitude is too great for the growth of cereals, though some of the hardier vegetables are produced. The winters are long and generally rigorous, with heavy snowfalls. The scenic effects in all directions are sublime. The Park, where stands the capital, is surrounded by great ranges, the Sierra Madre on the east, the La Plata chain on the west. Between, flowing down to Durango and beyond, is the clear and pellucid Rio Animas. About the center of the mountains, a little to the north, stands the noble promontory called King Solomon's Peak; to the southwest are two gigantic sentinels, one known as Sultan and the other as Engineer, the latter projecting into and forming a part of the boundary between San Juan and Hinsdale counties.

Silverton, the county seat and the only town of importance, is admirably situated in the center of Baker's Park, which contains 2,000 acres or more of smooth, treeless and comparatively level surface, except about the edges, at the feet of the mountain slopes. For some years it was the capital of La Plata county, the now obsolete town of Howardsville, four miles above, being the first county seat. Referring to Hayden's report again, the mountains are pronounced volcanic, the rocks trachytic, with schists appearing beneath in some cases, and in the faces of the almost perpendicular walls that rise 1,200 to 1,500 feet above the town, numerous quartz veins may be traced, some of which have been quite extensively operated. Here, as in all mining sections, the slopes bear evidence in hundreds of pit-holes, dumps, shafts and tunnels, of the restless search for precious metals.

The oldest settler in Silverton, the patriarch of the camp, tall, gaunt, somewhat bent by the weight of years, yet still vigorous and hearty, likewise sublimely confident, is Francis M. Snowden, who passed through what is now the southern part of Colorado in 1846 with a detachment of General Kearney's volunteers for the war with Mexico. His first appearance in the San Juan was with the company that left Santa Fé, New Mexico, in 1871, composed of Dempsey Reese, Miles F. Johnson, Abner French, Thomas Blair and others who had explored the region in 1870, and were now returning to it. Snowden and Wm. Mulholland joined the expedition, which entered via Del Norte and Wagon Wheel Gap, thence following the old Baker trail. Mr. Snowden built the first cabin in Silverton, a small square house of logs, chinked with mud, and covered by a dirt roof, which he occupies to this day. In 1890 he removed the old roof and replaced it with one of shingles, which has less inclination to leak and spoil his things. A photograph of the original structure was presented to me by Mr. Snowden, who took me to his modest primitive home and tendered the generous welcome of the typical pioneer. In the unoccupied portion of his lot he has a small vegetable garden, one of two in the town, planted and nurtured just to demonstrate the fact that certain roots that will stand almost anything can be made to grow in Baker's Park. At the time of his arrival in the spring of 1871 there were no houses, no fixed settlers. He is highly respected for his integrity, and has been three times elected mayor of the place. The original town company was composed of Dempsey Reese (now dead), N. E. Slaymaker and himself. Their plat was filed September 9th, 1874.

Mr. Alfred Iles, editor of the Silverton "Miner," has an old rusty rifle, a relic of the Baker expedition, which was found beside a skeleton on Mineral creek. The skull of the skeleton had been pierced by an arrow, showing the resistance of the intrusion by the Indians.

The records of the county clerk's office show that the town of Silverton was incorporated November 15th, 1876, by an order of the board of county commissioners as a result of a petition signed by two-thirds of the citizens. Francis M. Snowden, E. T. Bowman, H. L. Brolaski, George Swan and Nick Brown or Braum were appointed trustees, to hold office until the next regular election; "the town to comprise within its corporate limits the existing town of Silverton as per the plat

then on file, and the space of 1,000 yards additional in every direction, the boundaries to be marked by stakes to indicate the same."

The major part of the business is confined to a single thoroughfare running through the center, lined with stores, shops, saloons, hotels, etc., while the residences occupy the outer parallels, some of them perched upon the mountain slopes, neat, pretty cottages bearing the appearance of comfortable homes. Below the main artery, along the river front, are various establishments, sampling mills, railway tracks, etc. An excellent water system has been constructed and a volunteer fire department organized. The water is taken from Boulder creek, two and a half miles above, led to a settling reservoir and thence conveyed in pipes and distributed to consumers. A few small trees have been planted along some of the thoroughfares. The main artery of trade is perhaps a mile in length, though not more than half of the distance is built up. The principal mercantile house and general supply store is that of M. Breen & Co. (its head known the length and breadth of the San Juan country as "Mickey Breen"), a strong but not ornate stone building, with commodious warehouses attached, where are stored large stocks of provisions against the long, hard winters, during which there are sometimes many weeks when all communication with the world is cut off by avalanches and snow blockades. This house was established in 1878. Capt. P. Stanley opened the first brickyard, and built the first brick houses in Silverton. There are not many of them, for most of the buildings are of wood. Breen and Stanley are inseparable companions, and are the two men whom every one knows.

There are two churches, the Catholic and the Congregational, each owning a fine edifice. The only school in the county is at Silverton, where the citizens have erected a fine brick building, handsomely appointed, at a cost of \$10,000. The chief hotel is the Grand. There are two weekly newspapers, the "Miner" and the "Standard," the first established by Alfred Iles in 1874, and the latter in 1889, by C. W. Snowden. Much of their space is devoted to intelligence from the mines and mills. There are two large sampling mills in the town adjoining the railway tracks, one owned by Duyckinck & Co. and the other by G. H. Stoiber, each equal to crushing and sampling from twelve to fifteen carloads of ore every twenty-four hours. Here a considerable part of the mineral products are assayed, their value ascertained and consignments prepared for market. There are no less than fourteen mills and concentrating works of various kinds in the region, but the majority are not now in operation. There are several sawmills in the mountains making lumber from the abundance of fine timber, mostly spruce and pine.

The more important mining districts are Eureka, Animas, Mineral, South Mineral and Red Mountain, the latter in Ouray county, but the products tributary to Silverton. Many new discoveries have been made the past year; many incomers from other parts have joined the pioneers, and the work of development is more active than ever before, owing to the opening of competing markets, the enhanced value of silver and lead, the introduction of capital, etc., etc. From the fact that both Ouray and San Juan counties claim credit for the products of Red Mountain district, which is the largest producer in southwestern Colorado, it is almost impossible to discover the true output of each county. The boundary line between the two is the crest of the mountain ridge which divides the waters of the Animas and the San Miguel, and is just south of Red Mountain district. Emil Fischer's topographical map published in 1891 shows all the mines of Red Mountain to be in Ouray county. But the products of these mines are conveyed to Silverton as the only outlet to market. The newspapers of both Ouray and Silverton take to themselves credit for the tonnage and value of these consignments. In like manner Hinsdale county, adjoining San Juan, lays claim to the products of the Polar Star, Syracuse Pride and Mammoth veins because they happen to be located on Engineer mountain and project across the line into Hinsdale. Each county, of

course, is desirous of making the best possible exhibit of its mining industry, as an evidence of its importance for the attraction of immigration and capital. But it is very confusing to the disinterested statistician.

By patient examination of the old county records, which were rather crudely kept, it was discovered that the first meeting of the commissioners to organize a government for the new county of San Juan was held May 27th, 1876. Dempsey Reese, R. J. Carley and T. M. Trippe constituted the board. The latter, however, had been legislated out of office by the act of division, hence for some time there were but two commissioners. At a later period M. V. Cutler was appointed to the vacancy. The following were appointed to serve until the next regular election: Clerk and recorder, J. L. Ufford; treasurer, M. R. Moore; county judge, S. E. Jones; sheriff, J. F. Grenelle; assessor, Cornelius Williams; county attorney, N. E. Slaymaker.

In the fall of that year the following were elected: Clerk and recorder, Dan M. Dana; treasurer, Jas. Leibee; county judge, H. O. Montague; superintendent of schools, Wm. Munroe; assessor, C. Williams; coroner, R. J. Brunz; commissioners, Jacob Ohlwiler, P. C. Luesley and F. Blaisdell; county attorney, A. W. Hudson.

From the beginning until the completion of the Denver & Rio Grande railway from Durango to Silverton July 8th, 1882, it was a long and desperate struggle with all the people of that region to maintain themselves. Rapid development was impossible, for all the conditions were unfavorable. Its population dwindled away until only a mere fraction remained. Ingress for supplies and egress for ores was alike difficult and expensive. There was little encouragement to produce ores, for a large part of their value was consumed in conveying them to distant markets. When the railway came, bringing new hope and confidence, a period of brisk activity ensued, but in winter the line was frequently overwhelmed by avalanches and heavy snows, which blocked it for weeks and sometimes for months. The mining seasons are extremely short in that altitude. Baker's Park is a pleasant place to live in from June to October, but the intervening time is wintry and inhospitable. Storms and tempests are frequent, and the bitter winds sweeping down upon the inhabitants chill them to the bone, stagnating all arteries. Its present prestige has been acquired in the last few years.

The influence that has been most important in opening highways in the San Juan and contiguous counties, providing outlets for isolated, struggling and thinly populated camps, was the courage and energy displayed by Mr. Otto Mears, an account of whose career will be found in our biographical department. Mr. Mears is a Hebrew, born in Russia. We seldom find one of his race engaged in building great public enterprises, for all their inclinations are toward trade and money hunting, therefore the example before us is an extraordinary exception. In what we shall relate there is no thought of extolling Mr. Mears as a philanthropist or as a savior of mankind. He is simply a sharp, shrewd, sagacious man of business; with remarkable foresight, marvelous energy and power of direction, and with the keenest instincts for profits, he has been largely successful in his undertakings. He has constructed, between 1867 and 1886, no less than nine wagon roads in the southwestern mountains, some of them exceedingly difficult and expensive. In 1867, in connection with Mr. Charles Nathrop, he built a road seven miles long from the South Fork of the Arkansas river across Poncha Pass, which opened communication between the Arkansas and San Luis valleys. In 1874, in association with Enos Hotchkiss and other citizens of Saguache, he built a road ninety-six miles long from Saguache to Lake City, though the original intention was to enter Baker's Park. This opened a more direct route from the San Luis valley to the San Juan mining region. The others were completed in the following order: In 1877, from Barnum station on the Lake City road, twenty-one miles from the latter town, to Cimarron, and thence to the Uncompahgre Indian Agency

twenty miles below Ouray, a distance of eighty miles; in 1879, from Mears' station, in Poncha Pass, over Marshall Pass to Gunnison, fifty miles, since partly occupied by the Denver & Rio Grande railroad; in 1880 from Dallas Divide to Telluride, twenty-seven miles, now occupied by the Rio Grande Southern railway; in 1881, from Sargent's, six miles below Telluride to Ames, six miles; in 1883, in association with Fred Walsen and others, from Ouray up the Uncompahgre to Poughkeepsie Gulch, seven miles, now a part of the stage road between Iron-ton and Ouray; in 1885, with Walsen, from Red Mountain to Silverton, seventeen miles, now occupied by Mears' "Rainbow" railway; in 1886, with Walsen, from Silverton to Animas Forks, twelve miles, the whole aggregating 302 miles at a cost of about \$325,000. Some have been abandoned, others converted into railway routes, still others held for such use as the future may demand. But up to 1890 the most important project in which he had engaged was the construction of a narrow or three-foot gauge railway, seventeen miles in length, including several switchbacks, from Silverton across the intervening range to Red Mountain and Iron-ton on the western slope, over a five per cent. grade, or an elevation of 262 feet per mile average. It was begun in June, 1887, completed to the Red Mountain mines in September, 1888, and on to Iron-ton in November following. Its cost was \$725,000. From the terminus of the main line he has thrown out eight miles of switches or branches, leading to all the great mines of Red Mountain district for convenience in delivering supplies and in transferring ores for shipment to the sampling mills at Silverton, or direct to the D. & R. G. railway for conveyance to Durango, Pueblo and Denver. All the switching at the mines is without charge. Mr. Mears derives his revenue from his monopoly of the traffic between the points of reception and delivery aforesaid. In thus ministering to the economy and rapid facility of operating the immense silver mines, Mr. Mears has manifested a shrewdness that brings him large returns, and puts the older railway managers of the state to shame. Like conveniences are to be extended to the miners of Telluride and Rico.

The building of railway connection between Red Mountain and Silverton imparted great strength to both places. It was the one thing requisite and necessary to stimulate industry and broaden the whole field of productive enterprise. The effect has been witnessed in the increasing number of mines developed and in the heavy increase of receipts at the smelters, in the multiplication of people, and the steadily growing wealth acquired. The Silverton "Miner," a trustworthy authority, places the output of mineral from the various districts of the San Juan region during 1890 at 42,000 tons, and the value at \$7,038,000. If these figures are correct, they show a very great increase over any preceding year. From the same authority we learn that the ore shipments from Silverton station on the D. & R. G. railway from January 1st, 1891, to September 1st (August estimated) were 21,609 tons, as against 14,109 tons forwarded in the corresponding period of 1890.

There is no longer any doubt whatever as to the wide extent and richness of these mines. They are just beginning to be understood and properly exploited by improved modern appliances and methods. Some millions of new capital have been introduced, much of it from English sources, and the English are excellent miners. Taking the combination together of San Juan, Ouray, Hinsdale, San Miguel and Dolores, all now supplied by railways, it is safe to predict that within three years from this time they will be producing an amount of wealth each year equal to that issuing from all the other mining sections of the state. It is a very rich and a very great country, not alone in the products of its mines, but in agriculture and horticulture.

Following are the present municipal officers of Silverton (1891): Mayor, George Thorp; aldermen, Morris Lonergan, Wm. Lugg, Charles H. H. Kramer, Charles Anderson, Theodore Dick and Charles Fisher.

The county officers are (1891): Clerk and recorder, M. W. Emery; treasurer,



FLOYD M. GOODYKOONTZ.



Frank B. Brown; county judge, M. Stockman; assessor, J. C. Bowman; sheriff, John M. May; coroner, H. G. Prasser; superintendent of schools, J. B. Brown; surveyor, James Dyson; clerk of the district court, James H. Robin; county commissioners, J. Bordeleau, R. J. McNutt and Thomas A. Gifford.

The census of 1890 shows the total school population of San Juan county to be 153, with an enrollment of 109, and an average daily attendance of 63. There is but one school house, and that one of the finest structures in Silverton.

The total assessed valuation of property in the county for 1890—mines not taxed—was \$872,304.

SAN MIGUEL COUNTY.

ORGANIZATION—GENERAL DESCRIPTION—PLACER AND QUARTZ MINING—TELLURIDE AND ITS INSTITUTIONS—OPHIR AND OTHER CAMPS—GREAT MINES OF MARSHALL BASIN—A STUPENDOUS TRAMWAY, ETC.

The county of San Miguel (St. Michael) was created from the western part of Ouray county by an act of the General Assembly approved February 27th, 1883. At that time the name of Ouray was changed to Uncompahgre, and what is now San Miguel took the name Ouray, with its capital at Telluride. But a few days later, March 2nd, the name Uncompahgre was dropped, Ouray reassumed its original title, and the territory segregated was more appropriately christened San Miguel, from the mountains and principal stream of that section, which were so named by some of the old Spanish monks who traversed the San Juan country years anterior to our times. It is bounded on the north by Montrose, and northeasterly by Ouray, south by Dolores, east by Ouray and San Juan and west by the Territory of Utah. Its area is 1,300 square miles. According to the census of 1890 its population was 2,909, since largely augmented by increased activity in the mines.*

The capital, Telluride, is situated quite near the southeastern corner. It is connected with the Denver & Rio Grande system at Ridgway and Durango by the Rio Grande Southern narrow gauge railroad. This road, which is more fully described in the annals of Ouray county, was begun at Ridgway, ten miles north of the town of Ouray, April 25th, 1890, and completed to Telluride, forty-six miles, November 5th, following. Starting from Ridgway, the line crosses the Dallas Divide, to the left of which is the splendid agricultural valley of Dallas creek, thence down through the beautiful cañon to Illium, whence the main line continues up the South Fork of the San Miguel to the mining camps of Ames and Ophir, Trout lake and on to Rico in Dolores county, while the branch proceeds to Telluride, San Miguel and other local points by spurs, to accommodate the chief mining settlements.

One branch of the San Miguel river takes its rise in Marshall, Ingram and Bridal Veil Basins above Telluride, in the San Juan mountains. The South Fork rises in the San Miguel mountains, and the two unite some eight miles from their sources, forming the main channel, which flows fifty or sixty miles through cañons of red and variegated sandstones and empties into the Dolores. Most of the inhabit-

* The annals of primitive explorations in the San Miguel Mountains appear in the history of Dolores county.

ants are grouped in the eastern and southeasterly parts of the county, where the major part of the productive mines are located. The western, central and north-western divisions are sparsely settled by farmers and stock growers. Farming, however, is but an insignificant element as yet, for it is only within the past year or two that it has received any encouragement. But it has been demonstrated that wheat, oats, rye, barley and most vegetables can be produced in all the more favorably situated valleys, and, as the population of the mining towns multiplies, superior markets will be found there for all kinds of ranch produce.

The mineral regions yield gold, silver, lead and copper, while the placers, which are very extensive, have yielded and under proper management will continue to yield large returns in free gold. It was the discovery of these placers which caused the primary settlement, although they were long since completely overshadowed by the greater magnitude of quartz or lode mining.

Prior to 1880, when Otto Mears constructed a wagon road from the valley of the Uncompahgre across the Dallas Divide to the present seat of San Miguel county—afterward used for his railway—the few inhabitants of the little nooks on the San Miguel river and about Marshall Basin, some five miles above, were well nigh isolated from all intercourse with the outside world, therefore while they had made discoveries of great value rapid development was simply impossible. The enterprise just mentioned gave them an outlet which, though long and rugged, was better than none. In 1881 Mr. Mears built another road from Sargent's, six miles below Telluride, to the mining hamlet called Ames, six miles distant. In 1890, as elsewhere mentioned, he crowned these primitive achievements by laying a steel thoroughfare, and it was this which set all the arteries of a very great industry in motion and made Telluride one of the more productive sections of the southwestern country.

Some placer mining was done with fair results upon the margins and bars of San Miguel river, as early as 1875-76. In 1877 it is said nearly 300 men were employed in these workings. The town of San Miguel was established in 1878, on the west side of the mountains below the section called Iron Spring. The rude early efforts to render the operation of the sands and gravels profitable were followed by a number of capitalized corporations as the Keystone, the Red Cross and other hydraulic mining companies. In 1877 Wheeler & Kimball built a ditch to convey water to their claims; the Keithly company, a flume three miles long, which floated 1,200 inches of water, for hydraulic appliances. The Montana bar was worked by Green & Co. of Keokuk, Iowa; and the Ware bar and other properties were in operation. Nos. 2, 3 and 4 were located in July, 1876, on the lower San Miguel, beginning at Placerville and extending two miles east. These, in 1883, were owned by R. H. Stone of Telluride and O. P. Posey and Peter Houghton of Silverton. To continue the narrative, the San Miguel Gold Placer company was, in 1888, organized in Colorado with a capital stock of \$3,000,000 to operate nearly all the auriferous margins of the San Miguel, put in some expensive improvements, operated a short time and then apparently collapsed.

The Rio San Miguel and its affluents in the eastern part and the Rio Dolores, which flows northwest in the western division of the county, are the principal water-courses. There are many tributaries, as Naturita, Gypsum, Valley, Disappointment, Basin, Leopard, Fall, Big Bear, Summit, Willow, Deep, South or Lake Fork, Turkey, Remine, Prospect, Eder, Cornett and others, hence the country is abundantly watered for all purposes, agriculture, mining and stock raising. It has long been known as an excellent grazing region.

Soon after the discovery of mines near Ouray and Lake City, prospectors began to penetrate the wild and weird cañons of the San Miguel in search of minerals, with what result will appear as we proceed. Mount Sneffels, near the eastern boundary of the county under consideration, stands directly to the north

of Telluride, and other gigantic peaks to the east, while to the southwest and south of Ames and Ophir is Trout lake, a lovely sheet of clear water, a mile in length by three-fourths broad, and extending to depths that have not yet been fathomed. Its altitude above the sea is nearly 10,000 feet, nestled in between the Yellow mountains on the east and Mount Wilson on the west with the Lizard's Head* and Sunshine Ranges. Apart from the surpassing grandeur of the spot there are some valuable mines, the San Bernardo, Honduras and Mosquito, owned by an English company and quite extensively operated, with a complete outfit of improved machinery, including a large reducing mill. These lodes, with the San Juan, Kendrick, Fox and Kent on Lake Fork, were located in 1878, and on Howard's Fork the Colorado, Caribou, Montezuma, Parsons, Spar and Fulton. The Rio Grande Southern railroad touches this point in passing around the lake. Throughout this mountainous region there are many magnificent views, fairly rivaling in interest the justly celebrated ranges that border the Uncompahgre above Ouray. The San Juan mines, operated by the San Juan Mining company, are on the east side of Lake Fork.

The old original San Miguel City, one and a half miles below Telluride, has been almost wholly absorbed by the latter. Although it has been known since the first occupation of that country by white men, no plat of the town site was filed until March 2nd, 1885. It was surveyed by Charles Sharman, October 10th, 1877. At present it has a post office and a cluster of houses. Among its pioneers were Thomas Lothian, John P. Heisel, W. G. Jones, J. H. Harvell, L. C. Witt, F. P. Brown, Jones & Holderman, Mrs. Carroll, W. W. Remine, Peter Barclay and Thomas E. Breckenridge, the latter entitled to special mention as one of those who accompanied Col. John C. Fremont in his expeditions to the Rocky Mountains in 1845 and 1848. The discovery of the great Sheridan vein in Marshall Basin, five miles northwest of Telluride, however, made and will perpetuate the fame of the district, not the placer mines. Ames, Howard's Fork and Placerville are all more or less historic points.

Telluride, while not quite so picturesque and spectacular, so to speak, as Ouray, its near neighbor and contemporary, is in many of its aspects as beautiful and attractive. The mountains that inclose it are as lofty, and in form even more fantastic, while the slopes are as highly adorned with trees and verdure. Except in the matter of colored rocks, it would be difficult to draw the line of superiority between the two superb situations, yet Ouray is perhaps more desirable in some respects for a summer resort. We are speaking now of its aspect between June and October, when it is almost royal in its luxuriance of weirdly inviting landscape. In winter, when covered with snow, and icy winds sweep down the ravines, no mountain settlement can be called attractive. But seen at its best, in its resplendent livery, Telluride is a charming spot to the stranger, especially if he goes there with a view to investment. Situate in a narrow valley, hemmed in by great, massive, strangely carved ranges, with the little San Miguel flowing across its southern margin, the town bristling with activity, the various mines pouring their treasure into its channels, the effect is striking to the visitor, however commonplace these phases may be to those who built the vigorous young metropolis and have lived in daily contemplation of them.

The present seat of the county was first named Columbia, and was located January 10th, 1878, the site comprising eighty acres. A petition of the citizens, praying the county judge of Ouray for authority to incorporate Columbia, was filed June 8th by J. P. Cassady, their attorney. The prayer being granted, Edward McFarlane, A. B. Cooper, G. N. Hyde, John Eder and Henry F. Lake were appointed

* A fantastic chocolate colored shaft some 500 feet in height and about 100 feet square at the base, tapering gradually to the apex, where it assumes the shape of a lizard's head.

commissioners to call an election. The vote was taken July 13th, 1878, when twenty-eight votes were cast, all in favor of incorporating the town. George N. Hyde was the first mayor. In 1879-80 the board of trustees consisted of Geo. N. Hyde, A. B. Cooper, E. N. McClain, Henry F. Lake and W. H. Trout. The town site was surveyed August 1st, 1883, and the plat filed September 6th that year. Prior to the coming of the railway in November, 1890, they maintained their position under trying difficulties. Immediately after that happy event a general transformation took place. Many new sources of wealth have been discovered and opened; those previously operated have assumed wonderful activity; building became general, and all things assumed an air of renewed strength, hope and confidence. Business men are prospering, money circulates freely in volume hitherto unknown. The principal part of the town is of frame buildings, erected in haste for temporary occupancy until the developing resources in the hills are sufficiently advanced to justify more elaborate and costly structures of brick and stone. There are many substantial, well-stocked business houses, two or three indifferent hotels, and more than a sufficiency of saloons, features common to all mountain towns, where extreme dryness induces thirst. During my visit in September, 1891, the sound of stonecutters' chisels, the hammers and saws of carpenters and the steady movement of bricklayers on every side indicated a new epoch of growth. There are illimitable masses of granite and sandstone near at hand in many varieties of color. The commerce is confined to one street running through the center, with pretty cottages on either side. The residences, though not large and imposing, are neatly constructed and painted, with shade trees and lawns in front of spacious grounds.

The county building is a large two-story brick which, duly furnished, cost \$17,000. The system of water works, built by a stock company, but afterward purchased by the municipal government, cost \$23,000. The supply is taken from Cornett creek. There is a good volunteer fire department. The public school is one of the more admirable institutions of the place. The Congregational church is the finest building in Telluride, of modern design, and its windows are filled with rich stained glass. It was dedicated February 15th, 1891, the sermon being delivered by the Rev. W. F. Slocum of Colorado college. Rev. N. S. Bradley is the resident pastor.

The Telluride Club, composed of business men and mine managers, was organized in 1887, with the following charter members: J. H. Ernest Waters, R. F. Wrigley, Geo. S. Andrews, E. L. Davis, W. E. Wheeler, H. C. Lay and W. H. Gabbert. It has now a membership of fifty-two, with commodious and well-furnished apartments.

Banks.—The Bank of Telluride was established May 14th, 1889, with a paid up capital of \$50,000; J. H. Ernest Waters, president; W. H. Gabbert, vice-president; W. E. Wheeler, cashier, and J. L. Brown, assistant. The directors, in addition to the president and cashier, are Geo. L. Fisher, N. T. Mansfield, W. H. Gabbert and W. B. Van Atta. The First National was founded September 19th, 1890; Wm. Story, president, L. L. Nunn, vice-president; T. A. Davis, cashier; Wm. Bird, assistant. The directorate comprises the foregoing, with S. R. Fitzgerald, J. E. McClure, J. K. McCoy and C. E. McConnell.

The municipal government for 1891 was: Mayor, O. D. Downtain; clerk and recorder, Charles S. Watson; treasurer, James McWilliams; trustees, W. C. Smith, Geo. S. McEwen, Geo. F. Rock, Waldo Fuller, Henry R. Goff and A. C. Hart; marshal, James Clark; police magistrate, A. Holmes.

The Press.—The Telluride "Journal" was started July 1st, 1881, by E. F. Curry, at San Miguel, but soon afterward removed to Telluride. Curry sold to the Journal Publishing company, Charles F. Painter, manager, and A. M. Reed, editor, a thoroughly capable writer. The "Republican," formerly conducted by Gideon R. Propser, who was connected with a number of newspapers in the San Juan country, later passed into the hands of Mr. L. L. Nunn, and is now edited by Mr. E. D. McKown.

County Organization. — When the county was created, to set the machinery of government in motion, the following officers were appointed to serve until the next regular election: Clerk and recorder, Charles F. Painter; sheriff, James H. Bishop; county judge, George P. Costigan; treasurer, O. C. Thomas; coroner, J. Irwin Coleman; superintendent of schools, A. F. Billingsley; assessor, T. S. Mathis; surveyor, W. H. Trout; commissioners, Milton Evans, W. R. Stone and Geo. W. Goebel.

In November, 1883, the following were elected by the people: Clerk and recorder, Charles F. Painter; county judge, Geo. P. Costigan; treasurer, F. R. Hamilton; surveyor, Charles Blair; superintendent of schools, Geo. S. Andrews; assessor, T. S. Mathis; sheriff, C. E. Emery; coroner, W. F. Bogart; commissioners, John H. Mitchell, F. P. Morgenson and W. H. Nelson. At this election the vote upon the permanent location of the county seat resulted in a large majority for Telluride.

Ophir mining district is on the South Fork of the San Miguel, about sixteen miles from Telluride, near the headwaters of Howard's Fork, and was for some time known by the latter name. It was located and the first house built in 1878, though prospectors had entered the country and discovered mineral prior to that time. The first known explorers of that section were Lieutenant Howard and party, a detachment from the Baker expedition, whose name has been applied to that stream, Howard's Fork, Howardsville, etc. It is said that a man named Linquist was the first to stake a claim on Howard's Fork, in 1875, and called it the Yellow Mountain. Many prospectors went there in 1876, and staked a number of locations, among them the Santa Cruz, Nettie and Crown Point. In that year Herman Nieland built a log house there. He was cutting hay where Ophir now stands. A horde of miners flocked there in 1877, engaged in mining and took out considerable good ore, which was sent to Green's smelter at Silverton. Though the succeeding winter was long and unusually severe, seventeen men remained throughout the season. One of the claims, called the Osceola, gave very large returns in gold. In 1878 the Gold King was discovered, and the surface ores from this also proved of great value. It is said to have been discovered by Jack Munn, and that ten sacks of the quartz brought \$5,000. In 1879 there were 400 to 500 miners in the camp. Soon afterward carbonates were discovered in Rico, and the crowd rushed over to that district. During 1880-81 a number of mining companies were formed and much development work was done. Two stamp mills are now operated there upon gold ores. A plat of the town site was filed at Ouray, July 1st, 1882. Ames is a small mining town, some three miles northwest of Ophir, on Howard's Fork.

Placerville, on the San Miguel, takes its title from the placer mines in its vicinity. Here were the headquarters of the Keokuk Hydraulic Mining Co., the Mount Wilson Placer Mining Co., the St. Louis and San Miguel Co. and the Philadelphia Cattle Co. On the west of Telluride, four miles below, are the Keystone placers. Down the river, near Placerville, are the gold placers, owned by eastern people, and managed by L. L. Nunn. The Mesa placers are in Paradox valley, Montezuma county. Pandora is another mining settlement, known also as Newport, three miles northeast of Telluride. Alder, Haskill, Trout Lake, Howard, Lavender and Norwood, the latter in an agricultural section, are among the smaller settlements of the county.

The San Miguel "Journal" summarizes the output of marketable ores for 1890 at 422 carloads, of ten and one-half tons each, or 4,430 tons, the larger part from Marshall Basin, the most productive district in the county, which we will now consider.

The Sheridan vein, on which are located the Mendota, Smuggler and Union claims, was the first discovered in Marshall Basin. It was found by a prospector named John Fallon, in August, 1875. After a time (in 1878) he leased his discovery claim to John T. Donnellan and Wm. Everetts, who cut a drift 100 feet in length.

The ore was profitable from the outcrop. At length Fallon bonded the property to Messrs. Wild, Reid and Anderson of Ouray, who afterward sold it to parties in Milwaukee, Wis., from whom it was purchased by the present owners. The following incident is among the current reports and undoubtedly is substantially true. In July, 1876, Mr. J. B. Ingram happened to be in Marshall Basin on a prospecting expedition, and, while thus engaged, was impelled to measure the length of the Sheridan and Union claims, as they seemed to him rather in excess of the legal allowance of lineal feet. In this manner he discovered that each had taken five hundred feet too many. He therefore set his own stakes upon the intervening ground (1,056 feet), and called it the Smuggler, which subsequent development proved to be a mine of great value. It is a matter of record that the Sheridan lode is by far the most important in San Miguel county, containing large bodies of very rich ore, and though until 1890 worked under many disadvantages, has yielded satisfactory dividends. In this connection I cannot do better than follow the report of the state inspector of metalliferous mines, for 1890, wherein all the salient points are fully set forth. From the surface, extending to a vertical depth of 1,100 feet, large masses of rich ore are found. The Sheridan, Smuggler and Mendota mines, known as the "Sheridan Group," were located in 1876. In 1883, through the efforts of Mr. J. H. Ernest Waters, the manager, a sale was effected to an English syndicate, mostly residents of China, and systematic development of the property entered upon. The vein is undoubtedly a true fissure, fully six feet wide, and persistent in both strike and dip. For 10,000 feet on its strike mine work is carried on with profitable results, while the greatest depth penetrated recently by the Sheridan tunnel, 1,000 feet below the outcrop, exposes a large and richly mineralized vein. The formation inclosing the vein is the normal eruptive rock commonly called trachyte, found extending over the entire San Juan region. The vein is silicious, the ores chiefly sulphide in character, lead, zinc, iron and copper, yielding gold and silver, gold predominating in value. The underground development in this mine approximates four miles, including the cross-cut, and it may be stated that the work of extracting the ores from within the boundaries of these claims is just commenced, and, contrary to general rules, the expenses in the future per ton of ore extracted will be far less than when operating from the surface. But few can realize the immense expenditures necessary to carry on mining on so large a scale. Everything, ore, supplies, timbers, machinery, etc., owing to the inaccessibility of the region, had to be transported over a mountain trail and along the sides of rugged precipices, where the least mishap would cause destruction. The machinery plant requisite for its operation consists of seven engines, five boilers, two air compressors, nineteen drills, three pumps with cage, cable cars, skip, etc. For the last four years from 200 to 400 miners have been employed.

To further explore the vein, and also for the purpose of reducing expenses, a cross-cut tunnel was made from a point on Royal creek through the intervening mountain to intersect the vein at a depth of 1,000 feet. The distance from the mouth of the tunnel to the vein is 3,740 feet. To prepare for handling the products, a tramway was built to the Pandora mill, 6,700 feet distant, and at a vertical height of 2,300 feet above the mill. This tramway is a double incline, and capable of moving 300 to 400 tons daily. To cross a deep gorge it was necessary to construct a suspension bridge 230 feet between towers, and a little further down a second gulch, or chasm, is spanned by a long trestle, and there a point in the ridge was tunneled a distance of 200 feet.

In connection with this rather stupendous enterprise, by far the most elaborate and costly of its kind in the Rocky Mountains, is the Pandora mill, where a part of the ores are treated. It was purchased, remodeled and equipped with its present

machinery in 1888, and has been steadily running since that time on the second-class ores. Its capacity is 80 tons per day. The output of the mines to date (1890) has been about 50,000 tons, averaging over \$50 per ton for the entire yield of first and second class combined.

Thus provided with all requisite conveniences for rapid and economical working and delivery, with immense reserves exposed, and with the assurance of a continuous ore body, this company began the year 1891 under the most gratifying prospects, in which railway transportation to all the principal markets furnishes an important auxiliary. There are several other valuable mines in Marshall Basin, but those mentioned are the most extensively developed. In the Gold King Basin, formerly known as Alta, there is a combination of seventeen claims, of which the Gold King lode, under lease to Mr. J. K. McCoy, is the most prominent, and, as its name implies, produces gold. It has a 40-stamp mill near the mine entrance, which is operated by electric power, carried six miles from the South Fork of the San Miguel river, where two dynamos are run by a turbine wheel. The yield of this mine in four months of 1890 was nearly \$200,000. For motive power, Mr. L. L. Nunn, the manager, employs the Westinghouse system with alternating currents of 3,000 volts. The dynamos develop 200-horse power, and it is said that 190 is delivered at the mill. The wires are carried the entire distance upon poles. I am informed by Mr. E. H. Teats, the superintendent, that the average yield of Gold King ore for 1890 was \$28.00 per ton, mined and milled at less than \$5.00 a ton, and that the average returns from 18,000 tons of gold ore milled in the district that year was \$12.80 per ton.

Many good mines are not now productive owing to the scarcity of milling facilities. The region about the San Miguel river contains immense masses of decomposed quartz which extend to great depths and can be easily and cheaply extracted. I was informed by Mr. Nunn, the largest operator in the district, that in one case these decompositions extended to a depth of 1,300 feet below the outcrop, as demonstrated by an adit. In the gold mines of Gilpin county they are seldom found below 150 feet and in most cases are supplanted by iron pyrites at 100 feet. About Telluride there are enormous ledges of porous quartz containing free gold in paying quantities, that rise fifty to one hundred feet above the face of the mountain. Judging by the various outcroppings, and by the results obtained from the limited number of such veins now opened, the San Miguel will soon become the largest producer of gold in the state. But to accomplish that end many large stamp mills must be erected in near proximity to the principal mines, so that the utmost economy of operation may be practiced. The lowest grade ores treated here are many times richer than those from which heavy dividends are paid in South Dakota and Alaska. From the best information I could gather, the gold ores about Telluride can be mined and milled at a cost of about two dollars a ton, when the vein is strong, and the ore can be conveyed to the reduction works by automatic tramways.

Bridal Veil Basin, one mile from Pandora, is at the head of Bridal Veil Park, where the stream whose name is strongly suggestive of weddings plunges over a perpendicular cliff two or three hundred feet high, and at the bottom breaks into clouds of spray (closely resembling that of Bear creek falls at the toll gate above Ouray), and in full view from the town of Pandora. There are many fissure veins of gold, silver, copper and lead in this basin.

Though yet in the primary stages of development from causes which have been set forth in the foregoing pages, the mining industries of this county will make surprising advances henceforth. It is certainly a very great mining region, one of the best of which we have any knowledge.

The county officers for 1890-91 were: Clerk and recorder, Charles S. Watson;

treasurer, James McWilliams; county judge, Wm. T. McGarvey; assessor, Wm. D. Rice; sheriff, James A. Beattie; coroner, Harry C. Hall; superintendent of schools, Harry C. Lay; surveyor, Harry R. Woodall; clerk of the district court, C. S. Watson; commissioners, James P. Reddick, Edwin Joseph, Chester Greenwood.

Schools.—By the census of 1890 the total school population of the county was 216, with an enrollment of 109, and an average daily attendance of 64.25. There were three school houses, the value of which was \$3,825.

Property Valuation.—The abstract of assessment for 1890 shows a total valuation of taxable property in the county—the mines are not subject to taxation—of \$918,748. Only 15,133 acres of agricultural land were returned. In the line of live stock there were 1,174 horses, 99 mules, 591 asses (used for packing ore from the mines), 12,326 cattle and 2,763 sheep.

SEDGWICK COUNTY.

GENERAL JOHN SEDGWICK—ORGANIZATION—WHOLLY AGRICULTURAL AND GRAZING
—HISTORY OF FOUR JULESBURGS—NEW TOWNS FOUNDED—OLD FORT SEDGWICK
—KILLING OF OLD JULES BY JOE SLADE—A THRILLING TALE OF BORDER LIFE.

This county, which includes the site and remains of old Fort Sedgwick, was named for the famous General John Sedgwick, who, in 1859-60, commanded Fort Wise, originally Bent's Fort, on the Arkansas river (see Volume I, page 165), and was killed at the battle of Spottsylvania, Va., May 2nd, 1864. He was one of the ablest chieftains of our civil war, universally beloved by the army, and his untimely death was lamented by the nation. It was established by an act of the General Assembly, approved April 9th, 1889, being segregated from the northeastern part of Logan county. It is bounded on the north and east by the state of Nebraska, south by Phillips county, and west by Logan. Its area is 650 square miles, and its population by the census of 1890 was 1,293. It is situated upon an open plain and solely adapted to agriculture and grazing. The principal stream is the South Platte river, with Morris and Lodge Pole creeks as its larger tributaries.

Its first county officials were appointed by the governor, as follows: Commissioners, W. H. R. Phillips, chairman, P. B. Upson and S. H. Carlson; clerk and recorder, W. H. Strohm; sheriff, J. H. Russell; county judge, James S. Carnahan; assessor, Lloyd Adamson; coroner, George S. Foster; treasurer, Oscar Liddle; superintendent of schools, W. H. Kortz; surveyor, W. S. Babcock. This temporary organization continued until January 13th, 1890, when the following, who had been elected November 5th, 1889, were duly qualified and entered upon the discharge of their respective duties: Commissioners, George D. White, Philo B. Upson and S. G. Davis; clerk and recorder, David B. Morgan; sheriff, James A. Scott; county judge, James S. Carnahan; treasurer, Oscar Liddle; coroner, George S. Foster; superintendent of schools, Everett H. Stevens; surveyor, H. M. Woolman; assessor, M. H. Wadhams. At this election, also, the town of Julesburg, which had been designated as the county seat, was adopted by a very large majority vote of the electors. This is the most historical town of northeastern Colorado. Its fame dates back to the period of the overland emigration to California. Remote from the settlements in the mountains or the trading posts of St. Vrain, Lupton and Latham, but nearer their base, Julesburg was frequently



JAMES ELLERY.

exposed to raids of hostile Indians. It was the scene of numerous attacks in the early immigrant and staging days, when it was an important point. It was noted also as the place where, in summer, the most terrific thunder storms expended their fury. The present county seat of Sedgwick is the fourth town of the name founded in that section. The original Julesburg was established at Jule's ranch on the south side of the Platte river, a little east of Fort Sedgwick. It was named for a Frenchman long known on the frontier as "Old Jules."* Indians made a furious descent upon the ranch, killing and wounding several of its occupants. The second Julesburg was then founded at a point about three miles east of the first site, and some four miles from Fort Sedgwick. The first and second settlements of that name were stations on the overland route to Oregon and the Pacific. The third Julesburg was located a little to the north of the Platte, and in the same direction from Fort Sedgwick, four miles distant. This became the terminus of the U. P. railway for a time, a town of tents and shanties, whither drifted and lodged the most notorious and reckless gang of outlaws, thieves, thugs and assassins ever congregated at any one point on the western frontier. Gambling, drinking, rioting, murders, robberies and confusion worse confounded marked both night and day, until the crowd was dispersed and scattered by the advance of the railroad to Cheyenne, where, in due course, similar scenes were enacted, but upon a limited scale. At one time, according to the estimates of old settlers, from 6,000 to 10,000 people were gathered in and about the old Julesburg, but the latter estimate is undoubtedly largely in excess of the actual number.

This third Julesburg only lives in the memories of the few who survived its tragedies, with an occasional chapter reciting its horrors, published in the periodical and newspaper literature of that day. It is now known as Weir, merely a side-track station on the Union Pacific railroad, almost without population and exhibiting no trace of its former renown. The fourth, or present Julesburg, a few miles east of Weir, is situated on the Platte river. It was formerly known as Denver Junction, for here the branch line of the Union Pacific from Denver, which strikes off from the Cheyenne division at La Salle, again unites with the main trunk and gives the place some importance as a shipping point. It is a quiet, peaceful and wholly respectable village, occupied by industrious and law-abiding people, who believe in schools and churches, in education, religion and morality; who support the one and practice the other in their daily lives. It is handsomely located on the ever winding serpentine Platte, in a broad expanse of plain and prairie, and its people are devoted to agriculture and stock raising. It is in what is generally known as the "rainbelt region." When, in favorable seasons, crops are grown without artificial irrigation, and in the unfavorable, when the rainfalls are few and insufficient, they are mostly ruined by drouth. From 1885 to 1888 there was a large immigration to western Nebraska, Kansas and eastern Colorado. What is now Sedgwick, but then a part of Weld, and later of Logan county, received a considerable share of this new population. The experiment was successful for a time, for the soil is equal in fertility to any in Colorado, and the lands were fructified by showers which fell when needed. Therefore, fine harvests resulted, and the people took infinite pride in proclaiming their success and in exhibiting their products in competition with those raised under canals and ditches. Some of these were displayed at the exposition held at River Front Park, Denver, in 1887, and attracted much attention as a remarkable illustration of what could be done in the rainbelt section. But from 1888 to 1890 the elements failed these too-confident agriculturists, when the loss of

* One Harry Endriken, who lived at Julesburg when it became the temporary terminus of the Union Pacific railway, and remained there some fifteen years, is the only person residing at the present Julesburg who lived on the old site.

crops one after another, for the want of moisture, brought general destitution. Many were compelled to abandon their homesteads, while those that remained were aided by generous contributions from other and more fortunate counties. In the present year (1891), however, nature has been lavish in furnishing abundant moisture, hence fine crops have been gathered by this brave and hardy band of husbandmen.

Notwithstanding the misfortunes of the past, they have in no wise relinquished their faith in the ultimate outcome of their experiment. But should further disasters of like nature befall them, there is still the final resort, that of sinking for the underflow or artesian deposit. By natural hydrostatic pressure, or, this being insufficient, by pumping and storing the water in reservoirs, as has been done in so many places, agriculture may not only be maintained but largely expanded. The Agricultural Department at Washington has done much in that direction, and by the help of Congress, with proper appropriations, millions of acres of arid land may be reclaimed. The experiment of reaching and utilizing the underflow, though but recently undertaken, has been successful at so many points, it must inevitably be enlarged to embrace hundreds of other points, until the utmost possibilities are disclosed. Where the soil is as rich and productive as it unquestionably is in Sedgwick and adjoining territory, means will be found to render it continuously fruitful.

At Julesburg, Holyoke, Akron, and indeed at every point where considerable towns have been founded, the most striking evidence of the character of the people is in the excellence of their schools, the finest building in each being the school house, and their best efforts are devoted to the education of their children.

Organization.—September 13th, 1886, a petition signed by thirty-five residents of Julesburg was presented to James C. Scott, county judge of Weld county, praying him to appoint five commissioners with power to call an election by the people upon the question of incorporating that town. The prayer being granted, Hiram Sapp, George W. Gordon, George Gillespie, David B. Morgan and Thomas R. Liddle were appointed. The election was held October 26th, 1886, when sixty-six votes were cast, forty-nine for incorporation and seventeen against.

The first meeting of the town officers after incorporation was held January 3rd, 1887. The following constituted the municipal government: Mayor, Peter Peterson; trustees, D. S. Redford, M. A. McGinnis, E. M. Hungerford, E. T. Shamp and H. M. Doing. At this meeting L. E. Loveland was appointed treasurer and F. A. Smith, clerk. On the 7th D. B. Morgan was appointed police magistrate, and, three days later, James Glynn, city attorney, and J. H. Russell, city marshal. February 14th, following, Otis H. Casteller succeeded E. M. Hungerford as trustee. April 3rd, 1887, the following officers were chosen: Mayor, D. S. Redford; trustees, Otis H. Casteller, C. Johnson, E. S. Drifuse, A. D. Randall and W. F. Keister. The following were appointed: Treasurer, L. E. Loveland; clerk, A. J. Chindgren; marshal, W. H. Olmstead; attorney, J. W. McHale; police magistrate, W. S. Bell. Mr. Redford continued as mayor during 1888-89.

Harry Endriken and wife, as already mentioned, are the only residents who were on the ground in the days when Julesburg flourished under mob rule. Endriken served in company M, 2nd Cavalry, with Capt. Mix during the war. Mr. D. C. Polley settled there in the spring of 1881, when the only residents were Mr. and Mrs. William Beck, Mrs. Belle Ellis, who conducted the section house, and A. Weir, who had a little store of general merchandise. Until 1884 it was scarcely more than a lonely station on the plains. Mr. Polley built the first permanent residence. Mr. D. B. Morgan, present county clerk, came in the spring of 1884, when Mr. Polley was the only resident besides the railroad section hands. John Hagist, Andrew Burg, William Guy and a few others had land claims near the town.

Denver Junction, now Julesburg, was laid off by the Union Pacific railway company and the plat acknowledged, April 23rd, 1884, by Elisha Atkins, vice-presi-

dent, and Henry McFarland, secretary, of Suffolk county, Mass., before James G. Harris, commissioner for Colorado. It was filed in Weld county, July 2nd, 1884. After these proceedings, the first building erected was by Kelley & Jones, a real estate firm. Among the early immigrants to the new town were L. M. Parsley, P. W. McNamara, S. and T. R. Liddle, J. F. Munson, David Casteller, A. F. Clopper, A. Piper, Brady Sharp, P. Peterson, Andrew Axelson, J. W. McHale, J. B. Sweet, O. Miller, John Knoblauch, A. Fisher, H. Doing, T. J. Mason, W. A. McClintock, A. J. Chindgren, George Gordon, J. J. Phelan, Henry Gherkin, Cris Anderson and Samuel Carlson.

Miss Amelia Guy taught the first public school in Julesburg in the summer of 1885, in a frame building, 10x12, standing between the railway tracks, west of town. Her salary was \$50 per month. The present fine two-story frame school building was erected in the fall of 1885. Miss Lydia Guy, sister of Amelia, was a teacher in the new building. They emigrated to this country from Guilford, New York, and have taken up claims on the public lands, from which, let us hope, they will realize a fortune, to compensate them for the trials and hardships of the change, and for their enterprise and usefulness.

The one church building was erected by the Congregationalists, who organized July 12th, 1885, under the direction of Rev. H. P. Case. The officers were three deacons, a clerk and a treasurer, with three trustees. The Rev. Albert E. Ricker, the first pastor, preached there for the first time May 17th, 1885, prior to the organization, and continued in the work until August 30th, following. He was from Sidney, Nebraska. The church was incorporated under the following membership: Mr. and Mrs. Woolman, Mr. and Mrs. Casteller, Misses Lydia and Amelia Guy, Mr. Tooney, Bertha Hungerford, Mrs. Newman, Mrs. Emma Stoddard and Mrs. Lydia Woolman. The early meetings of this society, as well as those of the Methodist Episcopal church, were held in various unfinished buildings, and in a tent, until prevented by winds and cold weather. From September 1st, 1885, to June 27th, 1886, no regular service was held by the Congregationalists. The Rev. W. H. Bonnell accepted a call to the pastorate, delivering his first regular sermon June 27th, 1886. In July of that year it was organized as the First Congregational church of Julesburg, with the following officers: Deacons, H. W. King and H. M. Woolman; deaconesses, Mrs. Hiram Sapp and Mrs. C. G. Farnham; secretary, Hiram Sapp; treasurer, H. M. Woolman; trustees, H. W. King, David Beach, H. M. Woolman, Will Raser, and G. W. Gordon. The church building was erected in the winter of 1886-87. March 6th, 1887, the first services were held therein. Rev. Bonnell closed his pastorate May 13th, 1888, and was succeeded by the Rev. H. J. Zercher, who was followed by the Rev. A. E. Ricker in August, 1890.

The Presbyterian society was organized by the Rev. T. C. Kirkwood, September 25th, 1887, at Julesburg, with the following elders: Dr. R. N. Hutchinson, George McConaughy and W. S. Ball. Dr. Kirkwood was the synodical missionary for Colorado.

The Methodist Episcopal society was organized by the Rev. E. Mount, May 2nd, 1888, as a west Nebraska mission, but it became a part of the Colorado conference in 1888. At the first quarterly conference thereafter held, October 18th, 1886, the following trustees were elected: Wm. Dye, J. W. Knoblauch, L. M. Fairchilds, Will Raser and J. B. Sweet. Mr. Mount was succeeded by Rev. C. R. Crane at this first quarterly conference, who continued until the fall of 1887, when he was followed in the order named, by Rev. W. H. Babcock, Richard Eason, in 1889, and A. H. Miller, in 1890. The Methodists have several organizations in the county. The Catholics hold services at the section house of Thomas Dolan.

Julesburg has two banks. The Citizens' Bank, a private institution, was opened in March, 1886, by H. L. McWilliams, who was president, and Frank McWilliams, cashier. Soon afterward C. H. Hoffman purchased the bank, becoming

president, with L. E. Loveland, cashier. June 1st, 1887, Hoffman sold to Leander Lodge, whose cashier was A. S. Avery. The capital stock is \$10,000. The Bank of Denver Junction was organized in 1885 by the Liddle Bros., T. R. Liddle, president, and Oscar Liddle, cashier. This was the first bank in the town. When the name was changed to Julesburg, it became the Julesburg Bank. June 14th, 1887, the name was again changed to the "State Bank of Julesburg." The capital stock is \$30,000. Its officers are James Robson, president; J. L. Robson, vice-president, and Oscar Liddle, cashier.

The only newspaper in the town is the Sedgwick County "Sentinel," edited and published by H. C. McNew. The Denver Junction "Gazette," started in 1885 by Charles Callahan (late of the Cheyenne "Leader,") was the first enterprise of that nature. It soon after fell into the hands of Michael McGinnis. Various other journals were established from time to time, but the "Sentinel" is the only one to survive. The town has no system of water works. Its supply for domestic purposes is obtained from wells.

The Masons, Odd Fellows and the Grand Army of the Republic have organizations there. There are several hotels, restaurants, markets and business houses of various kinds.

Old Fort Sedgwick, the U. S. military post, established during the Indian troubles of 1864-65, stood about one mile west of "Old Jule's" ranch, or the first Julesburg. The troops stationed there guarded the stage route. The reservation was 8x8 miles in extent, all of which, except a small fraction which extends into Nebraska, lies within the present boundary lines of Sedgwick county. This reservation was opened to settlement in 1889. Sedgwick post office is not on the military site, but is a small station on the Union Pacific, a few miles west. It was laid off by John Casey of Cass county, Nebraska, April 7th, 1887, having been surveyed April 5th, that year, by Hiram Sapp. It is about fifteen miles west of Julesburg. It has a school house, railway buildings and a few dwellings. Flora is a post office on the divide, sixteen miles south of Julesburg. Byrne is simply a town site.

In 1890 Sedgwick county had a school population of 406, of which 48 were enrolled in the graded schools and 265 in the ungraded. There were 25 school districts and 23 school houses, with 568 sittings, this property being valued at \$8,855. There were two teachers in the graded and 38 in the ungraded.

The assessed valuation of property in Sedgwick county for 1889 was \$715,714.75, and for 1890, \$721,416.22.

Among the reminiscences of Julesburg, which are frequently repeated at the present day, are numerous distorted accounts of the killing of "Old Jule" by Joe Slade. I am impelled, therefore, to produce a condensed recital of that tragedy from "Vigilante Days and Ways," published in 1890 by Mr. N. P. Langford, of Montana, whom I personally knew, and who vouches for the accuracy of his statement.

"Joseph A. Slade had been a soldier in the Mexican war. In 1859 he was made superintendent of the worst division of the Overland Stage line between Julesburg and Salt Lake, with headquarters at Julesburg. A man of iron nerve, he became a terror to the horse thieves and robbers who infested that country. Jules Reni was a Canadian Frenchman, a leader of his class, many of whom were engaged in the fur trade. Jules was ugly and quarrelsome. Numerous disputes occurred between Slade and himself, and finally a serious quarrel, in which Jules first shot Slade with a revolver and then emptied the contents of a double-barreled shotgun into his body. Slade was taken to the station and laid upon his bunk, having received no less than thirteen bullets and buckshot. Jules expected him to die, and remarked to the bystanders: "When he is dead you can bury him in a dry-goods box." Slade, hearing the observation, exclaimed with an oath: "I shall live long enough to wear one of your ears on my watch guard, so you needn't trouble yourself about my burial." Soon afterward, the Overland coach arrived bringing the

superintendent, who caused Jules to be arrested and strung up. After raising and strangling him until black in the face, he was permitted to go, upon his promise to leave the country. Slade was taken to a hospital in St. Louis, recovered in due time, and resumed his duties on the line. Meanwhile, Jules came to Colorado. Though warned that Slade would kill him at sight, he nevertheless wandered back to his old haunts. Slade caught him at a place called Chanson's ranch, west of Julesburg. Entering the station where several persons were standing in the doorway and all armed, he seized a revolver from the belt of the first he met, and, glancing hastily to see that it was loaded, said: "I want this." He then strode rapidly to the corral in the rear of the station, where Jules had been made a prisoner by the employes. As soon as he came in sight of his enemy he fired, intending to hit him between the eyes, but, aiming too low, the bullet struck him in the mouth and glanced off, causing no material injury. Jules fell upon his back and simulated mortal agony. Slade discovered the deception and said: "I have not hurt you, and no deception is necessary. I have determined to kill you, but having failed in the first shot will give you time to make your will." Jules said he would like to do so. The will was drawn and read to him. Soon afterward Slade shot and killed him. Thus perished the man for whom the original Julesburg was named.

Up to this time Slade had been comparatively temperate, and an invaluable manager for the stage company, but he took to drink, went to Montana, became a leader of gamblers and desperadoes, and finally was captured and lynched by the famous Vigilantes of that territory.

SUMMIT COUNTY.

ORIGINALLY OF ENORMOUS DIMENSIONS—FIRST DISCOVERERS OF GOLD—ROMANTIC EPISODES—FOUNDING OF BRECKENRIDGE—RICHNESS OF THE BARS AND GULCHES—PROGRESS TO THE PRESENT—CARTER'S MUSEUM—ROBINSON AND KOKOMO—RAILROADS, RANCHES, ETC.

Reference to any of the earlier maps of Colorado Territory will show that for twenty years or more after its primary organization in 1861, the county of Summit embraced all the northwestern division of the existing state, including the territory now covered by Grand, Routt, Rio Blanco and Eagle counties. Yet its only settlements were Breckenridge and contiguous mining camps, within a radius of eight miles. It is wholly mountainous, and has few resources except mineral, owing to its lofty position, which ranges between 6,000 and 13,000 feet above sea level. It is now bounded on the north by Grand, south by Lake and Park, east by Clear Creek, and west by Eagle. Its present area is only 690 square miles, and by the census of 1890 its population was 1,906. From the beginning of local government its county seat has been located at the town of Breckenridge.

The impulse which brought a multitude of fortune seekers to the Rocky Mountains in 1858-59 also caused a very thorough exploration of the elevated parks and tributary streams for gold. The story of the primary finding and development of precious metal deposits in the region under consideration is no less romantic and interesting than that attending like events in Gregory and California Gulches during the same early period. To find the actual beginning, the author communicated with Mr. Ruben J. Spalding, now a resident of Wetmore, Colorado, who, under date of October 28th, 1891, set forth the incidents following:

Mr. Spalding, according to this narrative, was born in old Fort Snelling, Minnesota Territory, February 26th, 1827. He served in the Mexican war, and in 1849 went to California, where for some years he followed gold mining, with varying success, and in due course returned to the states. He arrived in Denver from Missouri in July, 1859. At the time there were only a few log cabins on the town site. After prospecting about the country for a time, toward the last of July he was invited to join a company then forming to prospect the western slopes of the Rocky Mountains. This party of about thirty men started from Denver on the morning of August 2nd, 1859. The same afternoon they were overtaken by a tremendous rainstorm. On the night of the 3rd they encamped at Manitou Springs, and on the 4th took the Ute Indian trail into the mountains. Soon afterward the company divided, Mr. Spalding being one of the fourteen who traveled apart from the others. He can not recall all the names of his comrades, but remembers the following: John Randall, N. B. Shaw, Wm. H. Iliff, James Mitchell, a Frenchman named Lebeau and another named Weaver. They pursued the trail westward to the South Fork of the South Platte, and thence to the point where the town of Fairplay was subsequently located; thence up to the base of Mount Lincoln, where Montgomery was established a year later. Here they crossed to the western slope, on to Blue river. On descending the slope they observed a small lake to the left, which was immediately christened Silver lake. Continuing down the Blue, to a point about one-fourth of a mile below the present Breckenridge, they halted. It was here that the first stakes were driven in the ground to mark the spot where it was their purpose to prospect for gold. The instinct which prompted this determination seems prophetic of after results. The exact date was mid-afternoon of August 10th, 1859. "We sunk a hole three feet deep on a bar," writes Mr. Spalding, "and I, having mined in California, was selected, as the most experienced man in the company, to do the panning. The result of the first pan of dirt was thirteen cents of gold, the largest grain about the size and shape of a flax seed. The second panful gave twenty-seven cents, both yields being weighed in gold scales brought for the purpose. This was the first recorded discovery of gold on Blue river. Our little party now felt jubilant over the strike thus made and began to realize that here lay the fulfillment of their most ardent hopes." The company united in according to Mr. Spalding the honor of the first discovery, an event of great importance in the subsequent history of the territory and state. He was by unanimous vote given possession of the claim wherein the gold was found, which he occupied and worked with satisfactory returns. His associates, now fully convinced that a great precious metal-bearing region had been fairly hit upon, proceeded to stake off claims, each 100 feet along the river and across it, to include both banks. Mr. Spalding, by right of discovery and miner's usage, was allowed 200 feet. Realizing the jealousy of the Ute Indians, to whom all the mountain region belonged, their warlike spirit and their hostility to the intrusion of the white men, and to provide against attack, the miners erected a block house or fortification, which was afterward christened "Fort Mabery," in honor of the first white woman who crossed the range to French Gulch.* It was situated on the main highway, on the west side of the river, a little southwesterly of the present Breckenridge stamp mill and concentrators. A few traces of the foundation still remain.

The first log dwelling in the new camp was erected by Mr. Ruben Spalding, whose notes we are following. Soon afterward the miners set to work to turn the course of the river by digging a large canal, the head being very near the town of Breckenridge. This accomplished, they were prepared for the more earnest business

* Mr. John Shock informs me that this block house was named for a Mr. Maberv from Cleveland, Ohio, one of the miners who assisted in building it. Others assert that it was called Fort Mary B. in honor of Mary Bigelow the first woman quartered there.

of placer mining. About this time some men came in, bringing a whip-saw, and began cutting lumber for sluices and other purposes. Says Mr. Spalding: "I don't recollect their cash price for boards, but distinctly remember that I gave my mule, that cost me \$140, for 175 feet of lumber and two sacks of musty flour. With the lumber I made three 'toms' and went to mining in water ankle deep, and having nothing better to wear on my feet I roped them with pieces of a saddle blanket, which answered the purpose of boots very well. The first day's work netted me ten dollars and a bad cold. I remained on Blue river during the winter of 1859-60 in company with nine others, only a few of whose names are now remembered. One was James Mitchell, another a Mr. Eaton, Balce Weaver, two Norwegians and a man named Ogden. Snow fell to great depth—six to eight feet. We made each man a pair of snowshoes of white pine, nine to thirteen feet in length; breadth in front four inches, and at the rear end three and three-fourths inches."

"In January or February, 1860 (I can't remember which), we all mounted our snowshoes, taking blankets, tools and provisions, and went down Blue river about six miles, where we built a cabin of small pine logs and claimed a town site, calling it Eldorado West. It was from this cabin that Mr. Balce Weaver went prospecting and discovered Gold Run diggings beneath snow eight feet deep. French Gulch was discovered, I believe, by a French Canadian known as 'French Pete.' In 1861, contrary to my desire, I was elected sheriff of Blue River, comprising several mining districts. I at once appointed Dr. P. H. Boyd, of Springfield, Missouri, my chief deputy, who executed all the duties of the office in a satisfactory manner.

Here end the chronicles of the original discoverer of gold in Summit county and on the western slope of the great Sierra Madre. From various sources, mainly the recollections and correspondence of pioneers in that distant region of country, the notes following are compiled.

Directly opposite the Spalding discovery, on the east bank of the river, William H. Iliff and an associate found a pocket of auriferous gravel of limited extent, which yielded two dollars per pan of dirt. Afterward nearly \$7,000 was extracted from a space 40 feet square, with a depth of less than 10 feet, which illustrates the richness of certain parts of this gulch. Provisions becoming scarce, Messrs. Iliff, James Mitchell, one called "Cucumber," and another whose name can not be ascertained, late in August started out with pack animals en route to Denver, the nearest depot for such supplies. They journeyed via Swan river and Georgia Pass to the South Park, and thence by the most accessible outlets down to the plains. Before entering upon the long and fatiguing expedition, however, Mr. Iliff proceeded to his claim, and within two hours collected therefrom something over fifteen dollars in gold, which he sold in Denver at the rate of eighteen dollars an ounce. The arrival of this party in town, coupled with the stories they told and the amount of yellow metal exhibited, created much excitement, and, as a natural sequence, a general stampede of the unemployed men on its streets toward the scene of those wonderful revelations occurred. By the middle of September, following, about two thousand people had settled in Spalding and contiguous camps. Several new districts were occupied and organized under the brief miner's code then adopted. Independent and Miner's districts on the south, Red Hill and Gold Run on the north, became points of great activity. The winter of 1859-60 being unusually mild, placer work continued from fall until spring without serious interruption. Early in 1860 the town of Breckenridge was founded by a prospecting company composed of Gen. George E. Spencer (U. S. Senator of Alabama in the reconstruction period, after the war of the Rebellion) and others, under the name of Spencer, Humphreys, McDougal and Wagstaff. Arriving on the scene in August, 1859 (probably in conjunction with Mr. Spalding's party, though he fails

to mention them), they began building cabins on the site, which is situated half a mile above the mouth of French Gulch, on the east side of the Blue river (now the main thoroughfare). In the spring of 1860 Spencer & Co. claimed, under the town site law of Congress, 320 acres of land, which was surveyed and partly platted by an engineer named Samuel Jones, and the place christened in honor of John C. Breckinridge, then Vice-president of the United States, and for reasons which follow: The founders, earnestly desiring the location of a post office near the newly-discovered mines, together with a regularly-established postal route from Denver, appealed to B. D. Williams, a Democrat and a Kentuckian by birth, then representing the settlers of the Pike's Peak region in the lobby of Congress, for the privileges mentioned. Williams answered that if the residents would consent to name the town for the Vice-president the chances for getting a post office would be enhanced thereby. His prophecy was almost immediately verified. The office was established and Gen. Geo. E. Spencer appointed postmaster, but before his commission arrived he left the country, turning the office over to Mr. O. A. Whittemore. At a later period the orthography of the name was changed to "Breckinridge," owing to the prominent part which Mr. John C. Breckinridge assumed on the Confederate side in the late civil war.

The fame of the camp soon extended to all settlements, and by the middle of June, 1860, the population, mostly males, numbered about 8,000, distributed over French Gulch, Gold Run, Delaware, Galena, Illinois, Iowa, Dry, Nigger and other diggings. Later in the season Georgia, American and Humbug Gulches were discovered and worked. Roads were built and numerous trails opened. Large quantities of gold were taken out by the crude methods then employed, the only processes available to the early settlers. Georgia Gulch, about eight miles up the range, on the Pacific slope, one of the richer of the series, was discovered by a Mr. Highfield, a Georgia miner, who gave it the name of his native state. This gulch emptied into Swan river, a tributary of the Blue. Buffalo Flats, on Swan river, between Georgia Gulch and the Blue, were discovered by a party of Georgia Gulch prospectors in the fall of 1861, and, in 1862, were quite extensively worked. The placers were on the flats at the foothills of the Swan, very extensive, but not very rich. All provisions received by the miners of Georgia Gulch in the winter of 1860-61 were packed over the range from South Park by men on snowshoes. Later, pack trains of mules and donkeys were employed.

As soon as practicable after the establishment of mining camps, barrels of whisky were brought in and saloons opened. Gold brokers, merchants, traders, hotel keepers and other accessories followed in quick succession. An attempt being made by the traders to rate the value of gold at \$14 or \$16 per ounce, the miners held a meeting and settled the question by resolving not to deal with any man who refused to take it at \$18. Next, the traders claimed the privilege of cleaning the dust in the "blower" before weighing, but all such controversies were quickly disposed of by a firm named Conway & Co., who coined the native gold into slugs without alloy, in denominations of \$5, bearing the name of the firm. These slugs passed current as five dollar gold coins do now. The edges were milled like any other coin and passed freely in all exchanges. Louis Valiton opened the first drug store in Georgia Gulch and George E. Kettle (later a resident of Denver, but some years since deceased) the first meat market. Gold Run was operated for gold in 1860, the original discoverers being the Weaver brothers and their associates, who made the first find of value in February in the year named. It was stated that during the next season they washed out ninety-six pounds of dust. The district took the name of Long Island. Later on, gold was found lower down the basin and called Buffalo Flats, in Erie district. In November, 1862, the two districts were consolidated and called Union. In 1861 the Blue River and Buffalo Flats ditch, six miles in length, was completed by the New-



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bank brothers and Henry Altman. The Gold Run ditch, eight and a half miles long, tapping Blue river, was begun in July, 1862, by L. G. Tubbs, Ed. Green, Timothy Borden, Alex Hannum, Wm. H. Stahl, Nelson Cartwright, Ed. U. Canfield and Samuel Mishler, and completed October 13th following. The Independent ditch was built in 1864, two and a half miles long, heading in French Gulch.

Mining affairs were extremely prosperous and profitable from the fall of 1859 until about the close of 1861, when the richer deposits then discovered were considered practically exhausted. During the latter year, also, the war caused many to emigrate, those from the southern states going home to join the Confederate forces, while many from the north enlisted either in the Union regiments formed in Colorado, or went to their native states to take up arms for the constitution. The claims thus abandoned fell into the hands of later comers, and finally were consolidated by companies and corporations, which, by the employment of capital and improved methods, operated them to great profit. In the absence of trustworthy data it is impossible to give even a fair approximate of the yields of gold in the several gulches during the period now being considered. That they were very large is universally admitted.

From the peculiar conformation of the mountains and valleys hereabouts, it is impracticable to mine the ground known to contain golden deposits by any large system of hydraulic forces, because of the scarcity of water. Again, the gulches are comparatively level, affording little opportunity to secure sufficient water pressure. The soil is extremely porous, hence the flats can not be mined by shafts and tunnels. Much native silver has been found in connection with the gold, in the form of nuggets, round and flat, together with finer particles, like fine gold dust.

A few discoveries of quartz lodes occurred, in 1860, near Hoosier Pass. The somewhat famous Quandary mine was located that year, and some years afterward a crushing mill was erected, but on its completion it was found that the ores were of low grade and refractory, hence could not be treated by that process. No permanent work was done toward the development of mines bearing gold and silver until after what is known as the Leadville period, which brought knowledge from experience in working and treating all classes of mineral. In 1874, however, Messrs. Spears, Conant & Co. erected reduction works on the Cincinnati lode near Lincoln City, four miles east of Breckenridge, converting the product into a matte. In October, 1878, Mr. Wm. H. Iliff, who had acquired some experience at Leadville, returned to Summit county, and, in company with George H. Bressler, began prospecting on the west side of Blue river, now known as Shock Hill. Near the surface they encountered a strong contact vein carrying iron and low grade iron carbonates. It was named the Blue Danube. At a subsequent time Judge A. L. Shock and Daniel Shock discovered the Ohio to the north of the Blue Danube. Other discoveries followed in rapid succession, several companies were organized and much work was performed.

In the spring of 1863 a revival of gold placer mining took place. Many new people arrived, among them Mr. John Shock, a California miner, who began operations on the property of L. G. Tubbs & Co., in Gold Run. By systematic effort he struck, in the deep pay gravel on the west bank, at right angles to the creek, an enormous deposit, more than a mile in length and 100 feet wide. Out of it he took \$300,000 in gold. According to his own narrative, the main facts of which we follow, in 1868, by pushing the work still further into the west bank, he struck another pay streak which yielded \$200,000. Only a small part of this channel has been worked, and it is believed that some day in the near future enormous quantities of gold will be found there. In due course a number of gold-bearing lodes were discovered and partly opened on the adjacent mountain sides.

The sanguine prediction uttered by Mr. Shock in 1868 has been happily veri-

fied by later developments. A series of claims located by Mr. E. C. Moody has since been systematically developed by a syndicate of Chicago capitalists, and veins of gold-bearing ore from 4 to 60 feet in width exposed. On the north side of Gold Run Basin they have erected a mill of forty stamps. On the south side are several extensive claims, among them the Extension, with a vein 35 feet wide, which is a steady producer of yellow metal, yielding five to ten ounces gold per ton. The Jumbo is another large producer, to which is attached a mill of fifteen stamps. Adjoining are the Sundown and Little Corporal. The Gold Run placer has been worked continuously for many years, yielding large nuggets and much coarse gold.

Swan River district, in the neighborhood of the basin just mentioned, contains many extensive tracts of rich placer ground, that were operated to some extent by the miners of 1860, who named them, respectively, Delaware, Galena, Summit and Buffalo Flats. Farncomb Hill (named for Harry Farncomb) stands five miles from Breckenridge, just above Georgia and American gulches, overlooking the old settlement of Lincoln. A considerable part was patented with the gulches by the Fuller company, but subsequently passed to the ownership of Col. M. B. Carpenter and A. J. Ware, under the name of the Victoria Mining company. In 1884 E. C. Moody prospected the ground for the owners and found that it abounded in free crystallized gold, much of it deposited near the surface. It is chiefly in leaf, moss and wire formation in pockets. The Bondholder and Key West were first located, the others afterward. Great quantities of very beautiful specimens taken from these deposits have been exhibited in Denver, Chicago and New York. Many of the class called "leasers" find profitable employment in the mines of Farncomb Hill. The Boss is another well-known property of the same general character, but not included in the Victoria patent. It was located by prospectors simultaneously with those made by Mr. Moody. The Ontario, south of the Boss, is an old location that has been worked since 1865. The earliest find on the hill, the Elephant, was developed by Mr. Harry Farncomb. West of the Ontario is another group of claims, owned by George Clark, from which have been produced the heaviest gold thus far found in the county. Another is the Erie group, with several veins of the same character. The "Wire Patch" is situated at the base of this remarkable hill, covering both lode and placer ground. Between Lincoln and Breckenridge we find a series of well-developed properties with large modern mills—the Cincinnati, Juniata, Blue Hill, Revere and Oro, carrying lead, silver and gold. The placers are operated each recurring season.

Nigger Hill, overlooking Breckenridge, and across the apex of which the railroad circles, has mines upon its crown to the extreme point, ending at Blue river. The Washington has been known and mined for many years, and has a fine machinery plant. The Duncan, Gold Dust and Ben Harrison group are in the same neighborhood. Here also are the Elkhorn and many others. On Sugar Loaf, a spur of Nigger Hill, just outside of Breckenridge, are the celebrated Ouray and Puzzle mines, which are well developed and a source of profit to their owners.

Warrior's Mark District.—The famous mine known as the Warrior's Mark, yielding silver and gray copper, gives the district its title. It is situated ten miles north of Breckenridge and was located in 1880. Father Dyer, the pioneer Methodist missionary, who is known and revered all over the mountain region, spent the years 1881-82 in developing certain properties of his own in this locality. The little settlement is called Dyersville.

The Upper Blue.—From the headwaters of Blue river, at the county line between Park and Summit, all the way to Breckenridge, there are placer and lode mines, among them the Old Quandary, Hunter and Governor. In the gulches

leading to Blue river are the placers located by primitive settlers, Campbell, Gorman, McLeod, Crome and Fuller.

Shock Hill is located within the limits of Breckenridge. The principal mines are the Ohio, Brooks, Snyder and Iron Mask. The Wilson reduction works stand at the foot of the hill.

Breckenridge, the county seat, is situated in the Blue river valley amid highly picturesque surroundings. The mountains have been but slightly denuded of the dense growth of pine timber in which the pioneers found them in 1859. It is the commercial entrepot of all the region round about, which, as we have shown, is exceedingly rich in the precious metals. After the great mining epoch between 1859 and 1862 the population slowly dwindled until only a few hundred remained. This state of things prevailed until the spring of 1880, when a marked revival supervened, created by new and remarkable discoveries of gold in fissure and other vein formations. Population rapidly increased during that year and several hundred buildings were erected. Real estate, previously almost valueless, advanced to high prices. Great activity was manifested among the mineral belts; numberless shafts were sunk and much ore extracted. This sort of bustle continued but a short time, however, when the greater excitement attending the discovery of very rich silver-bearing deposits in other counties caused a general exodus to those points. On the first Tuesday in April, 1880, a town government was organized by the election of trustees, as follows: Wm. H. Iliff, James Whitstone, J. S. Roby, George H. Bressler, Samuel DeMatte and Peter Engle. Mr. Iliff was made president, and Mr. Whitstone, clerk. During that summer Mineral Hill, some two miles northeast of the town, developed a greater number of excellent lodes than any other in the region. Some were exceedingly rich in gold.

The altitude of the town above tide water is 9,650 feet. It has a population of about 1,800, an efficient fire department, a well-constructed water system and an electric light plant. Its prominent buildings are the court house, G. A. R. hall, three churches, a commodious public school building and two considerable smelters. It has good hotels and many attractive residences. A beautiful wooded tract, with a cool spring and running stream, serves as a public park. A level space near by is used for base-ball grounds. Among the older residents are George Bressler, Judge A. Shock, D. Shock, J. Shock, J. D. Roby and George Jones. Mr. M. Silverthorn owned the first hotel. Good wagon roads lead to all the mines. Ores are shipped hence by railway to Leadville, Denver and Pueblo.

No history or account of Breckenridge would be complete without special mention of Carter's museum. Mr. Edwin Carter is one of the oldest settlers, who for some time was engaged in mining. In the later years of the first decade—1860-70—he began collecting and mounting specimens of animals and birds found within the state of Colorado. At first these products of his skill and prowess were sold to eastern museums, but in 1874 he decided to retain them for a permanent home exhibit. Meanwhile, he has gathered a large, varied and very interesting collection, comprising specimens of nearly every known animal and bird in the state. The people of Summit county are naturally proud of this beautiful museum. While the owner has been offered large sums for it, he refuses to sell.

Dillon is charmingly situated at the confluence of the Ten Mile and Snake with Blue river. The town site is owned by Harper M. Orahood, Hal Sayr and others of Denver. In the vicinity are placer mines, and two miles distant, on Swan creek, are fine soda springs.

Montezuma is connected with Dillon by wagon road, and part of the way by railroad. It is the center of a mining district located many years ago. The first silver ore was found here by Mr. J. Colev in 1863. The town was located in 1865 by O. Millner, W. W. Webster, D. W. Willev, J. T. Lynch and others. The St. John mine has been very extensively developed by Boston capitalists. Here,

also, we find the Silver King, Bell, Blanche, Cashier, Silver Wave, Chatauqua, and other lodes of value. Four to five miles distant, on the western slope of the range, at the foot of Argentine Pass, Stephen Decatur (otherwise Stephen Bross), widely known as "Commodore," established a mining camp in 1868. In 1880 the town of Decatur was named for him. Later it was changed to Rathbone. Here are the Pennsylvania, Delaware, Peruvian, Queen of the West, Revenue, Tariff and some other mines. On the stage road between Montezuma and the railroad station, at Keystone, is Ellwood district, named for H. H. Ellwood. Several good mines are located there.

Robinson and Kokomo.—These towns of Ten Mile district were founded upon vast expectations, by hordes of people that swept over the range from Leadville in search of the same class of carbonate ores which made Lake county famous the world over. But they were preceded by placer miners from Breckenridge in 1860, who discovered and worked McNulty Gulch, realizing modest fortunes. In these workings some remarkable nuggets of native silver were found, some of them weighing two and three ounces. Twelve years prior to the general occupation of Ten Mile, Mr. J. P. Whitney of Boston discovered and operated a number of lode veins in that section, but without profit. The town of Kokomo was located by A. C. Smith, February 8th, 1878, at the southeastern extremity of Sheep mountain, near the mouth of Kokomo and Searles gulches, one and a half miles from Robinson and about twenty miles from Leadville. It grew with great rapidity and bore evidence of a permanent mining town. But its prosperity was of brief duration. A few years later it was almost entirely abandoned and fell into ruin. Two smelters were built there, the White Quail and the Greer. It is surrounded by valuable mines that will some day be great producers of gold and silver.

Robinson.—The first dwelling here was erected by Mr. A. J. Streeter in June, 1881. A year later a populous town had grown up, supported by the produce of many important mining ventures, but principally the Robinson group, discovered in the fall of 1878 by Charles Jones and Jack Shedden, who were outfitted by Mr. George B. Robinson, a merchant of Leadville, to prospect the Ten Mile section. Subsequently Robinson purchased the shares of these two prospectors and organized a company to work the properties, which for two or three years yielded extraordinary profits from very extended developments. In 1880 Mr. Robinson was elected lieutenant-governor of Colorado, but was killed by one of his own men soon after. See history of Leadville, Volume II.

The log town of Carbonateville was built and settled in the winter of 1878-79, but was totally abandoned during the latter year. Not a vestige now remains. Unquestionably, when silver shall have been advanced to a price which will justify renewed effort by the silver miners of this state, the great deposits of mineral in the mountains about Robinson and Kokomo will yield millions of treasure to well-ordered enterprise, but while present conditions prevail they can only be operated under extreme difficulties.

Ranches and Lakes.—On either side of Blue river from Dillon to the county line are many hay and cattle ranches, and nearly all the gulches show signs of gold. At Rock creek, a rapid, noisy stream emptying into the Blue, there is a mining district of more than ordinary value. The Boss and Josie, located in 1881, are rich mines situated on the rocky hilltops, with placer diggings below. Thirty-three miles from Breckenridge, Black creek unites with the Blue, and following the course of the stream seven miles the traveler reaches Black lake, a beautiful sheet of clear, cold water, environed by thickly timbered mountains, whose summits are crowned with everlasting snows. This lake has been stocked with trout by General Albert H. Jones of Denver, the owner, who has built a picturesque cottage on an elevated rocky ledge overlooking the water, where his family reside during the summer months of each

year. Several miles to the northward is Cataract lake, whence rises Cataract creek, a tributary of the Blue.

Railroads.—The Denver & South Park, a branch of the Union Pacific system, was built into Summit county in August, 1882, touching Breckenridge, Robinson and Kokomo. A branch was built to Dillon and extended on to Keystone, connecting with a stage line to Montezuma and Rathbon. A branch of the Rio Grande railroad runs from Leadville to Dillon, passing through Robinson and Kokomo. The two lines are nearly parallel, one taking the high and the other a lower grade. The mining town of Frisco is situated on both roads, a few miles from Dillon.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION—SENATOR HILL'S ARTESIAN WELL—ORGANIZATION—THE TOWN OF AKRON—OTHER TOWNS AND SETTLEMENTS—AGRICULTURE AND STOCK GROWING.

The county of Washington, named for the "Father of his Country," was established from the southeastern part of Weld, by an act of the General Assembly, approved February 9th, 1887, in the same year when Logan was segregated from the northeastern part of Weld. As originally constituted, Washington was bounded on the north by Logan (created sixteen days later), east by Nebraska, south by Arapahoe and west by Weld. Akron was designated as the county seat. In 1889 Yuma county was taken from the eastern half of Washington, leaving its boundaries as follows: North by Logan, east by Yuma, south by Arapahoe and west by Morgan, the latter having been shorn from southeastern Weld in 1889.

The greater part of Washington lies over the divide southeast from the South Platte Basin, and its streams are the small tributaries that form the headwaters of the North Fork of the Republican. Its area is 1,080 square miles, and by the census of 1890 its population was 2,301. Agriculture, without artificial irrigation, and stock growing are the principal industries. This also forms a part of the "rainbelt region," and the observations we have made in writing the histories of Sedgwick and Phillips counties apply with equal force to this, therefore need not be repeated here. The farmers lost their crops by the summer drouth of 1889-90 and suffered great privations in consequence. The soil is excellent, of much the same character as in the counties just named, and, with the requisite amount of moisture, splendid crops can be procured.

While in Congress, Senator N. P. Hill secured an appropriation for the sinking of two experimental artesian wells on the plains of Colorado, with a view to discover the practicability of utilizing the underflow for irrigating purposes. On the 9th of August, 1882, Senator Hill and Commissioner Beach of Wisconsin, who had been appointed by the Agricultural Department to make an investigation, accompanied by Superintendent Holdredge of the Burlington railroad, proceeded to Akron, and thence six or seven miles into the neighboring country by wagon. This section had been examined by geological explorers and reported to the Agricultural Department as a promising point for a high stratum of water. Senator Hill and those with him inspected the land for some miles round about Akron, and at length selected the spot for a well. Omitting details, the machinery was brought to the ground and the boring commenced. Although the artesian basin was not fully developed, water was found at a depth of ninety-two feet. When the second

stratum was struck, it rose eighty feet in the well; the third time it rose 305 feet, and at a depth of 1,010 feet it rose 716 feet. When abandoned in May, 1883, the well was 1,260 feet deep and the water within eighty feet of the top. The different bodies of water encountered showed hydrostatic pressure, but not sufficient to raise it to the surface. Commissioner Beach expressed the opinion that if it could have been sunk 2,000 feet a fine flowing well undoubtedly would have resulted. As in all the earlier experimental wells of the class, great difficulties were experienced with the imperfect casing used, and from frequent cavings. It is a melancholy fact that the greater part of the congressional appropriation secured by Senator Hill for these tests was squandered in visionary work at Fort Lyon and elsewhere. Had it been properly applied at Akron, there is good reason to believe the experiment would have been successful and thereby large tracts of superior land rendered productive. Judge Belford who secured the passage of the bill in the House, is inclined to attribute the failure at Akron to influences exerted by the range cattle men, who had no desire to be driven out by farmers. At all events, there has always been a cloud of mystery connected with that affair, and this may be one of the explanations. The derrick, tools, etc., were transferred to Cheyenne Wells, where there was another failure, possibly from like causes, since which time nothing further in that direction has been done. We predict, however, that attempts will be resumed under better auspices at no distant day, and that they will develop some grand results.

The first county officials in Washington were the following: Commissioners, J. S. Hendrie, J. B. Westcott and P. H. Prindle; sheriff, M. R. Lovell; clerk and recorder, F. C. Brobst; treasurer, S. Cordeal; county judge, J. M. Abbott; assessor, P. W. Clifford; superintendent of schools, H. H. Brower; surveyor, H. L. Badger.

At the first meeting of the commissioners at Akron March 14th, 1887, the hall in the Commercial hotel, owned by T. L. Vanartsdalen, was ordered to be leased for two months and used as county headquarters. July 22nd, 1887, the board divided the county into election precincts and appointed judges of election therefor. At the general election held in November the following were chosen:

Commissioners, J. S. Hendrie, P. H. Prindle and J. B. Westcott; sheriff, M. R. Lovell; clerk and recorder, G. M. Boss; treasurer, H. S. George; county judge, W. T. Kelton; assessor, P. W. Clifford; superintendent of schools, W. Curtis; coroner, E. J. Bales; surveyor, J. O. Davis. The question of county seat being voted upon, Akron was chosen by a majority of 55 of the 1,165 votes cast.

The present county officers (1890) are: Commissioners, W. H. Geutzler, P. H. Prindle and Sylvester G. Jones; sheriff, George Tuttle; clerk and recorder, W. H. Sherman; treasurer, H. S. George; county judge, W. T. Kelton; assessor, P. W. Clifford; coroner, W. D. Otis; superintendent of schools, E. M. Forbes; surveyor, H. L. Badger; clerk of the district court, L. C. Stephenson.

Akron is one of the oldest of the later towns in eastern Colorado. It was surveyed in May, 1882, by A. B. Smith for the Lincoln Land company, H. B. Scott, president, and R. O. Phillips, secretary, who laid off the town June 20th, 1882, and filed the plat July 1st following. Until 1886 it was scarcely more than a vacant town site. In that year began a heavy immigration to eastern Colorado, principally from Kansas and Nebraska, yet there was also a large representation from Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana and other states. In 1885 the population of Akron was very small, but in succeeding years it gained rapidly. It is situated on the main line of the Burlington & Missouri railroad, about 112 miles northeast of Denver. It is also the first division station on that railroad east of Denver. The Burlington company has a fine two-story eatinghouse, roundhouses and other fixed improvements. The train men running in from the east and west change at this place. The large sums of money paid out by the railway company at this station have been of great assistance to the people at large during the hard times, brought on by the failure of

crops. With one exception, all of the new counties have been established in this prairie or plains country in a manner to derive the largest possible revenue from the taxation of railroads, which bears an important part in the support of local government. All railways to Denver from the Missouri river approach that city from the northeast, as the Burlington and the Union Pacific, and from the southeast, as the Kansas Pacific, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, the Rock Island, the Missouri Pacific and the Denver, Texas & Gulf. Because of these several lines across the plains, the old counties, as Weld, Douglas, Bent and Las Animas, which formerly extended to the eastern line of the state, have been divided and subdivided, and in each railway taxation has been an essential feature and the moving cause of their creation. Baca is the only county on the eastern border without a railroad. Arapahoe county still extends to the eastern line, and the attempts made to organize one or two new counties therefrom undoubtedly failed because there were no railways there to be assessed and taxed to support county government.

Akron has a beautiful but not a picturesque site, for it has no scenery. There is but one general widely-sweeping prospect of open plains from the center to the horizon. The streets are regular, the business houses chiefly frame, with here and there one of brick, the dwellings comfortable but unpretentious. The place has not been favored with real estate and building booms. It is just what an industrious but sometimes unfortunate people have made it, chiefly from means gathered from the soil. It was incorporated in 1888. H. G. Pickett was the first mayor. The first residence outside of "claim" houses was erected by Louis Bartlett, and the first store by Patrick Dougherty. The members of the first school board were W. H. Sherman, D. W. Irwin and A. A. Earl. Miss Hettie Irwin was the first school teacher. Mrs. S. Cordeal was also a contemporary in educating the young. Soon afterward the town built a fine brick school building at a cost of \$12,000. Dr. Bragg was the first postmaster. He was succeeded by W. H. Sherman, who became clerk of the district court, and later county clerk. Mr. Sherman came to Akron in 1883, and for four years was the agent of the railroad company at that place. It was then a wild and almost uninhabited country. Herds of antelope grazed where Akron now stands. Among the pioneers were D. W. Irwin, W. H. Sherman, Louis Bartlett, P. H. Prindle, Wm. Sturdevant, Patrick Dougherty, J. E. and C. N. Yeamans, Chas. E. Flaney, Geo. McMillan, A. F. Abbott, M. F. Vance, L. C. Stephenson, Wm. Little, Joseph Hilty, J. C. Irwin, H. L. Buck, Nelson Miller, T. C. Bean, A. H. Robinson, W. C. Harris, A. F. Rexroad, Miss Alice Horner, Mrs. Mary J. Etner, Mrs. Horner, Miss Bowman, A. A. Pratt, S. Cordeal, Perry Highshew, Mrs. L. B. Beaver, Charles L. Pulver, Charles Cornwell, E. S. Carl, Ira Thompson, J. Deal, L. W. Hudson, John Hudson, John Graham, George Sheldon, Joseph Bender, C. W. Ballard, E. A. Eaton.

Akron has a fine system of water works, costing about \$25,000, but the supply is from wells. The fire department consists of Akron Hose No. 1 and a hook and ladder company. The city hall, of stone, cost \$1,800. Here, as elsewhere in new and flourishing towns, many newspapers have been established. Passing over the list of births and deaths in this field, we note the fact that the "Pioneer Press" was founded by D. W. Irwin, the present postmaster, November 1st, 1885. H. G. Pickett has been the associate editor about two years. The "Star" was established in 1886 by C. W. Ballard and E. A. Eaton. The latter sold in 1888. The Colorado "Topics," at Hyde, by Forbes & Powers, was moved to Burdette, in the northeastern part of the county, and later became the property of Mark Little. The Weld County "Argus," at Hyde, is said to have been the first paper in that town. The Otis "Enterprise" is published by Dr. W. D. Otis.

Banks.—The State Bank of Akron was opened December 26th, 1887, by Wm. Sturdevant, George Murray, R. H. Northcott and S. Cordeal, succeeding the Bank of Akron, which was founded in 1886, by D. M. Tomblin and W. B. Colvin. The

present officers are: George Murray, president; R. H. Northcott, cashier, and Mrs. Lavinia Northcott, assistant cashier.

The Farmers' and Traders' Bank, which suspended in December, 1890, was started in 1886, by J. E. Phillips and H. A. Lewis. The Washington County Bank began business in 1887, founded by C. W. Smith. J. E. Phillips is now the president and R. J. Robertson, cashier. The Bank at Hyde was started by H. A. and J. T. Hardin, who sold to W. C. Perry and J. A. Houston. The Bank of Otis, started by J. W. Pruyn, and later owned by C. W. Smith, is now managed by C. C. Chapman.

Churches.—The Presbyterians erected a church building at Akron in 1888, a frame structure, 32 x 50, at a cost of \$2,000, under the pastorate of the Rev. J. L. Lower. The M. E. church was organized in September, 1886, by the Rev. J. E. Rippetoe. When the Presbyterians had finished their building, the Methodists occupied it on alternate Sundays, but since have erected one of their own. The Catholics, Baptists and Congregationalists occasionally hold services in the town. There is a Congregational church at Hyde, of which the Rev. George Dungan is pastor, who also ministers to the church at Otis. At the latter place the Rev. J. E. Rippetoe is pastor of the M. E. church and the Rev. A. F. Randolph of the Presbyterian. The German Lutheran church society has a building at Curtis, a small town about twelve miles northeast of Akron, of which Rev. J. W. Kimmel is pastor.

Business of all kinds, as well as the various professions, is well represented in Akron, according to the needs of the community. The Masons, Odd Fellows, G. A. R. and Women's Relief Corps have flourishing organizations.

The U. S. land office at this place was opened August 1st, 1890, with A. J. Johnson, register, and George C. Reed, receiver. James L. Petot, the first chief clerk, was succeeded by W. J. Kram. Akron land district includes the eastern half of Arapahoe county, part of Morgan, and the greater part of Washington and Yuma counties.

Hyde and Otis are the principal points on the Burlington railroad east of Akron. Hyde is near the Yuma county line and was surveyed March 5th, 1886, by A. B. Smith, for the Lincoln Land Company, the plat being filed March 18th, 1886. D. H. Garey, afterward county clerk, went to Hyde in 1886, when that town had only a depot, section house and two small frame buildings, one a store built by Harman & Dixon, and the other a grocery by D. B. Simmons. Among other early settlers at Hyde were W. O. Hall, C. A. Doggett, W. H. Doggett, H. N. Lund, E. E. Teel, J. A. Lisle, Wm. Tacke. Miss Daisy Jeffries taught school there in 1886. A school building was erected in 1888 at a cost of \$4,500, and Mrs. S. L. Petty became its principal. The town has a number of business houses, hotels, etc., and a bank.

Otis is a little east of half way between Akron and Hyde. It was laid off in 1886, by George W. Dade. There is a good frame school house. A. B. Craig was one of the pioneer teachers. Among its early settlers were E. O. Seeley, Geo. W. Dade, J. W. Pruyn, Thos. Merrill, Geo. F. Work and Arthur Brady.

Pinneo is a small post office station about thirteen miles west of Akron, on the Burlington railroad, situate near the Morgan county line. It was surveyed May 25th, 1888, by A. B. Smith, for the Lincoln Land company, and the plat filed September 10th, 1888.

Leslie is in the far northeastern part of the county, on the Washington and Yuma county line. The town site is said to be divided by this line, a part lying in each. It was surveyed June 4th, 1888, by A. B. Smith, for the Lincoln Land company, and platted October 20th, 1888. There are several business houses and a weekly newspaper at this point.

Rock Springs, about three miles northwest of Akron, has a very hard, flinty rock that is used for buildings. The springs are credited with fine medicinal properties. *Fremont's Butte* is some four miles north of Rock Springs. *Curtis*, northeast of



J. H. CATER.

Akron, and *Burdette*, in the northeastern part of the county, are small farming settlements.

The Union Pacific railroad and the South Platte river run through a small section of the northwest corner of the county. Nearly the entire drainage of the county forms a part of the Republican system. The soil is a brown sandy loam. Good water is found by sinking twenty to eighty feet, and windmills, so numerous in Kansas and Nebraska, are now quite extensively employed here to raise the water to the surface for various uses.

In 1890 the school population of Washington county was 540. There were twenty-six school districts, nineteen school houses, with 508 sittings. The value of this property was \$24,988. In the graded schools 221 were enrolled, in the ungraded 381. Five teachers were employed in the first and forty-six in the second. In 1887 the assessed valuation of taxable property in Washington was \$1,733,124; in 1888 it was \$1,777,500.88 and in 1889, \$999,004.10, the decrease caused by the segregation of Yuma county from the eastern part. In 1890 the assessed valuation was \$1,172,091.14. In the list were 181,374 acres of agricultural land, valued at \$410,850; 1,305 horses, 87 mules, 3,504 cattle, 4,474 sheep and 631 hogs.

WELD COUNTY.

INTERESTING OLD RECORDS—ST. VRAIN'S FORT—DOINGS OF THE PIONEERS—FOUNDING OF UNION COLONY—ITS TRIALS AND VICISSITUDES—BEGINNING OF IRRIGATION—SPLENDID DEVELOPMENT OF GREELEY—HISTORY OF ITS ENTERPRISES—FATHER MEEKER—HORACE GREELEY—THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

At this late day, thirty years after its primary organization, the belief is general that Union Colony, with the beautiful town of Greeley as its center, founded in 1870, was the beginning of settlement and enterprise in Weld county. As a matter of fact, however, an important part of the record antedates that interesting event by more than ten years. It was named for Lewis Ledyard Weld, first territorial secretary of Colorado. Its organization was effected under an act of the Legislative Assembly, approved November 1st, 1861, and as then constituted embraced an area of about 10,494 square miles in northeastern Colorado, with old Fort St. Vrain, an Indian trading post, established by the Bents and St. Vrain about the year 1835, as its county seat. Early in July, 1842, John C. Fremont visited this fort and spent some days there. Indeed, next to Bent's Fort, it was the earliest trading post in Colorado of which any distinct record has been preserved. The Platte river is the principal stream, but the Cache-la-Poudre with the Big and Little Thompson creeks are the most useful to the settlers, since they provide most of the water employed in irrigating farming lands. Among others are Lone Tree, Terrapin, or Box Elder, and Crow creeks. The county covered a sweeping expanse of open plains, extending from the northern line of Arapahoe eastward to the state of Nebraska, bounded by Larimer and Boulder on the west, and on the north by Wyoming and a part of Nebraska.

Its chief industries have always been agriculture and stock growing. Ranchmen settled along the St. Vrain, Thompson and Platte in 1859, but, from the close of the civil war down to the founding of Union Colony, in 1870, stock raising occupied a considerable part of this vast field. Although not the first, the development of the larger and better systems of irrigation, and the practical solution of many

problems incident to the method of producing crops by the Union Colonists in and about Greeley, laid the foundation and furnished the examples that have given Colorado its enviable prestige in that line of action.

For sixteen years Weld county remained undivided, but in 1887 the counties of Logan and Washington were created from the eastern part of its territory. The northern part of this strip was called Logan, and the southern, Washington. In 1889 Weld, Logan and Washington were subdivided, and the counties of Morgan, Yuma, Phillips and Sedgwick established. It will thus be seen that seven counties now occupy the area originally assigned to Weld. The latter still has an area of 4,075 square miles. By the census of 1890 its population was 11,736, having gained 6,090 in the previous decade. It is now bounded on the north by the states of Wyoming and Nebraska, east by Logan and Morgan, south by Arapahoe and west by Boulder and Larimer counties. The nucleus of the first settlement was at Fort St. Vrain, situated directly east of the base of Long's Peak, near Thompson's creek, about six miles northwest of where Platteville now stands. Fort Lupton, another old trading post, built of adobes, was an important landmark on the frontier (also visited by Col. Fremont on one of his exploring expeditions). Fort Vasquez, stationed near the mouth of Clear creek, was the resort of hunters and trappers years anterior to the Pike's Peak immigration. Around these points settlers began to congregate in small numbers in 1859, simultaneously with the occupation of the gold mining districts and with the founding of Denver, Boulder and Golden. Fortunately an old musty and time-stained book has been preserved among the records of Weld county which affords much information relating to early settlement there. It contains the records of St. Vrain county, the original name under the provisional government. On the flyleaf of this book is the following entry:

"Meeting of the settlers and those wishing to hold claims near St. Vrain's Fort when the following named persons were present and took part in establishing the Claim Club: C. P. Hall, S. H. Moer, H. J. Graham, William N. Byers, C. E. Miller, Dr. Cook, P. G. Lowe, R. B. Bradford, George Trowbridge, James Steck and J. Y. Jones." On page 1 of the record it is stated that "at a meeting of the citizens of St. Vrain held October 6th, 1859, C. P. Hall was duly chosen chairman and H. J. Graham, secretary. The object of the meeting, as stated by the chairman, was for the purpose of organizing a 'claim club,' laying off St. Vrain county and electing a recorder for the same, after which Mr. Byers moved that each claimant be entitled to 160 acres of the public land, the same to be staked and plainly marked and recorded, which shall be sufficient to hold it valid until June 1st, 1860, when further improvement must be made." The motion was adopted. Next, Mr. Byers moved "that the jurisdiction of this club shall be co-extensive with the county of St. Vrain (in Nebraska Territory), to embrace not less than twenty-four miles square, with the town of St. Vrain near the center." This also was adopted.

The first claim of record was that of S. H. Moer and was recorded at Denver City July 15th, 1859.

Claim No. 2, adjoining Moer's, was located by H. J. Graham July 21st, 1859, and recorded at Denver the same month. J. Y. Jones' claim adjoined Graham's, located September 30th. On the same date C. E. Miller staked a claim adjoining Jones'. C. P. Hall took his land at the southwest corner of the town of St. Vrain, September 9th; W. W. Castle, October 12th, on the north side of the Platte and north of the fort. C. Nuckolls made his selection at a point one and a half miles below, on the South Platte, October 12th; John W. Jones, September 9th, adjoining C. P. Hall; B. Montgomery on the same date, also adjoining Hall. In an entry without date, it appears that H. J. Graham bought eighty acres of C. P. Hall for \$50. Abram Walrod's claim was staked October 12th, adjoining Nuckoll's; A. L. Hall on the same date located on an island, one and a half miles below St. Vrain; Joseph Howe October 12, adjoining C. E. Miller; James Patterson October 13th, also adjoining Miller; J. E.

Biglow same date, next to Miller; Lewis Vasquez October 28th, adjoining A. P. Vasquez; the latter, October 28th, claimed 160 acres in St Vrain county, Nebraska Territory, the survey of which was tied on to a stake on an island in the river, thence south and running to a stake on the Platte river, claiming old Fort Vasquez in its boundaries. W. L. Hopkins staked October 22nd, adjoining Howe's; James McWade October 25th, eighty rods above the mouth of St. Vrain; George Hoxhurst December 10th, eighty rods from the bank of the Platte; J. H. Overton December 10th, one mile south of St. Vrain; George French October —, on the Platte; Mrs. Ellen D. Graham January 7th, 1860, adjoining French's; Patrick Dalton December 15th, 1859, near where the road strikes the bottom north of Fort Lupton; William N. Byers October 12th, 1859, adjoining George French; Charles M. Connolly September 15th, including three islands; Wm. Scourfield a claim May 10th, 1860, which had been improved by a log cabin built in November, 1858; also John Cassity May 10th, 1860; Burton Wakely March 1st, 1860, about two miles below St. Vrain; Albert Thorne August 28th, 1860, south of St. Vrain.

The foregoing entries have been set down in brief to indicate the number and extent of the pre-emptions made—without other than the self constituted authority of the Claim Club, of course—upon eligible lands along the Platte and the St. Vrain, beginning in July, 1859, and extending to August, 1860. On page 20 of this record is the following:

"Recorded plat of the town of St. Vrain, recorded by order of the company, October, 1860." But there is no such plat in the book.

The next meeting of citizens was held October 23rd, 1860. J. Reddick was made chairman and A. H. Smith, secretary. On motion of H. J. Graham, Mr. Thomas, J. F. Rhodes, George French, John Overton and S. H. Smith were appointed to examine the records of the Claim Club of St. Vrain, who reported that they had been properly kept. In the case of H. J. Graham vs. Hawkins and Heenan, the first case of litigation in Weld county, they reported a resolution in favor of Graham as to the ownership of a certain claim, which was adopted. George French then introduced a resolution, which in substance pledged the support of the club to Graham as against Hawkins and Heenan, which was also adopted. Then, to make a summary disposal of the contest, the chair appointed a committee of five to give those obnoxious trespassers fair and timely warning of the wrath to come, in case of persistence in evil doing. The following was therefore written out and read to them:

"*Notice.*—We, the undersigned, acting as a committee for the citizens of St. Vrain county, do hereby notify you, Hiram Hawkins and Jeremiah Heenan, that you are now occupying the premises of H. J. Graham, much to his detriment, and that you are hereby requested to quit possession of the same within the next twenty-four hours."

The result is not given, but as the penalty of disobedience to mandates of this nature meant serious disaster to the culprits, it may be assumed that Hawkins and Heenan vamoosed the ranch without further controversy. On the same day a meeting of the Claim Club was held, when a committee was appointed to draft rules and laws for the club.

The rules then adopted became the first laws in and for what is now Weld county.

On page 50 of the volume already quoted appears the first recorded mention of Weld county, although it was established in 1861. The commissioners met January 5th, 1863, at the residence of D. P. Hopkins in St. Vrain; present, C. B. Farwell and M. P. Wills, commissioners, and M. V. Boughton, clerk. Mr. Farwell was made chairman, and the following officers were appointed for Weld county:

Assessor, D. J. Hopkins; surveyor, Ernest Teideman; probate judge, F. W. Hammitt; constable, Jay Thomas.

A little later on D. W. Scouten appears as a member of the board of commissioners. At a meeting held January 9th, 1863, a petition bearing the names of A. J. Williams, Moses Hallett and M. C. Keith was read, asking for the right of way for a wagon and toll road from Julesburg to Fort Lupton via Antelope station, Spring Hill station, etc., the same not to interfere with the Fremont Orchard, Plank Road and Turnpike company. The petition was granted. April 6th, 1863, S. W. Foreman and D. P. Bailey were granted permission to incorporate the St. Vrain Ditch company. Their certificate of incorporation states that water is to be taken "from St. Vrain creek, commencing at a bend in the creek on the east side, one half mile from S. W. Foreman's house, and ending at P. J. Sowder's ranch, for the purpose of irrigation." The capital stock was \$1,000. The rate of water tax was not to exceed four dollars per acre. While the settlers at that period possessed very little knowledge of irrigation, they comprehended the fact that crops could not be assured without it. With few exceptions all our farmers were forced to learn the method of applying water by years of experimenting.

Among the old records we find the marriage certificate of Richard Shaw and Miss Sarah Ann Stover. The wedding took place at the house of the father of the bride in Weld county, April 19th, 1863, and the ceremony was performed by Rev. L. B. Statelin of the Methodist church. This appears to have been the first marriage in the county, at least it is the first of record. Another was that of E. B. Lewis and Miss Harriett H. Bernard, by Elijah Hiatt, a justice of the peace, June 5th, 1864.

From 1859 to 1863 inclusive, the records were kept in the old St. Vrain book. The first regular volume begins with the July session of 1864, the board consisting of C. B. Farwell, Roger Ireland and B. F. Johnson, M. V. Boughton, clerk, and A. Lumry, deputy. The board held their meetings at the houses of John Paul and A. Lumry for some time, and in 1868-69 at Latham, which had been made the county seat in 1869, D. B. Bailey having furnished county office rent free at that place during 1868. A meeting was held July 4th, 1864, at the house of John Paul, and another July 5th, at which Mr. Peter Winne was compensated for thirty-four days' services as county assessor and as county superintendent of schools for the year ending July 1st, 1864.

The records show that W. W. Newell and James Hill of the Hawkeye Ditch company located their ditch on the north side of the Cache-la-Poudre, on the west line of Miss Carter's and Forsythe's claims, and running through said claims; also those of W. W. Newell, J. Newell and James Hill, the water to be used exclusively for farming purposes. The capital stock was divided into 500 shares.

September 21st, 1863, W. H. Jones, M. V. Boughton and James G. Robinson were, under the title of the Platte Valley Ditch company, permitted to take water from the Platte river east of the claim of Peter Davis. The capital stock was \$500. These were the modest beginnings of irrigation enterprises in Weld county, since developed to vast proportions. January 4th, 1870, by virtue of a certain proposition advanced by W. H. Pierce, agent of the Denver Land Association, the commissioners ordered the county seat located in Evans. In 1874 it was changed to Greeley, and in 1875 back to Evans again, but in 1877 Greeley became the permanent county seat, under circumstances which will more fully appear as we proceed.

July 26th, 1864, the commissioners appointed judges of election for the ten voting precincts previously designated, and in November following the subjoined list of officers were chosen:

Commissioners, R. Ireland, B. F. Johnson and E. Garvey; sheriff, B. J. Ogle; clerk and recorder, A. Lumry; assessor, C. M. Thomas. November 15th, following, the board appointed M. P. Wills treasurer; January 2nd, 1865, John S. Wheeler, probate judge, and February 24th, Robert Wilkinson, county attorney. At a later period Hon. Benjamin H. Eaton (late governor of Colorado) served some years as a member and chairman of the board of commissioners.

From 1865 to 1870 there was a steady but not extensive development of farming and stock growing. It was not until the settlement of the Union Colony in 1870, however, that the land became a splendid, fruitful garden, when the desert was made to rejoice and blossom as the rose, by the impulse of new blood and unified effort, operating under a beneficent system of laws and harmonious coöperation. A rapid digest of this eventful movement, the grandest that has been made upon Colorado soil, appears in Chapter XXX, Volume I, of our general history. Then began a long and at times a spirited contest between the rival interests of farming and stock growing which, after many years, eventuated in the surrender of the cattle ranges and the removal of the long-horned Texas herds to other quarters.

Greeley is the principal town in the county, beautiful, peaceful and prosperous, orderly and well-built, reminding one of the lovely hamlets or villages of New England, whence many of its inhabitants sprang. Evans, Platteville, Fort Lupton, Erie, New Windsor and Eaton are among the larger exterior towns. These are supplemented by Highland Lake, Whitman, Carr, Dover, Pierce, Grover, Keota, La Salle, Hardin, Hudson, Roggin, Raymer and Stoneham, railway stations and small farming settlements. The towns of Brush, Akron, Fort Morgan, Julesburg, Sterling, Hyde, Wray, Yuma, Holyoke and others, at one time situated in Weld, have been more fully mentioned in connection with the histories of the new counties of which they now form a part.

Following are the dates of town plats filed in the county clerk's office:

Evans, November 22nd, 1869, certified to by David H. Moffat, Jr., trustee of the Denver Land association; signed also by Samuel P. Ashcraft and A. H. Smith.

Erie, January 25th, 1871, laid off by Ranson Balcom, president of the Colorado Coal company, and John S. Wells, secretary.

Greeley, June 29th, 1871, laid off by N. C. Meeker, president, and W. H. Post, secretary, of the Union Colony.

Platteville, July 5th, 1871, laid off by the Platte River Land company, B. F. Johnson, president.

Fort Lupton, June 5th, 1882, by W. G. Winbourne, surveyed by L. P. Drake, November 18th, 1881, filed June 16th, 1882.

Windsor, November 20th, 1882, platted by Edward Hollister and the Lake Supply Ditch company.

Hudson, November 2nd, 1887, by John M. Lapp.

Eaton, July 25th, 1888, by the Eaton Milling and Elevator company, by Benj. H. Eaton, president, and Aaron J. Eaton; the Colorado Mortgage and Investment company of London (Limited), by John F. Bell, attorney in fact, and school district No. 37, of Weld county, by J. D. Bunn, president.

Keota, October 29th, 1888, laid off by the Lincoln Land company, H. B. Scott, president, and R. O. Phillips, secretary; surveyed June 12th, 1888, by A. B. Smith.

Grover, October 29th, 1888, laid off by the Lincoln Land company; surveyed June 11th, 1888, by A. B. Smith.

Raymer, December 31st, 1888, by the Lincoln Land company; surveyed October 15th, 1888, by A. B. Smith.

Stoneham, July 19th, 1889, same as above, surveyed October 18th, 1888.

Greeley, the capital, is picturesquely situated on the Cache-la-Poudre river some four miles above its junction with the Platte. In 1890 its population was 2,395. It is the metropolis of the agricultural region round about, favored by two railways, the Omaha Short Line of the Union Pacific, and a branch called the Greeley, Salt Lake and Pacific, which connects it with Fort Collins, the stone quarries near that town and the splendid farming region of Larimer county. Twenty years ago all the country where Greeley now stands was a primitive desert, a barren wilderness, bleak, and to all appearance fitted only for the abode of prairie dogs and wolves, with no inviting feature save its beautiful streams, which the locators of the colony measured

with an eye single to the amount of water they would furnish for the irrigation of crops. Within two decades it has been converted into blooming fields and gardens, wonderfully productive, the home of thousands of industrious, temperate and happy people, adorned with costly homes, the center of churches and schools, a community where all began with equal chances, and where each individual has been prospered according to the measure of his energy and business capacity; a community where a larger majority have accumulated moderate fortunes than in any other on the western frontier, and where all who have taken advantage of opportunities are well to do. During the preparation of this volume, a bronze statue of Horace Greeley, founder of the New York "Tribune," was unveiled in front of the Tribune building in that city, but the grandest monument to his memory that has been or can be erected is the well nigh incomparable town which bears his name in Colorado, and to the founding of which he lent some of the better efforts of his declining years.

It became an incorporated town by order of the board of county commissioners May 29th, 1871. This order, which also defined its boundaries, was signed by Benjamin H. Eaton, chairman, and W. J. Kram, clerk. General R. A. Cameron, N. D. Wright, E. S. Nettleton, L. Hanna and H. T. West were appointed trustees, to serve until their successors should be elected and qualified. W. E. Pabor was made clerk and treasurer; Samuel B. Wright, constable, and B. S. La Grange, street supervisor. General Cameron was president until June 26th, 1871, when he resigned and was succeeded by H. T. West, who held that office until April, 1872. During the first year James B. Flower and Dixon Stanbury became trustees. Mr. Pabor resigned June 26th, 1871, and was succeeded by J. G. Cooper, as clerk and treasurer. Evan Rea was president of the board after April, 1872, and again in 1873. He died May 23rd of the year last named, and was succeeded by Ira Canfield, who continued until 1874. Joseph Moore became president in 1875, W. F. Thompson in 1876, James C. Scott in 1877 and Eli Annis in 1878.

In 1879 W. C. Sanders became first mayor of Greeley, with the following officers: Trustees, James F. Benedict, L. B. Willard, A. Z. Salomon, H. B. Jackson and L. Von Gohren; clerk and treasurer, L. Von Gohren; marshal, Calvin Randolph; street supervisor, James J. Armstrong. The office of mayor was filled by the following in the order named: James M. Freeman, in 1880; Daniel Hawks, 1881-82; S. K. Thompson, 1883; Samuel D. Hunter, 1884, and George H. West, 1885.

A meeting of the board of trustees was held March 1st, 1886, when the question of assuming the larger responsibilities of a city government was considered. Omitting details, it is sufficient to state that a city of the second class was decided upon. April 6th, 1886, officers were elected as follows: Mayor, E. H. Abbott; alderman First ward, F. L. Childs and Patrick Bready; Second ward, Robert Steele and Joseph A. Woodbury; Third ward, B. L. Harper and Nathaniel F. Cheeseman; city clerk, F. H. McDonald; treasurer, George W. Currier; attorney, C. A. Bennett; police magistrate, L. B. Willard; marshal, S. G. Fuller; street supervisor, James E. Williams; chief fire department, E. M. Nusbaum; engineer, J. D. Buckley. George H. West became mayor in 1887, C. A. White in 1888, A. T. Bacon in 1889 and J. A. Woodbury in 1890.

The county court house was erected at Greeley in 1883. Its dimensions are 58x78 feet, built of brick, with stone trimmings, and faced with fine pressed brick. Its cost was \$40,559. The Opera House block, finished in 1885, by S. D. Hunter, cost about \$85,000, the ground floor being occupied by business houses. It has a seating capacity of 800. It is 100x115 feet, of pressed brick, trimmed with sandstone. The Union Bank block was erected in 1885 at a cost of \$40,000, and the First National Bank block \$43,000, including site. Park Place, opposite the bank, built by Mr. Hunter at a cost of \$35,000, is partly occupied by the U. S. post office. The Oasis hotel, 150x125, and three stories in height, was started by a stock company in 1881, but later became the property of James M. Freeman, Bruce F. Johnson,

Dr. Charles Emerson, and later of Mr. S. D. Hunter. Its cost was \$85,000 furnished. These few buildings are mentioned to illustrate the substantial character of the business center, as well as the wealth and solidity of the leaders in public enterprises. Greeley, however, is eminently a city of beautiful homes, not palaces, yet there are many residences of tasteful architecture, that cost \$5,000 to \$15,000 each. Ex-Governor Eaton's mansion cost \$20,000. Among the numerous elegant houses are those of Dr. Jesse Hawes, J. M. Wallace, J. M. Freeman, Robert Hale, B. D. Sanborn, James C. Scott, L. R. Mansfield, C. Randolph, Mrs. J. D. Buckley, George W. Courier, Mrs. N. C. Meeker, H. N. Haynes, Mrs. C. M. Marshall and George H. West. Note the contrast from a settlement of shanties and tents planted there twenty years since; the wealth, thrift, comfort and immeasurable blessings that have been evolved by the perseverance of this people in that short period, from the basis of original rules, paramount above all others the sternly enforced proclamation: "Thou shalt not sell liquid damnation within the lines of Union Colony."

The Greeley Electric Light company, organized in 1885, obtained a charter from the city, perfected its plant and February 15th, 1886, illuminated the place. Important additions have since been made. The excellent system of Holly water works cost \$65,000, bonds for which were voted in November, 1888, and in the spring of 1889 work commenced under the supervision of C. E. Allen of the Denver Water company and J. D. Buckley of Greeley, and was completed in July following. There are a number of artesian wells in the town. The fire department is composed of the Greeley Steamer company, Poudre Valley Hook and Ladder company, George H. West Hose No. 1 and J. L. Brush Hose No. 2.

Some important manufactories have been established, for example, the Kuner Pickle factory, Irrigating Pump works, flouring mills, brick and tile works, and others. The pump factory was erected in 1889, at a cost of \$35,000. These furnish employment to about forty men. The pickle factory affords a market for some of the surplus garden products. The Greeley creamery has a capacity for producing about 1,000 pounds per day.

Banks.—The first bank in Greeley was founded by H. T. West & Co., May 14th, 1870. A month later Dr. Charles Emerson and Chas. C. Buckingham united with West under the firm name of Emerson, West & Buckingham. In 1874 Mr. Buckingham withdrew. In 1875 West sold his interest to his son, George H. West, and then engaged in coal mining with the Canfields, at Canfield, in Boulder county. Finally Dr. Emerson sold to Samuel D. Hunter, when the firm became Hunter & West. This bank suspended in December, 1890. Dr. Emerson was treasurer of the colony the first season, and held that office six years. For the past five years he has resided in Denver. Mr. Buckingham was also connected with a bank in Boulder. Mr. Hunter erected some of the finest buildings in Greeley, has been mayor of the town and, in the more prosperous epoch of the live stock trade, accumulated a large part of his fortune in that traffic. Mr. West, like his father, is a prominent citizen.

The Union Bank was organized in 1887 by J. L. Brush, Bruce F. Johnson, J. C. Scott, W. F. Thompson, Daniel Hawks and others; Mr. Johnson has been the president since the opening. J. F. Benedict was the first cashier, and was succeeded by George S. Adams in 1888. The capital is \$100,000, with \$25,000 surplus. Its officers and stockholders have long been among the leading men of the town. Johnson and Brush were extensively engaged in the cattle trade. Each has also borne a part in shaping the politics of the state. Mr. Benedict resigned the cashiership of the bank to accept the appointment of Collector of Internal Revenue, tendered him by President Cleveland. Mr. Scott has served three terms as county judge.

The First National Bank commenced business June 23rd, 1884, with J. M. Wallace, president, D. B. Wyatt, vice-president, B. D. Harper, cashier, and A. J. Park, assistant. The capital is \$100,000, with a surplus of \$20,000. Mr. Wallace, a native of Ohio, was for twenty years in business in Chicago. He was the first president

of the Greeley Board of Trade, and was elected president of the board of trustees of the state normal school immediately after his location in Greeley. He has been one of the chief supporters of the public library, was made chief of the Law and Order League, and has been identified with every movement for the general welfare since his residence there. B. D. Harper was a soldier in our civil war, has been county commissioner and treasurer, and commander of the G. A. R. post. Albert Igo, Wm. Mayher, George K. Peasley, H. M. DeVatie, James W. McCreery and Asa Sterling have been associated with the directorate of this bank.

The Weld County Savings Bank was organized November 20th, 1889, by J. M. Wallace, president, D. H. Gale, vice-president, A. J. Park, treasurer, and J. B. Phillips, cashier. W. C. Baker succeeded as cashier January 6th, 1891. The Greeley National Bank was opened November 3rd, 1890, with a capital of \$50,000; G. W. Clawson, president, Robert Hale, vice-president and C. H. Wheeler, cashier; J. L. Brush, John A. Rankin, H. C. Watson, F. P. Frost, with the officers named, form the directory.

There are three excellent weekly newspapers, the "Tribune," "Sun" and Weld County "Democrat." The "Tribune" was founded November 16, 1870, by N. C. Meeker. In 1875 E. J. Carver was admitted to partnership, and after the tragic death of Mr. Meeker, as related in Chapter XXIV, Volume II, became its editor. W. C. Packard and H. L. Dunning have also owned interests in this journal. In June, 1890, Mr. Dunning sold to Mr. Carver, when a stock company was organized with J. J. Stevens, president; E. J. Carver, secretary and business manager, and J. Max Clark, editor. Both Meeker and Carver came from the New York "Tribune." Mr. Max Clark is noted over the state and throughout the West as a standard authority on farming by irrigation.

The "Sun" was established in 1872 by William B. Vickers and Mr. Painter, who sold to H. A. French. After several other changes it was purchased by the Sun Publishing company with T. T. Wilson, business manager, and George B. Graham, editor. The present owners are Ed. D. Donnell, manager, and W. G. Nicholson, editor. The "Democrat" was founded by Ward D. Harrington in January, 1887. In April, 1890, he sold to A. M. Hubert, present editor, and H. A. Wells, manager. Three other papers have been established there, but all suspended.

Here, as in all progressive quarters of the state, the cause of education has received early and marked attention. Peter Winne, for many years a resident of Denver, was the first county superintendent of schools (1863), when Weld was but sparsely populated, and at a time when the work of organizing schools was attended with many difficulties. However, he succeeded in founding nine districts during his official term and in laying the basis for the present superior structure. He was succeeded by Bruce F. Johnson, who carried on the project without compensation for his services. His successor, in 1868, was Daniel J. Fulton, who in that year reported to the territorial superintendent that ten school districts had been formed, that there were sixty-one persons of school age in the county, and that the sum of \$2,000 had been appropriated to the same. Not much of a start, to be sure, but still the beginning of a glorious fruition. F. E. Moyer became superintendent in 1870 and O. P. Bassett in 1872, followed by A. J. Wilber in 1873. In 1875 this office was held by O. Howard, a soldier during the war, and subsequently connected with the Freedman's Bureau. In 1872, the second year of Union Colony, Weld county had 268 males of school age and 359 females, a total of 627, which was increased to 911 in 1873. In 1872 there were nineteen school districts, with twelve schools and an enrollment of 461; in 1873, twenty-four districts, twenty-two schools and 583 enrolled. In 1873 twenty teachers were employed, the highest salary being \$105 and the lowest \$63 per month. The



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gross valuation of school property was \$30,160. In 1880 David Boyd became county superintendent.

Passing over the intervening years, it is sufficient, to illustrate the growth of education in Weld county, to say that, in 1890, the school population was 3,305. There were 79 pupils enrolled in the high school, 1,194 in the graded and 1,295 in the ungraded schools. The total enrollment was 2,568, with an average daily attendance of 1,580. There were sixty-five districts, seventy school houses, with 3,266 sittings; value of the property, \$82,795.48. In 1889 the value was \$130,863. Fort Lupton, Evans, Eaton, Platteville, Erie, New Windsor and other points also have excellent schools.

The first election for school directors was held at Greeley May 1st, 1871. J. L. Brush became president, W. Teller, treasurer, and W. H. Post, secretary. Two schools were opened, with J. C. Shattuck, principal; Alice Washburn (now Mrs. C. W. Sanborn, of Denver), assistant, and Miss Helen Davis in the primary department. Prior to that time the first of 54 pupils had been taught by Mrs. Guinney, a sister-in-law of Dr. Scott, and her salary was paid by subscription. In the winter of 1870 E. W. Gurley was the principal. He had two assistants, one of whom was Alice Washburn, who taught in the Tabernacle. M. B. Knowles and Oliver Howard were also among the early teachers in the colony. But in 1871 a new impulse was given to educational matters by the material increase of population. J. C. Shattuck (subsequently state superintendent of public instruction) succeeded Mr. Gurley. Mr. Shattuck served two years in old Colony Hall, but meanwhile work had commenced on the new school building, which was finished in 1873, at a cost of \$30,000, a handsome brick structure, of modern Gothic design. The spacious lawn surrounded by fine shade trees gives it a beautiful appearance. In the passing years, as the demand for accommodations accrued, seven other buildings have been erected. In 1880 the first class was graduated from the high school, consisting of Will H. Patton, Jessie Dresser, Josie L. Person, Ida O. Kennedy and Fannie Shattuck. During the past six years Prof. D. W. Elliott has built up a fine commercial college.

The State Normal School was established at Greeley, by an act of the General Assembly, approved April 1st, 1889. The bill provided that a site consisting of not less than forty acres should be donated, and that the building should be erected according to plans and specifications to be furnished by the State Board of Education, and cost not less than \$25,000, \$10,000 to be paid by the state. The further sum of \$10,000 was appropriated for furnishing the building and carrying on the school during 1890. The following trustees were appointed by Governor Job A. Cooper: J. M. Wallace and Dr. Jesse Hawes, of Greeley; Peter W. Breene, of Leadville; John C. Davidson, of Golden; E. E. Nichols, of Manitou, and Isaac Gotthelf, of Saguache. Prof. Fred Dick, state superintendent of public instruction, was a member by virtue of his office. The sum pledged by Greeley was speedily raised from public spirited citizens and paid into the treasury. The board of trustees organized by electing J. M. Wallace, president, and S. F. McCreery, secretary. Several sites were proposed, but Arlington Heights was selected, a gift from the Colorado Mortgage and Investment company, J. P. Crawford, of Brooklyn, and Messrs. Thayer & West, of Greeley. The plans and specifications drawn by Prof. R. S. Roeschlaub, of Denver, were approved October 14th, 1889. The corner-stone was laid June 13th, 1890, in presence of Governor Cooper and the state officials. Addresses pertinent to the occasion were made by the governor, President Hale, of the state university, President Slocum, of the Colorado college, Superintendent Dick, Aaron Gove and others. It is built of Colorado pressed brick, with red sandstone trimmings, and when fully completed will cost about \$125,000. One wing has been finished and occupied. The first session of the normal school opened in the Unitarian church, October 6th,

1890, with sixty students, but in December following was moved to the court house building. The following comprised the faculty: Thomas J. Gray, president, science and history of education; Paul H. Hanus, professor of pedagogy and superintendent of the training schools; Margaret Morris, department of English and history; Mary D. Ried, mathematics and geography; John R. Whiteman, vocal music; teachers in charge of the model schools, Carrie J. German, Jessie Dresser, Maud C. Clark, Ella Russell, Mrs. Edna E. Craig. The opening day was celebrated by appropriate ceremonies, the teachers, clergy and prominent men of the city and county participating. The board has expended \$3,500 for apparatus, laboratory and books. There are 700 volumes in the general library and 800 in the text book division. In addition to that of the normal school, Greeley has a public library, the outgrowth of a movement originated by the lower class. At a meeting held June 13th, 1885, J. M. Wallace was appointed chairman of a committee on organization. By July 27th \$2,000 had been subscribed, and August 20th the Greeley Library association was incorporated. The library was opened to the public February 3rd, 1886, with Miss Florence Haynes as librarian, who was succeeded in June, 1890, by Miss Jessie Dresser. In June, 1888, it was given to the city. It now has about 2,000 volumes. The old school library was added, but that part valuable for reference was later on transferred to the high school building. The city council appropriates \$400 a year to the public library.

Churches.—The Baptists, Congregationalists, Methodists, Presbyterians, United Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Catholics and Unitarians have erected church buildings. The primary effort in early colony times to conduct all religious exercises in a single Union church broad enough to embrace all creeds was not, nor has it ever been, successful here or elsewhere. The sects soon divided and each took its separate way. The Baptists organized in July, 1870, completed the first building, and thereby won the donation of \$500 offered by the Denver Pacific Railway company to the denomination which should put up the first building for religious worship. The preliminary meeting in July resulted in a permanent organization January 8th, 1871, at the residence of J. F. Sanborn, with a membership of twenty. Their church, costing \$6,000, was dedicated in the fall of 1871 by the Rev. Dr. W. W. Everts of Chicago.

The Rev. Alfred Baxter, a Presbyterian, preached the first sermon to the colony in the open air. The Rev. W. Y. Brown, from Denver, preached to the Greeley Presbyterians August 7th, 1870, and the following Sunday they were addressed by the Rev. Sheldon Jackson, when the first Presbyterian church was organized in the public hall with ten members. The Rev. John F. Stewart was the first regular pastor. January 21st, 1872, a church building costing \$2,000 was dedicated.

The Methodist Episcopal church society was organized in 1870 and filed articles of incorporation March 21st, 1871. Greeley and Cheyenne were combined in the work, with Rev. G. H. Adams, pastor, and Rev. E. Brooks, assistant. In the summer of 1871 the building was commenced and completed soon after. The First Congregational church was organized in the summer of 1870 with twenty-six members. Rev. Thomas Cooper was the first regular pastor. Their church was commenced in 1880 and the first services therein held June 3rd, 1881. It was dedicated September 17th, 1885, and cost \$900. Trinity Episcopal church was started in Masonic Hall by Rt. Rev. George M. Randall, bishop of Colorado, in December, 1870, with fifteen members. This hall was used for some time, with Rev. D. M. Allen as rector. Their church was commenced in 1875 and completed at a cost of \$4,000, since which time Mr. S. D. Hunter has presented Trinity parish with a handsome rectory as a memorial to his daughter.

The United Presbyterian church was organized in February, 1884, with about

twenty-five members, by the Rev. W. H. McCreery. Rev. H. F. Wallace, who held the first services for that denomination in the Jackson opera house, December 2nd, 1883, was the first pastor. Down to April 3rd, 1885, the Rev. Mr. Wallace labored under the Board of Home Missions, but on that date was installed as pastor by the home church. The church was commenced in 1884 and the first service held therein October 5th, that year. The lecture room was used until July 7th, 1889, when the church was dedicated by the Rev. W. T. Meloy, of Chicago.

The Unitarians have been prominent from the founding of the colony. The orthodox element, opposing the institution of a Union church, caused the liberals to organize a Free church. They had no preacher, but held meetings at private houses of the members. The Free church failing, the Eclectic society, a fusion of the liberal elements, was founded, and later was followed by the organization of the Unitarian church, July 21st, 1880. It was subsequently incorporated as the First Unitarian society of Greeley. Joseph E. Gibbs, the first preacher, remained in charge some five years, and was succeeded by N. S. Hogeland. A church costing something over \$5,000 was erected in 1887. Occasional services were held by the Catholics until 1885, when a small building, designed to be made part of a large structure, was erected and services held therein, generally by a priest from Fort Collins.

Secret Orders.—The Free Masons are represented by Greeley commandery Knights Templar, a chapter of Royal Arch Masons and Occidental lodge No. 20. The Odd Fellows have three lodges, Poudre Valley No. 12, Weld encampment and Canton Greeley No. 6, Patriarchs Militant. The Knights of Pythias, Grand Order of the Orient, Modern Woodmen, A. O. U. W. and Eastern Star also have lodges. The G. A. R. is represented by U. S. Grant Post No. 13. A post was also organized by Capt. M. V. B. Gifford, who was the first commander. U. S. Grant Post, a new one, was organized in 1882 as Poudre Valley Post No. 22, whose charter was changed to the present name in 1885.

Evans, named for ex-Governor John Evans, was for a year or two the terminus of the Cheyenne division of the Denver Pacific railway, the first iron thoroughfare built in Colorado. It was largely a railway town from the beginning. Mr. James Pinkerton, who withdrew from the Union colonists, organized the St. Louis Colony, mainly composed of people from southern Illinois, with some malcontents from Greeley, and made Evans his headquarters. Pinkerton and Meeker were not in accord upon certain matters relating to Union Colony, therefore he intended this to be a strong rival to Greeley. But the situation and many other causes were unfavorable to that result. Evans, though well-established, lacked the elements which gave its contemporary its wonderful growth and prestige. It was a long and bitter controversy, hinging mainly upon the county seat question. The old county seat, first located at Fort St. Vrain, and later given a temporary abode at the houses of John Paul and A. Lumry, next went to Latham. This primitive town was situated on the south bank of the Platte, about three miles east of Evans. It was one of the old stage stations, where mails and freight were separated for Denver and California. From Latham the capital went to Evans. In 1872 Evans and Greeley had their first contest for the possession of this prize, when the former won by a majority of 132 votes. The battle was renewed in 1874, when Greeley won by a majority of 14. Evans contested the election on the ground that a majority of all the votes cast was required. Greeley employed Hon. Henry M. Teller to argue the case before the county commissioners, and proceeded to move the books and records. Blake, Miller and Markham, in behalf of Evans, brought a mandamus suit against the commissioners, which was opposed by County Attorney S. B. A. Haynes and H. M. Teller. It was argued before District Judge E. T. Wells, who held that the form of the writ was defective. Another election was held to settle the matter, which was carried by Evans by a majority of 40.

In 1877 still another vote was taken, resulting in a victory for Greeley. This also was contested in the courts, but the result was not changed.

Evans is located on the South Platte, about four miles south of Greeley, and is surrounded by fine agricultural and grazing lands. It has three churches, a school house, a weekly newspaper and flouring mills, with a considerable number of business houses. The first newspaper established there, and probably the first in Weld county, was the Evans "Express," by R. W. Woodbury and John Walker, of Denver, in the fall of 1869. Being the temporary terminus of the railway, the town enjoyed much prosperity incident to the transshipment of freight and passengers at that station, the support of employes, etc., which prevailed until the extension of the road to Denver, after which it receded to a way station. The "Express" was short lived. The "Journal" was founded in 1871, with Rev. A. C. Todd as editor. Major J. C. Feebles, Mr. Hartman, James Torrens, Dan Elliot and John Cheeley were at various times its editors. The "Courier," by Samuel McAfee, is now the only newspaper in the place. The old feud between Evans and Greeley long since died out, and the former is prospering upon its own merits, and upon the crops raised in the vicinage.

Platteville, about seventeen miles south of Greeley, is a flourishing agricultural center. It is situated on the Platte river and enjoys a fair trade with the farmers along the St. Vrain, lower Boulder and the Thompson creeks. It has two churches, a school, two public halls, a number of stores, a bank and two newspapers, the "Progress" and the "Star," the former edited by A. N. Elliott.

Lupton is situated on the U. P. railway, about midway between Greeley and Denver, and its town site is a mile from the old adobe fort from which its name is derived, a stage station prior to the advent of railways, and built by a frontiersman named Lupton, contemporary with the Bents and St. Vrain about 1835-40. The present town, like its contemporaries of the plains, is supported by the neighboring agriculturists. It has a commodious school house, a Methodist church and several business houses, a post office and a newspaper called the "Cyclone."

La Salle is a small place at the junction of the Cheyenne and Omaha lines of the Union Pacific, a few miles south of Greeley.

North of Greeley, on the Cheyenne branch, are Eaton, Dover, Pierce and Carr, all railway stations. Eaton, named for ex-Governor B. H. Eaton, is some seven miles north of Greeley, where a large elevator, flouring mills and warehouses for grain have been erected. This town has a school house and a Congregational church. The annual harvests of potatoes of the finest quality are very large. The Eaton mill is capable of turning out 500 sacks of flour daily.

New Windsor is some twelve miles west of Greeley, on the Greeley, Salt Lake & Pacific railway, in the midst of a superior farming region. It was here that Hon. B. H. Eaton located his ranch in 1863. It has a good school, a Methodist church, post office, a newspaper, the "Star," and several stores, shops, etc.

Highland Lake, situated between Greeley and Longmont, about nine miles from the latter place, was settled in 1874 by L. C. Mead, F. P. Waite and C. L. Pound. It has a school house and a church. The lake from which the name is derived covers about fifty acres, and is a natural depression artificially filled. But it forms the supply for irrigating large tracts of land. The first canal taken out was by Mr. L. C. Mead and associates.

Hardin is a station on the Omaha Short Line railway about midway between La Salle and Orchard.

Hudson and Roggen are small stations in the southwestern part of the county on the Burlington railway. *Hudson* is east of Fort Lupton, and *Whitman* in the far northwestern part of the county; all are farming settlements. In the northeastern part, on the Cheyenne branch of the Burlington road, are Stoneham, Raymer, Siding No. 2, Keota and Grover.

Erie, in the southwestern corner, on the Denver & Boulder Valley railroad, and also on the Denver, Utah & Pacific branch of the Burlington railway, is the center of coal mining in Weld county. Just over the line in Boulder county is the mining town of Canfield. Erie was founded twenty years ago on Coal Creek, as a coal mining center, from which Denver derived a large part of its fuel supply. It is in the midst of an excellent farming and grazing region. The Mitchell, Baker and McKissick coal mines are largely operated. The town has several churches, a school house, town hall, a newspaper, miners' supply stores, etc.

The Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and Knights of Labor have lodges here.

In 1889 Mr. David Boyd, of Greeley, at the author's request, prepared an admirable digest of the material annals of Union Colony, with every detail of which he was as familiar as any member of the heroic band of superior men who secured the first and broadest triumph in colonization that has been achieved in Colorado or the West. Owing to the extent of our notes on Weld county, limited space forbids the use of Mr. Boyd's manuscript, but the extracts subjoined illustrate some of the early conditions of that enterprise, and will be found especially valuable to students of irrigation, for it is within the lines of the colony that the great problems relating to this subject found earlier and more perfect solution than in any other part of the commonwealth. Again, the better part of our legislation and canal engineering is due to the force, intelligence and practical knowledge of the Greeley farmers.

The charter of the colony provided for the building of four ditches, three from the Cache-la-Poudre and one from the Big Thompson. The colony managers estimated the cost of these at \$20,000. The actual cost, including the different enlargements to meet the necessities of the situation, was about \$435,000. "They were without experience in the business, and the information they received from parties here that pretended to know led them to make this erroneous estimate. It is a matter of history that, after an experience of three years following the settlement of Union colony, equally extravagant views were held by men professing to be informed on the subject as to the area of land that a canal of a given capacity would irrigate. In October, 1873, an irrigation convention was held in Denver to make a joint effort to get government aid in building needed canals. In a paper read before the convention by a man claiming to be an engineer, it was proposed to take a ditch out of the Platte Cañon, 12 feet wide on the bottom and 3 feet deep, to irrigate 1,150,000 acres of land, and the only man present who comprehended the absurdity of this estimate was J. Max Clark, of Greeley. This gentleman, in addition to his experience here, had carefully read Capt. Baird Smith's work on 'Irrigation in Northern Italy.' He read a paper full of facts and figures, largely taken from that admirable work, showing the quantity of water needed to irrigate a given area. The Denver papers attacked Mr. Clark and suppressed the figures. Mr. Clark, who is a sharp controversialist, answered, reiterating his statement. In his paper before the convention he undertook to show by a fair comparison with Italy, an extensively irrigated country, favorably comparing with Colorado in size, that we should probably never be able to bring under cultivation by means of artificial irrigation more than 1,000,000 acres; that our annual rainfall was less than one-third that of Italy; that the minimum discharges of the principal streams in the great irrigated districts of that country, during the dry summer months, exceeded that of the Platte by two or three times; that her water system largely exceeded ours, and that after hundreds of years' practice and experiment she had only 1,600,000 acres of irrigated land. He demonstrated that the proposed canal from Platte Cañon to the Missouri river, in order to water the land, would require a width of 200 feet, a depth of $9\frac{1}{2}$ feet, with a current flowing at the rate of four miles an hour, and that the project as outlined

was sheer nonsense. The English company subsequently built a canal over a part of the proposed route, and its records amply justify Mr. Clark's estimate.

"In connection with the subject of correct views on the capacity of canals to water lands under them, Mr. B. S. La Grange should be mentioned. This gentleman (now regarded as the highest authority) early saw that the canals built by the colony would be insufficient for the purpose. Many of the enlargements were put in his charge. His fertility in expedients to meet emergencies has made him extremely valuable to all interested in irrigation in the valley of the Cache-la-Poudre, and, through his exertions when water commissioner for this district, water distribution was sooner systematized here than elsewhere. His reputation in affairs pertaining to irrigation is as wide as the state." Mr. Boyd was placed in charge of Canal No. 8 about June 10th, 1870, and carefully observed the quantity of water a canal of a given slope and sectional area would carry, and also how much land a given quantity would irrigate. These computations early led him to much the same conclusion which J. Max Clark subsequently reached through another line of research. In a paper read by him before the Greeley Farmers' Club, he estimated that the South Platte and its tributaries could not be relied upon to irrigate more than 500,000 acres of land. The experience of the last two or three years appears to have confirmed the correctness of these estimates. He feels, however, that the area can be enlarged by a proper system of storage reservoirs.

"An important topic is the legislation enacted. It is well known that Colorado has taken the lead in formulating prudential regulations for the advancement of irrigation. The state engineer of California, two years ago, recommended the essential features of our system to the legislature of that state," and Mr. Boyd takes much pride in asserting that these essential features originated with the Greeley farmers. "These are: The districting of the state according to sections watered by certain natural streams; the appointing of a water commissioner for each district to divide water according to priority of appropriations, and the establishing and putting on record these priorities for the information of the commissioners. This legislation had its commencement in a convention of farmers which met in Denver in January, 1879. It was brought about principally by the urgency of the Greeley farmers. All felt the need of some legislation, and those about Longmont shared in this feeling. But the remaining agricultural sections of the state were either indifferent, or were opposed to any legislation whatever. Many districts sent no representatives, and those that did, except the two mentioned, opposed. A majority and minority report was submitted. The Greeley men being in force on the floor carried their proposition through. The chair appointed a committee of five, consisting of Daniel Witter and J. S. Stanger of Denver, J. C. Pound of Boulder, J. C. Abbott of Fort Collins and David Boyd of Greeley, the latter chairman. This committee met in Denver and in the course of a week drafted a bill on the subject to be presented to the legislature, then about to convene, which embraced all the essential features of the law now in force. Some of its provisions were not passed at that session, the appointment of a state engineer being omitted. The bar of the state was almost a unit against all legislation, Judge H. P. H. Bromwell being an eminent exception.

"Again let it be recorded that the people of Greeley carried on in the supreme court, at their own expense, a contest against Judge Elliott's construction of the law, and during these proceedings compelled the bar of the state to recede from its position that the law was unconstitutional." The father of the present code of irrigation laws was Hon. J. W. McCreery of Greeley.

Greeley Potatoes have become famous throughout the country, and their production is one of the leading industries. About 10,000 acres are planted yearly in that vicinity. During the season of 1887 there were shipped about 1,800 car-

loads, and in 1889 about 1,500. The falling off was due to a shortage of water late in the season. The farmers have been so long engaged in this business they have become experts in all the details. All sorts of labor saving devices are used. "The most thorough, deep, clean cultivation is generally given the crop, and this secures a fine wheat crop the following year. But the crop can not be raised at a profit for less than 75 per cent. It costs one-third to harvest, sack and put it in market. At the time we settled in the valley, one of the many flattering statements in circulation about the advantages of irrigation was, that irrigated lands never wore out. We soon discovered this to be a delusion. Some farmers on the richest lands, during the winter, haul sheep manure as far as fifteen miles and use it on fields devoted to raising wheat and potatoes. The fact is, that the water of our streams usually contributes little or nothing to the natural fertility of the soil. As a rule they contain nothing corresponding to the Nile mud. When the river is full, tearing its alluvial banks to pieces, the water will have in suspension such mud, which is a valuable addition to the soil, but this state of affairs usually only lasts a few days, and the salts held in solution by the clear water are already in the soil often in too great abundance. Therefore the question of fertilizing was becoming a serious one until the extensive growing of alfalfa has removed all apprehension in this regard. Not only has it made the keeping of more stock on the farm profitable and thus making barnyard manure abundant, but when plowed under is found even more valuable as a fertilizer than red clover. It is true, it requires a sharp plow and four heavy horses to turn over a well-set crop of it, but the labor costs less than to haul out manure from the barnyard to cover an equal area with a coat as valuable."

Union Colony as a corporate body went out of existence April 15th, 1890, by expiration of its charter, the term being twenty years. As the day approached, there were not wanting a few who believed that prohibition also would become extinct, for then there would be no authoritative body to which property may revert in the event of forfeiture of title to lots and lands, as penalty for the sale of intoxicating beverages. "But," says Mr. Boyd, "no confiscations have taken place by virtue of the prohibitory clause in the deeds, no prosecutions commenced for that purpose. No perfectly clear case of violation both in the letter and spirit of the clause in those instruments has arisen. Cases for violation of the town ordinances in that region have frequently been prosecuted and in a few instances convictions reached, but since for a long time the ordinances have been much more stringent than the stipulation in the deeds, a conviction in the one case by no means assured a like result in the other." In a communication sent by the president of the colony to the Greeley 'Tribune' and published February 22nd, 1882, he says: "The Colony during its whole existence has had only three causes at law, and in each case it was in self defense, and it won all of them. This exemption from litigation, I believe, has been largely due to the moderation and patience alike of the officers and people of the colony. All its affairs are now settled up and the forthcoming report will show that it is in debt only \$300." Referring to the expiration of its charter, he says: "We must remember that the colony goes out of existence in eight years more. Whether then Greeley will remain a temperance town, or go the way of nearly all the rest of the world in this matter, will depend upon the will of a majority of its inhabitants. Hence it is well to begin in time to rely upon other resources than that of the colony. Indeed, it will afford me great satisfaction, should I live to see the 20th anniversary of Union Colony, to know that not a single parcel of property shall have reverted to that corporation during all these years, while at the same time Greeley is the most thoroughly temperance town in the state. Temperance secured under the standing menace of forfeiture would be but a sorry result compared with that of a self-controlling, self-regulating community, alike

refraining from the use and prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors." The wish was fully confirmed.

November 15th, 1871, Father N. C. Meeker wrote in the Greeley "Tribune:" "It may be that, after all, human nature will be able to triumph over intemperance. It may be that we ourselves are leading in the performance of this great work, and that in the future time we will be visited by the good of every land to study our methods or end their days in our midst. To carry out an object so transcendently beneficent, we have only to be faithful in the future as we have been in the past, and certainly, having known how to strangle the demon of rum for two years, we have learned how to strangle it for all time to come." While he did not live to behold it, both the desires and the prophecy were literally and nobly accomplished.

Referring again to Mr. Boyd's account: "This people are now at the exit of their second decade. The first was occupied in the endeavor to secure a firm foothold on this new soil, and at the end of it this was fairly achieved. The difficulties encountered were more numerous and formidable than the most sagacious foresaw, and the predictions of unusual reward for ordinary effort in most cases have not come to pass. High prices and a home market for all we could produce have not been realized. The 500 miles of railroad between us and the then 'rainbelt' have been for many years to our disadvantage in our competing, not in Colorado, but in the towns of the Mississippi valley in the sale of flour and potatoes. When Horace Greeley returned to New York from his visit, in a series of replies to inquiries about us, he said, besides other things wide of the mark, 'that if every acre of the colony lands was plowed the following winter he had no doubt that they would yield an average of forty bushels of wheat to the acre, if sowed to that grain.' Now it has been found that a good average on sod is fifteen bushels, and twenty on old land, and this not including crops never harvested on account of locusts, hail or want of water.

"But still, with our temperate and industrious habits, in the face of all obstacles, a firm footing was gained during the first ten years, and when N. C. Meeker returned at the end of the summer of 1879, and was taken by J. Max Clark over the river and among the magnificent crops growing there, his heart leaped with joy, and he felt that, notwithstanding all the drawbacks and unfulfilled expectations, the leading feature of his vision of the future had been realized, and he returned to his post (at the Ute Indian Agency on White river, where he soon afterward was massacred) to die and close his bright benignant eyes forever.

"For this achievement Mr. Meeker never claimed more credit than was his due. In the 'Tribune' in the latter part of 1876 he wrote: 'For all that is done over there I take no credit. It was the farmers themselves who took hold of the work and carried it on in a most admirable manner. I only claim, as founder of the colony, to have provided for a system of coöperation within limited bounds, by which these things became possible.' During the last decade the progress has been steady. The price of real estate both in the city and in the farming district has yearly advanced. An 80-acre farm, with building not worth more than \$500, and situated across the river three and a half miles from town, sold for \$6,000 the past year. The highest price realized for a corner lot, 25x115, in Greeley up to date (1889) is \$4,000. It was Mr. Meeker's ambition, among other things, to establish a city of beautiful homes, and this ideal has been very fully realized.

"The Greeley Nurseries, owned and managed by A. E. Gipson, are a growth of the last few years. Heroic efforts were made in our early days in this direction by J. Heron Foster. But insufficiency of water and incursions by locusts proved too much for him, and no further attempt was made for many years. This locality has, so far, proven unsuitable for the growth of orchards. In this respect it is the most backward in the state. The growing of hardy varieties in our home nurseries,



J. C. CROSS.

it is hoped, will enable us to overcome the difficulties in the way, and so far as Mr. Gipson's part of the work is concerned he has succeeded admirably. About twenty acres are now in trees of home growth, all thrifty and able to bear our winters in the nursery. Mr. Gipson has made a special study of irrigation as applied to horticulture, and is the author of a work on that subject. He is an example of our Greeley professional men who has turned his attention to the soil and succeeded in this pursuit. He is the son-in-law of Mr. H. T. West of the original colony locating committee, whose eyes are delighted in beholding the realized future of at least a part of the golden vision that floated before the three on that April morning when, seated on the banks of the Cache-la-Poudre, with map spread out before them, they selected this as the site of Union Colony."

The Oasis hotel in Greeley, not the costliest, perhaps, nevertheless one of the finest in the state, was built in 1881. Its cost, completed and furnished, was about \$85,000. It was first erected by a stock company, and was rather the result of a public spirited movement than of any hope that it would be a profitable enterprise. Finally it became the property of Mr. S. D. Hunter, its principal promoter, and has been paying a satisfactory margin of profit.

In connection with the water system heretofore mentioned, there are seven artesian wells in the town, put down by associations of citizens. While the pressure is not great, it is sufficient to meet all requirements. The people take much pride in their factory for the manufacture of pumps, built at a cost of \$50,000, by Dr. G. Law, president; Geo. H. West, secretary, and J. C. Swan, manager. Mr. Swan sunk all the artesian wells in and about Greeley. "Dr. Law," says Mr. Boyd, "is a good type of the kind of men who have made Greeley what it is. A native of West Virginia, his first vote was cast for the Union. He volunteered from that state in the early days of the Rebellion, fought gallantly with his regiment and wound up his army record in a Confederate prison. When Union Colony was organized he left a fine practice, which he had built up in Michigan, and joined it, being among the first on the ground. Having only about \$350 in money, he went to work, made the brick and erected a two-story adobe house, doing every part of the work with his own hands. After building his house he went quietly on his way as a physician, soon gained a lucrative practice, and is now one of Greeley's capitalists.

The state is divided into water districts, whose boundary lines correspond with the drainage and the streams from which the canals and ditches obtain their supply, regardless of county lines. The waterways of Weld are linked with those of the counties to the east, and also with those of Arapahoe, but more especially with those of Boulder and Larimer. The Larimer county ditch, 58 miles long, the Cache-la-Poudre canal, 30 miles, the Larimer and Weld canal, 64 miles, form three great systems north of Greeley that unite with those of Larimer county, under which 28,000 acres were cropped in 1888. Another great enterprise is the High Line canal, 35 miles long, which links the farming interests of these two counties of Larimer and Weld, under which in the same year 15,000 acres of crops were raised. The Loveland and Greeley canal, 41 miles long, links Weld and Boulder counties in an important system, watering 7,054 acres of crops. The Union Colony ditches and others around Greeley, Eaton and Windsor, and these with an intricate system from the Thompson and South Platte, down by Evans and Plattville, between which are the Mayfield, Union, Farmers' Independent, Buckers, Evans No. 2 and others; the Platteville Irrigating canal, Evans ditch and Fulton Bottom ditch, with others down toward and around Fort Lupton; and still further south the Fulton, Brantner and Brighton ditch, complicate the system of Weld with that of Arapahoe. Great canals flow through Weld county like small rivers, from which there are thousands of smaller streams or laterals, irrigating hundreds of thousands of acres. These enterprises testify to the enormous amount of labor and capital expended

in preparing that now fruitful section for tillage, and wonderfully to the spirit of enterprise manifested by that remarkable people. We need not dilate upon the subject, for the story is told in the foregoing digest and in the concluding chapter of our first volume, but should fuller details be sought by the reader, we commend to him David Boyd's elaborate history of Union Colony and Greeley, published in 1890, wherein every particular of importance is ably set forth.

YUMA COUNTY.

AN AGRICULTURAL AND GRAZING REGION—PRIMITIVE SETTLERS—A GREAT CATTLE RANGE—EXTINCTION OF THE BUFFALOES—HOW THEY WERE SLAUGHTERED BY THOUSANDS—THE TOWN OF YUMA—WRAY AND OTHER SETTLEMENTS.

This county was named for the town of Yuma, its present county seat. It was established by an act of the General Assembly, approved March 15th, 1889, from the eastern part of Washington county. It is bounded on the north by Logan and Phillips counties, east by the state of Nebraska, south by Arapahoe and west by Washington. Its area is 1,180 square miles, and according to the census of 1890 then had a population of 2,569.

Like all contemporary counties on and near the eastern border of the state, its chief industries are agriculture and stock raising. The North Fork of the Republican river is the principal stream, which is fed by numerous small tributaries. The following were its first county officials, most of whom were appointed by the governor, a few holding over from Washington county: Commissioners, James S. Hendrie, W. R. Field, A. M. Bullard; sheriff, M. R. Lovell; clerk and recorder, Geo. F. Weed; treasurer, Albert N. Turney; county judge, Granville Pendleton; superintendent of schools, W. Curtis; assessor, Dr. David Sisson; coroner, E. J. Bales; surveyor, Ira Edwards.

September 8th, 1889, the commissioners established precincts for election purposes. In November the following were chosen by the people: Commissioners, Turner Forker, A. M. Bullard and James S. Hendrie; sheriff, M. R. Lovell; clerk and recorder, F. A. Wilhams; treasurer, Albert N. Turney; county judge, Granville Pendleton; superintendent of schools, M. W. Haver; assessor, John M. Emanuel; coroner, Dr. F. Wilms; surveyor, Ira Edwards.

The question of permanent location of the county seat being voted upon at this election, the contest between rival towns became quite spirited. Of the total vote cast, Yuma received 477, Wray 315, Center or Waverly town site 58, Robb 10 and Eckley 22.

Quitman Brown was appointed county attorney by the commissioners elect. Mr. M. R. Lovell, who was the first sheriff of Washington county, and under the provisions of the act establishing Yuma county became the "hold over" sheriff thereof, had been a resident of the plains country for many years. He came to Colorado from Johnson county, Missouri, in 1874, and in that year was appointed cattle foreman for the herds of Samuel E. Wetzel and S. P. Williams. He was also foreman for L. F. Roberts, A. J. Redford and H. C. Hale. The ranch of Wetzel and Williams was at the head of Beaver creek in Elbert county, near Godfrey station. Both firms ranched together, the herd being increased from 10,000 to about 25,000 head of cattle. From Mr. Lovell we obtained the following data respecting this region when it was scarcely more than a vast stock range. In 1875, during his foremanship, there

were no houses along the North Fork of the Republican river, within the present boundaries of Yuma county, except here and there a deserted buffalo camp. About 1876 J. W. Bowles located a ranch near the head of the North Fork of the Republican, some twenty-three miles from the present town of Yuma. About the same time W. L. Campbell located a ranch near that of Mr. Bowles on the North Fork and close to the Nebraska line. The same year, also, came Daniel Holden, from Bijou Basin, in Elbert county, and located some five miles from Campbell on the same stream. A Mr. Johnson was foreman for Bowles, Jason Forringer for Campbell, and George Woodward for Holden. These were the pioneer ranches in this section. In 1877-78 Mr. I. P. Olive took up a ranch near the present town of Wray. Subsequently came Thomas H. Ashton, Wickliff Newell, Wm. Lauver, C. D. Thompson, J. R. Porter and others. Mr. Olive was murdered at Trail City a few years ago. The Cheyennes, Arapahoes and Sioux frequently raided that section, but committed no depredations after 1881. In the various hostile incursions a number of cowboys and others were killed. Herds of buffaloes were seen on the eastern plains of Colorado up to 1871, but all have since disappeared, as the spoil of huntsmen and robe gatherers, and the species is well nigh extinct. Prior to and for some years after the Pike's Peak immigration, these plains were, at certain seasons, literally covered with bison. Many were killed by passing travelers, but the wholesale decimation began in great force and for a distinct purpose—that of collecting hides—in 1869-70, and thenceforward the slaughter was continuous, the railways affording transportation for the hides, heads, and the edible parts of the carcasses. Hundreds of hunters entered the field and each killed and skinned all he could. The relentless slaughter proceeded year by year until all were gone. A small number fled to the mountains and there found safe refuge for a time, but even these have since been pursued and mostly destroyed. Then came a cloud of bone gatherers, who collected the whitened remnants of skeletons and sold them at five dollars a ton, to be converted into buttons, knife handles, combs and fertilizers. At nearly all the railway stations vast heaps of these bones were stacked up, awaiting shipment to markets east of the Missouri. The Kansas Pacific and Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé took away hundreds of carloads. While the red savages killed only for food, using the skins for clothing and tepees, the white marauders extinguished the species for the mere value of the skins. "In a little more than three months," says one writer, "in the fall of 1874, over 50,000 hides were shipped from the stations on the Santa Fé road, and it was estimated that the shipments for the year over that and the Kansas Pacific aggregated 125,000. During the winter season of five months about 2,000,000 pounds of buffalo meat were shipped to all parts of the country. At Kansas City large quantities were cured and packed for eastern consumption." The lives of the buffalo hunters were filled with exciting adventures. Parties organized with regular camping outfits. Expert riflemen went in advance, killing the buffaloes, and were followed by the wagons and skimmers. The hides were shipped from River Bend, Hugo, Kit Carson and other convenient points. In early times the price of undressed hides was one to two dollars each, but as the game disappeared values advanced.

Yuma, like Sedgwick, Phillips and others, is in what is called the "rainbelt region," but differs from those named in having a few canals for irrigating the soil. Farmers began coming in 1885, locating principally near Wray, and in 1886 in various parts of the county. Among the earlier settlers in the vicinity of Wray were J. S. Hendrie, J. H. Shoemaker, W. H. Woli, W. R. Hayes, J. W. Zepp, John Gilliland, Edmund O'Donnell and John Griffin. About the same time a settlement was springing up at Yuma. Among those who settled at or near this place was M. S. Estes, who camped at Golden City in 1858, and, together with George B. Allen and others, assisted in laying off the old primitive town of Arapahoe,

just below Golden City. Some of the other pioneers at Yuma were Albert Turney, John Morrow, Richard Gardner, Hans Bruner, W. Pershing, John Westcott, Benjamin Ward, Ira Edwards, C. H. Madeley, L. W. Leland, Rev. Jacob Roth, J. R. Williams, Jacob Evans, Lawrence White, Henry Holder, Dan McMonigal, T. J. Tuttle, Albert Barbezot, E. Burson, Fred Scott, T. B. Babcock, John Wenger, Miss Mary L. Pratt, Turner Forker, W. C. Orum, C. H. Harvey, W. P. Foreman, George F. Weed, George Borhite, John Heineke, J. B. Campbell, L. Schucke and Jesse Wilhams.

The town of Yuma was surveyed by A. B. Smith, December 1st, 1885, and laid off by George F. Weed, December 18th. The plat was filed January 8th, 1886. It is situated on the Burlington & Missouri railroad, in the western part of the county. I. N. Foster built the first store, James Gardner the first hotel, and the first residence is claimed for both W. C. Orum and Miss Ida B. Albert. Miss Mary Elmore taught the first school, in 1886, in the lumber office of W. C. Bullard. The Rev. George Dungan and also Elder Marshall, the latter from Wray, were the first preachers. From the statement of Sheriff Lovell there must have been an earlier expounder of the gospel in this section, a man named Joseph Mankins, since he informs the author that the little stream called "Holy Joe" was named for him. Charles E. McPherson, now clerk of Phillips county, was the first mayor. Among others prominently connected with the early town government were T. B. Babcock, J. B. Morton, C. M. Ashmore, John Smith and John Borley. W. C. Orum was city clerk; Quitman Brown, city attorney; Benjamin Ward, marshal; George F. Weed, treasurer, and C. H. Harvey, police magistrate. Edward Dunn makes the following statement of pioneer days: He came to Yuma August 17th, 1884. John Houstine, a section hand, was there at the time, and John Larson, section foreman, had been managing the boarding house for the men. The railway station and water tank comprised the town of Yuma. Larson's family, consisting of his wife and children, were there. Edward Dunn, O. Olson, August Wren and Henry O. Berger worked for Larson on the section. In the fall of 1884 Henry Houstine became section foreman, and Mr. Dunn ran the boarding house. W. C. Orum came in 1885 and built the first residence, and in that year, also, came George F. Weed, who laid off the town. Jacob Schwartz and others of the Burlington road became interested in that section.

Yuma grew rapidly into a prosperous village, but like contemporary towns in the "rainbelt," ultimately suffered from the long drouth, which destroyed the crops and left many of the farmers destitute. In 1888 water works were built at a cost of \$10,000, the supply being obtained from wells. One hose company constitutes the fire department. There is no county building, but the town has a fine school edifice costing \$4,000.

In the matter of churches, the Catholics have a good brick structure, and the Lutherans a frame building for worship. The Rev. Father Hickey is in charge of the first, and the Rev. Carl Zueld of the second. The Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians and Congregationalists occasionally hold services. The Grand Army, Knights of Pythias and Knights of Honor have organizations at Yuma.

The town officers for 1890-91 were as follows: Mayor, T. B. Babcock; attorney, August Muntzing; treasurer, F. W. Reed; clerk, J. B. Campbell; councilmen, W. F. Flynn, A. F. Meyer, G. F. Weed, F. E. Rickey, W. A. Sheedy, E. G. Hampton.

Banks.—The Bank of Yuma was founded May 22nd, 1886, by H. Bostwick, president, J. E. Yerkes, cashier, J. M. Ferguson and W. G. Clark. June 20th, 1888, it was changed from a private to a state bank, with the same officers. October 14th, 1889, it was purchased by H. Bostwick, B. F. Durham and W. C. Donichy, when it was again changed to a private banking house—the Bank of Yuma—with Bostwick, president, and Durham, cashier. October 11th, 1890, W. H. Durham became president, and B. F. Durham, his nephew, cashier. The capital is

\$15,000. George C. Reed, F. W. Reed (cashier) and L. K. Morris compose the banking firm of Reed Bros. & Co., at Yuma. This house was established as a private bank May 9th, 1887, F. W. Reed having been its cashier since the beginning. George C., his brother, was a member of the House in the General Assembly of 1889, and is now receiver of the land office at Akron. The capital of this bank is \$18,000.

Newspapers.—Volume I, No. 1, of the Yuma "Pioneer," founded by F. C. Brobst, bears date December 25th, 1886. He also established the Yuma "Sun," and there is some dispute as to which is the elder enterprise. But the "Pioneer" of the present day was founded on these old plants, and has all the prestige of both. Brobst sold the "Sun" to W. J. Goodspeed in 1888, and he to Thomas Williams, who in turn sold to Wm. Price in 1889. Soon after it fell into the hands of M. L. Thomas, who changed the title to the Yuma "Republican," and in 1890 sold it to Jesse A. Wilhams, who changed it to the Yuma "Pioneer." The "Pioneer" and "Republican" were consolidated July 12th, 1890. Yuma has a full complement of business houses, sufficient for the inhabitants, and the leading professions are well represented.

East of Yuma, and nearly equi-distant from each other, are the towns of Laird, Wray, Robb and Eckley, all stations on the Burlington railway. In the far eastern part is Laird, named for Congressman Laird, of Nebraska. It was surveyed in September, 1887, by Willis Ball, and laid off by the See Bar See Land and Cattle company, by Wm. L. Campbell, president, and Amos Steck, secretary, October 5th, 1887. The plat was filed October 7th. Among its early settlers were F. K. Fisk, Wm. Roblin, John B. Draper, A. D. and D. A. Murdock, J. B. and E. G. Snyder, J. R. Raywalt and others. It has a station house, post office, school house and a few stores and residences.

Wray, west of Laird, is, next to Yuma, the most important town in the county. It was laid off July 27th, 1886, by the See Bar See Land and Cattle company, by Wm. L. Campbell, president, and Amos Steck, secretary, the plat being filed July 31st. Another plat of this town, surveyed by A. B. Smith in August, 1886, signed by the president and secretary of the Lincoln Land company and by the See Bar See Land and Cattle company, was filed October 7th, 1886.

Sheriff Lovell is our authority for the statement that Wray was named for Mr. John Wray, formerly cattle foreman for I. P. Olive. The town has a number of stores, a church, school house, bank, newspaper and other evidences of substantial and permanent settlement. Until Yuma won the county seat contest, it was the strong rival of that place.

The Bank of Wray was founded in 1887 by Edwards & Gilmore, the latter cashier. Edwards died and the bank suspended. E. C. Crocker then started a bank under the same name, which is now managed by A. D. Hoy, president, and C. C. Tyler, cashier.

The Wray "Rattler," formerly owned by B. C. C. Conden, is now in its sixth year, and is published by J. N. Counter. The "Republican" was formerly owned by Mr. Pettingill, and later by W. C. Emmons; again by John Griffin, when it was moved to Eckley, where it was known as the Eckley "Republican."

The Masons and G. A. R. have organizations here. Wray is an incorporated town, the following being officers for 1890-91: Mayor, E. Hitchings; clerk, E. G. Howard; treasurer, F. D. Johnson; police magistrate, W. R. Hays; marshal, T. C. Jennings; street commissioner, M. C. Blust; trustees, A. A. Horn, E. H. Vaughn, L. C. Blust, W. C. Grigsby, M. W. Rogers and A. D. Hoy.

Robb, west of Wray and east of Eckley, was surveyed by E. Zull, and laid off by G. M. Boss and C. G. Smythe, July 3rd, 1890. The plat was filed February 7th. Among its early settlers were M. and D. Sisson, Alonzo, Morris and E. L.

Sechrist, M. R. Lovell, John Zepp and others. It is a post office and railway station.

Eckley, a little to the west of Robb, and between that place and Yuma, was surveyed by A. B. Smith, May 10th, 1889, and laid off by the Lincoln Land company May 30th. The plat was filed at the date last named. Among the pioneers of this place were John Sisson, W. D. Goodsey, F. J. Van Horn, J. P. and O. P. Speirs, James White, J. M. Graham, George Beckwith, Dr. Clark and others. It is a small post office station on the Burlington railway. It is said to have been named for Adams Eckles, at one time cattle foreman for J. W. Bowles.

Leslie, a small town in the northwestern part of the county, part of whose site is in Yuma and the remainder in Washington, was surveyed June 4th, 1888, by A. B. Smith, and laid off by the Lincoln Land company. The plat was filed November 13th following. The town is also mentioned in the history of Washington and Logan counties.

Weld City was a small settlement, started about the year 1887, by R. S. Wilson and John Morrow, some thirty miles northeast of Yuma, on the Eckley and Julesburg trail. Among its early settlers were Melvin Estes, John Morrow, R. S. Wilson, the Warren brothers, John Eckman, L. W. Ball and others. This town has been abandoned.

Wm. L. Campbell and J. W. Bowles have taken out a few ditches in the vicinity of Wray and Laird from the North Fork of the Republican river. One canal or ditch has been cut which terminates at Haigler, Nebraska. Bold mountain is a sand hill in the northeastern part of the county.

In 1890 Yuma county had a school census of 769. There were thirty-five school districts and twenty-two buildings for educational purposes, with 728 sittings. The value of this property was \$14,605. All the schools were ungraded. The enrollment was 573, with an average daily attendance of 334.1. Forty-nine teachers were employed.

The assessed valuation of property in the county for 1889 was \$995,396.62, and for 1890, \$1,165,008. In the list are 156,730 acres of agricultural land, valued at \$446,725; 1,544 horses, 148 mules, 5,240 cattle, 858 sheep and 3,033 hogs.

BIOGRAPHICAL DEPARTMENT.

ADAMS, Alva. See Vol. III, page 51.

ADAMS, Frank, bank examiner, was born in Iowa county, Wis., Aug. 29, 1856, where he remained until 1871, when his parents moved to Colorado. Soon after their arrival here, Mr. Adams returned to Wisconsin, where he completed his education in the schools of that state. Upon his return to Colorado, he located in Gunnison, and engaged in the mercantile business, and by his energy and sagacity built up the largest trade in western Colorado. In 1888 he also engaged in the cattle trade, which has prospered equally with his mercantile pursuits. In 1883 he was elected a trustee of Gunnison; the year following became mayor of that city, and in 1885 was appointed postmaster of that place under Cleveland's first administration; was a delegate to the national democratic convention which met at Chicago in 1892, and was appointed a member of the notification committee which informed Cleveland and Stephenson of their nomination. In the fall of 1892 he was unanimously nominated by the democratic party for the state legislature, but refused to make the race. In the summer of 1893 he was appointed National Bank examiner for Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, New Mexico, Arizona, and part of Texas, this being the largest field to which any officer of the class was ever assigned. He has been a life-long democrat, has generally taken an active interest in the cause of his party, and is an influential campaigner. He is naturally adapted to the business of a bank examiner, and his services in that capacity show him to be thoroughly qualified.

ADAMS, W. H., state senator, is one of the most conspicuous examples in Colorado of men who have rapidly advanced to the front in both public and private life, and whose career and present position are entirely due to persistent and unswerving effort. Hon.

W. H. Adams is a native of Wisconsin. The life of Mr. Adams has been, in many respects, a remarkable one, and the success he has achieved, instead of being due to any combination of fortunate circumstances, is attributable alone to a native ability largely above the average. He was born at Blue Mounds, Wis., Feb. 15, 1861, and remained in that state until ten years of age, when the family removed to Colorado, where the education begun in Wisconsin was completed in the public schools. He began his public career at 22 years of age, upon his election to the office of city treasurer of Alamosa, and one year later he was elected a member of the board of trustees of Alamosa. In 1885 he was elected mayor of that city; being re-elected in 1886. He was elected a county commissioner of Conejos county in the fall of 1885, and a year later, while still holding the offices of mayor and county commissioner, he was elected to the lower house of the legislature to represent Conejos county. So favorable a record did he make for himself while a member of the house of representatives, that at the ensuing election in the fall of 1888 he was elected to the more prominent office of senator, representing the counties of Conejos and Archuleta, and re-elected in 1892. During his career as a legislator Senator Adams has been noted as a ready and aggressive debater, and he is probably the most finished parliamentarian in the legislature of Colorado. It is a difficult matter to predict the future of men of Mr. Adams' mould, but those to whom he is best known confidently look forward to even greater success in the future than he has met in the past, and possessed as he is of great tenacity of purpose, it is safe to assert that he has not yet reached the pinnacle of his career.

ASHLEY, Eli M., manufacturer, was born May 28, 1833, at Portsmouth, Ohio, and

primarily educated in the common schools, but favored at a later period with a course of instruction in the Western Ohio Liberal Institute at Marietta. From 1858 to 1861 he was engaged in the drug business at Toledo. Coming to Denver, June 17, 1861, he was soon afterward appointed chief clerk to Frank M. Case, then surveyor-general of Colorado. In October, 1861, he returned to Salina, Ohio, and was united in marriage to Miss Susan E. Riley, with whom he resided permanently in Denver. In February, 1874, after thirteen years continuous service, he resigned his position in the surveyor-general's office, and during the next three years was engaged in the lumber trade. In February, 1877, he was appointed chief clerk to surveyor-general Wm. L. Campbell, continuing until the close of the latter's term. For three years he was a member of the East Denver school board, and in 1875 was made its president. In 1873 he made his first visit to Europe during the World's Exposition at Vienna. In 1885 he organized the Western Chemical Works for the manufacture, in Denver, of sulphuric, nitric and muriatic acids, sulphate of copper, iron and zinc, an industry of much importance to the city and state; was elected president of the company, and from that time to the present he has directed its affairs. In January, 1887, upon the retirement of Mr. R. W. Woodbury, Mr. Ashley was, by unanimous vote of the board of directors, elected president of the Denver Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade for the ensuing year, and at its close though urged to accept a re-election declined the honor. The only political office he has occupied was that of chairman of the republican state central committee, to which he was elected at the convention of that party in September, 1890, and successfully conducted one of the most turbulent, exciting and trying campaigns in the history of our state politics, achieving a remarkable victory for his party. Having in the early years of the territory acquired large landed interests in and about the city of Denver, the remarkable growth of the metropolis and the rapid rise of realty values raised him from comparative poverty to affluence. He has made several tours to Europe, owns a fine residence on Grant avenue opposite the state capitol, and occupies an enviable position among the wealthy and respected citizens of Denver. He is a careful and prudent business man, a safe counselor in public and private affairs. His career has been marked by strong fidelity to the duties of good citizenship. Although not a place seeker, refusing many tenders of political preferment, he has taken earnest part in promoting governmental reforms, and in the advancement of good works. While an active member of the Chamber of Commerce, in connection with some of its more efficient committees, especially that on manufactures, he has given much study and co-

operative effort to the development of local industries out of which our large commerce in native wares has been evolved. In reviewing his annual report to the Chamber at the close of his presidency, one of our newspapers pronounced it an exhaustive record of Denver's progress during the year 1887, dealing not only with the events of that period, but entering quite fully into the possibilities of the future, and concluding with the following well merited tribute: "Mr. Ashley has made an able officer. As president of the Chamber he has been conscientious in the performance of duty. Progressive and ready to grasp at all times the exigencies of any situation, he has been invaluable as an advisor. Cautious, yet aggressive, he has not overlooked a point of advantage, and as he retires from the presidency he leaves behind him a record without a blemish."

ADAMS, Matt, for six years past clerk of the district court, was born at Newberry, N. H., March 10th, 1844, son of John Langdon and Jane (Felch) Adams. Passing the usual round of the public schools, he entered New London academy, where his education was, for the time being completed. In August, 1861, when only 18 years of age, he enlisted at Concord as a private in the 4th New Hampshire infantry, and in September, 1863, was promoted to be 2nd lieutenant. In November, 1864, for meritorious service, he received a captain's commission, subsequently serving on the staffs of Generals Adelbert Ames and Alfred Terry as engineer and provost-marshal. After the surrender of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's army to Gen. Sherman, in April, 1865, he was appointed provost marshal of the Middle Military district of North Carolina, which embraced sixteen of the central counties, with headquarters at Raleigh. Capt. Adams discharged the duties of this responsible post until finally mustered out in November, 1865. During the four years of arduous service he took part in twenty-three distinct battles,—in Florida, South Carolina and North Carolina, and in Gen. Grant's memorable Virginia campaign of 1864-65 in front of Petersburg and Richmond, and was thrice wounded. At the close of the war he returned home, and soon after entered the office of the sheriff in Portland, Maine, where he remained eight years. Meanwhile he studied law, was admitted to practice, was elected a justice of the peace, and held other offices and appointments. In 1878 he came to Colorado and first settled for a short time at Silver Cliff, but early in 1879 joined the rush to Leadville, where he engaged in mining. In July, 1882, he moved to Denver, where he has since resided. In June, 1889, he was appointed clerk of the district court. In April of that year, by legislative enactment, the district court was divided into four divisions, with four judges, and in 1890-91 a fifth was



EUGENE ENGLEY.

added, to dispose of the enormous amount of litigation, civil and criminal, constantly arising in this great district, where, it may be stated, a greater number of causes are tried each year than in all the other counties of the State combined. At times there are six divisions, judges from other districts sitting. Therefore the clerkship which Capt. Adams holds is one of unusual importance and responsibility, covering as it does five distinct courts, with thousands of causes, and all the complex minutiae thereto pertaining. His retention of the office, and the universal commendation of his efficiency, attest his capabilities. Like most men of New England birth, he is intensely practical. His military training taught him the value of perfected methods, an experience which he has applied to all the details of his present position. His frame is that of a muscular athlete, his manners and address those of a pleasant and accomplished gentleman.

ALLEN, Denny H., city clerk of Denver, was born in Springfield, Ohio, in 1857, and was educated in the public schools of that city. After graduating he engaged with the Champion Machine company in Springfield. In 1880 he came to Colorado, located in Leadville, and took employment in the business office of the Iron Silver Mining company. In 1888 he removed to Denver and engaged in the real estate business. In 1893 he entered the office of the county treasurer as a clerk, remaining until his election to the office of city clerk in April, 1895.

AGGERS, George L., county assessor, was born Nov. 22, 1847, in Pittsburg, Pa., where he resided until sixteen years of age. His first independent venture in life was in the oil field of that state, but soon afterward he went to Ohio at the outbreak of the civil war and enlisted in company C 170th regiment Ohio volunteers, with which he served six months, participating in several engagements during that period. After retiring from the army he returned to Ohio, remaining until the spring of 1865, when he again located in the oil fields, where he was engaged until 1872, meanwhile completing a course of study in college at Edensburg, Pa., and subsequently at Mount Union college in Ohio. In the year last named he came to Denver and soon after engaged in the grocery trade, beginning with a cash capital of \$250. In 1884 he was master of the largest trade of its class in the city. Failing health then compelled his retirement, and thenceforward until the autumn of 1891 his energies were chiefly devoted to investigating and developing certain large interests which he had acquired in the oil fields of Wyoming. During the years just mentioned he was elected to the board of county commissioners and twice to the city council of Denver. In 1891 he was elected to the important office of county assessor, and immediately upon his induction adopted measures for its complete reorganization on

a broad, intelligent and just system of valuations of taxable property for assessment. It was founded in equity to all classes and embraced all the better principles of just action in this field. From the domain of mere guesswork and fallible rules he rescued and placed it upon a plane which will serve as a model for all future incumbents of the office. It is not extravagant to say that Mr. Aggers is the best assessor Arapahoe county has had in the thirty-three years of its existence. In recognition of his capabilities and his efficiency as a public officer he was re-elected, and is at this writing serving his second term.

ADAMS, Wilber Fisk, merchant tailor, was born at Derry, N. H., Nov. 15, 1860, son of Rev. John W. Adams, a retired minister at Chelsea, Mass. Mr. Adams traces his ancestry through an unbroken line of twenty-four generations to Sir John Ap'Adam, knight, who was Lord Ap'Adam, a member of the British parliament from 1296 to 1307. His ancestor Henry Adams (16) came to this country from England and settled in Braintree (now Quincy), Mass., in 1630, his descendants being as follows: Joseph Adams (17), great-grandfather of President John Adams; Jonathan Adams (18), great-uncle of President Adams; Jonathan Adams (19), Jonathan Adams (20); John Adams (21); John Adams (22); Rev. John Wesley Adams (23), father of the subject of our sketch. The presidential line in America commences with the sixteenth generation and runs down to President John Quincy Adams. Wilber F. was educated at the New Hampshire Conference seminary. January 1, 1886, he was married to Miss Mary J. Jenks. In his senior year, at the age of seventeen, he left the seminary and took up his residence in Boston, Mass., and from that time until his arrival in Denver, Dec. 2, 1882, was with some of the most prominent firms of Boston and New England in his profession as cutter and manager of tailoring houses. He has built up a fine and increasing trade by his skill in his art and by his steadfast attention to business.

ALLEN, Walter, melter in U. S. branch mint, was born in Mississippi in 1859, and after learning the rudimentary branches of education he attended the West Point preparatory school at Sing Sing, N. Y., remaining there eighteen months. Upon the recommendation of Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar he was appointed a cadet at West Point. Two years afterward he went to New Orleans (1879) and embarked in the cotton commission business with his brother James, the style of the firm being James H. Allen & Co. He continued in this business until the summer of 1888, and in September of that year he became a resident of Denver. For two and a half years thereafter he was engaged as a merchandise broker, continuing until he received his appointment as melter in the United States branch mint. In 1892, before assuming these

duties, he made an extended trip in the interest of N. K. Fairbanks & Co., of Chicago, through Utah, California, Montana, Washington and other western states. His honorable record, supplemented by a thorough knowledge of the demands of his present position, make him a valuable officer.

ANTHONY, Webster D., was born at Union Springs, Cayuga county, N. Y., June 4, 1838, and educated in the public schools. In 1856 he emigrated to the West, and was engaged in the grain business in Henry county, Ill., until the latter part of 1858, when he moved to Leavenworth, Kan., and there took a clerkship in the office of the register of deeds for that district, which fitted him for the office that some years later he assumed and held by successive elections from 1867 to 1875, in Arapahoe county, Colo. In 1860 he came to Denver, where he has since resided. In 1861 he was appointed private secretary to Gov. William Gilpin, serving in that capacity until 1863, when he was appointed clerk of the first judicial district, Judge B. F. Hall presiding. Hall was succeeded by S. S. Harding, with whom Mr. Anthony remained until December, 1864, when he resigned, and a year later he was elected treasurer of Arapahoe county. In the fall of 1867 he was elected clerk and recorder, retaining the office until 1875 as stated above. During this period he prepared a complete set of abstract books, the first of the kind instituted here, showing the course of titles to lots and lands from the original entries to the close of his term, which system has been continued through all intervening years. In 1876, when Colorado was admitted into the Union, he was elected to the house of representatives of the first General Assembly, and when that body came to be organized in November following he was chosen speaker. By reason of his somewhat extended experience in presiding over masonic and other deliberative bodies, he proved an excellent officer, well versed in parliamentary law and prompt in the dispatch of business. As a member of the great order of Free Masons he has been active, prominent and useful; was elected secretary of Union Lodge No. 7, Denver, in 1865; senior warden in 1866; master in 1867-68 and again in 1871; junior grand warden of Colorado grand lodge in 1867-68; senior grand warden in 1869; deputy grand master in 1871-72; grand master in 1873-74; captain-general of Colorado commandery Knights templar No. 1 in 1870; eminent commander in 1872; deputy G. C. of grand commandery K. T. in 1876 and grand commander in 1877. As a matter of fact the order of Knights templar in Colorado owes its origin to him, he having been appointed in 1876 special deputy to organize the order in Colorado, by the grand master of the United States. In November, 1877, he was appointed chief clerk of the United States branch mint in Denver, under Herman Silver, superintendent, which position he retained

until 1884, since which time he has been associated with the firm of Anthony, Landon & Curry in the business of furnishing abstracts of title to real estate in Denver and Arapahoe county. During his incumbency of the recorder's office Mr. Anthony was a prominent factor in local and state politics, and during that period also built, and, until the death of his wife, occupied the residence on Curtis street, subsequently owned and occupied by Mr. W. B. Daniels.

APPEL, J. S., merchant was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 9, 1851. His education was received in the public schools, supplemented by a course at the Central high school in the city of his nativity, from which he was graduated in 1866. He came to Colorado in 1873 and associated with his brother in the clothing business on Blake street, Denver, who had established a small store a year previous. Their business has increased to vast proportions, being one of the largest in their line in the West. For the past ten years Mr. Appel has devoted much time and money to the work of industrial charity and prison reform. He was one of the founders of the state board of associated charities and corrections. Mainly through his efforts there have been introduced and passed by the state legislature our most salient and important laws on the subject. He was prominent also in the reform movement in the insane asylum. He was mainly instrumental in the establishment of the kindergarten school system and its adoption into our public schools. He is now agitating and at work on the establishment of a work house in connection with our present prison system. He has written and published a number of valuable articles on these subjects, which have met the hearty approval and coöperation of those in sympathy with such reforms. Notwithstanding his large amount of public work, he finds time to manage the affairs of the large business house of which he is the directing head.

ARKINS, John. See Vol. III, page 137.

ARTHUR, Edwin Foster, city treasurer, of Denver, was born in Putnam county, N. Y., in 1858, at the home of his grandfather, Judge Ebenezer Foster. He was educated in the primary and grammar schools and the college of the city of New York. At the age of nineteen he went to San Antonio, Tex., and remained one year as clerk in a wholesale house; then became general agent of the El Paso stage line, continuing until its superseding by railways in June, 1881. In August following he entered the railway service as chief clerk to the division superintendent of the International & Great Northern R. R. at San Antonio, and two months later was promoted to chief clerk to the general superintendent of the same line at Palestine, in the same state, remaining until Jan. 15, 1888, when he resigned to accept the position of trainmaster of the Denver & Fort Worth

R. R. In April of that year he was transferred to Denver as assistant to the general manager, C. F. Meek. He remained in that capacity until the consolidation of this road with the Union Pacific in January, 1891, when he was appointed chief clerk to the general superintendent, but resigned in August following. He then engaged in mining for a short time, and in the spring of 1892 went to Minneapolis as assistant sergeant-at-arms of the National republican convention. July 5, 1892, he was made assistant to the president of the Colorado Coal & Iron company and continued as such until its consolidation with the Colorado Fuel & Iron company. In March, 1893, he was secretary of the republican city central committee, acted throughout that campaign, and is now in the same position. In April, 1893, he was appointed deputy city auditor, and in April, 1895, was elected city treasurer. In 1882 he married Miss Louise Burkhart at Matagorda, Tex., and has four children. He is a member of all the Masonic bodies, of the Knights of Pythias, J. O. U. A. M. and for five years has been recorder of Colorado commandery No. 1, K. T.

ATKINS, C. O. See Vol. III, page 218.

ARTHUR, E. P., banker, was born in England in 1839, and received a collegiate education. In 1862 he went to Australia and there engaged in the sheep business for five years, then returned to England where he farmed and also acted as agent for an estate for a like period. He then came to Colorado and located on a ranch in Clear Creek county until 1874 when he removed to Park county and there purchased and improved the Arthur ranch, continuing until 1882 when he opened a banking house in Alma in company with C. G. Hathaway of Fairplay. His ranch of 1,760 acres produces large quantities of hay. He improved the Platte ranch of 2,200 acres and sold it to Raymer, Edmundson & Co. He also built a residence and business house in Alma. In 1867 he married Miss Sarah Morris of England and they have ten children. Mr. Arthur is now connected with a bank at Cripple Creek.

AMMONS, E. M., journalist and legislator was born in Macon county, N. C., July 27, 1860, and remained at the place of his nativity until 1871, when the family removed to Colorado. Soon after his arrival in Denver, Mr. Ammons secured work in a woolen mill, continued there one summer, and the following spring went to Turkey Creek and engaged in hauling lumber and driving teams until 1875, when his desire to secure an education impelled him to return to Denver. He at once entered the Arapahoe street school and continued his studies until his graduation which occurred in 1880. While pursuing his studies, he worked at different pursuits out of school hours, and in that manner succeeded in educating himself. After his grad-

uation, he engaged with the Denver "Times," his first position being in the circulating department, but in a short time was promoted to city editor, and subsequently, to associate editor. This position he held until 1885, when his eyes becoming affected, he resigned and located on his ranch in Douglas county, which he has devoted entirely to the raising of cattle. At the present time, he has about one thousand head, to which he is constantly adding. In August, 1890, he assumed the duties of clerk of the district court in his district and held the position until the fall of that year when, he was elected to the House of Representatives from Douglas county, and re-elected in 1892, at which time, his record in the previous session having made a favorable impression he was the unanimous choice of his party for the speakership. To this position he was duly elected, being the youngest man who had ever held that position in Colorado. In the organization of the Eighth General Assembly, Mr. Ammons opposed what was known as the "combine," which deposed Speaker Hanna and organized the House and Committees against the republicans. Owing to the active part he took in that struggle, he was omitted from all committees he most desired to work with. He spent many weeks in preparing bills regulating the obnoxious fee system. These bills necessitated much labor, and after needless waste of time, the committee turned the entire matter over to him. In the face of the most trying circumstances, the bills were finally perfected and passed through the House, but owing to a necessary compromise with the Senate, the bills did not go upon the statute books in the form desired by the House. Mr. Ammons was known as the hardest worker in the House, and through his unflagging zeal, he accomplished much toward the perfection of the legislation enacted by the Eighth General Assembly. Notwithstanding the fact that he was Speaker of the Ninth General Assembly, he took note of the great number of bills introduced at that session, and incorporated many excellent features in those that became laws. While a member of the House, he was not absent from a single session and never dodged a vote. He pushed legislation, and procured more for his county than had been accomplished by any of his predecessors.

ALEXANDER, A. W., was born June 9, 1851, near the city of Erie, Pa. In 1855 his parents moved to Waverly, Bremer county, Iowa, and in the fall of 1857 emigrated to Allen county in the southern part of Kansas. In the spring of 1860 he located in Lawrence, the same state, where he was educated, and where he lived until he attained his majority. He arrived in Colorado in May, 1872, and settled first in California Gulch, now Leadville, where he engaged in mining. This he followed for about seven years and still owns

mining property at Leadville. In 1881 he purchased a ranch in Fremont county, and began to farm and raise stock, and also engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1889 he was elected a county commissioner of Fremont county, which office he now holds, being re-elected in Nov., 1893. He was the only candidate on the republican ticket who was elected in the county. He has been postmaster of Canon City.

ACKER, Henry L., mine operator, was born of German parentage in Montgomery county, Pa., October 4, 1831. His ancestors on the paternal side emigrated to America in 1735, and settled in Germantown, Pa. His great-grandfather was a soldier of the Revolution, and was with General Washington at Valley Forge during the dark days of that period. After an ordinary course in the public schools Henry was apprenticed to the printing trade in the Norristown "Register" office. At the age of 22 he became the publisher of this journal and was appointed on Governor Wm. Bigler's military staff with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. In 1857 he sold his interest in the "Register" and began publishing the Pottsville "Standard." In 1858 he was appointed postmaster of Pottsville, by President Buchanan. In 1862 he sold the "Standard" and returned to Norristown. A year later he started a book and job printing office in Philadelphia. In 1872 he was elected chairman of the state national greenback party; in 1877 was appointed bank clerk, by General Wm. Schell, then auditor-general, at Harrisburg, for a term of three years. In 1878 he was unanimously nominated by the national greenback party for Congress in the 7th congressional district, and polled the largest vote of any candidate on the ticket. In 1879 he began publishing the "National Era" at Harrisburg, devoted to the cause of labor, but soon afterward sold it, and in the fall of 1880 came to Colorado, located at Buena Vista and engaged in mining. In 1882 he left for Garfield, then a prosperous town. In 1884 he was unanimously elected mayor of Garfield, and also treasurer of the school board. At the present time he is wholly engaged in mining. Mr. Acker has been thrice married, the first time to Rachel C. Rossiter, of Port Carbon, Pa., Dec. 25, 1856; she died of consumption July 1, 1863. Three children were born to them. His second union was with Louisa Bennee, of Norristown, Pa., July 12, 1865. She died eighteen months later of abscess of the brain. One son was the issue of this marriage, now a graduate of West Point Military School. His third and present wife was Caroline S. Drake, of Norristown, Pa., and they were united Nov. 24, 1868, and to them three daughters have been born. In 1892 Mr. Acker was appointed state inspector of metalliferous mines.

ADAMS, George H., stock grower and general manager, was born in Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 21, 1845, on the site now occupied by the building of the Northwestern Mutual life insurance company. His parents, both natives of New York, settled in Wisconsin in 1836. George was educated in Milwaukee University; at the age of 15 he was apprenticed to A. Whittemore & Co., bookbinders of that city, where he was employed until 1863, when he took a clerical position in the office of the Milwaukee & La Crosse R. R. company. In 1864 he enlisted in company A, 39th regiment, Wisconsin volunteers, for 100 days service, and in the latter part of the same year was mustered out as a corporal. He then re-enlisted in the 47th regiment, was made a sergeant, promoted to first sergeant, then to sergeant-major and as such, mustered out at the close of the war. In 1865 he entered the employ of the U. S. Express company as bill clerk, whence he was promoted to money receiving clerk. In 1867 he was appointed superintendent of the Goodrich Express company, with the Goodrich line of steamers on Lake Michigan. In 1868 he was re-employed by the U. S. Express company as messenger on the Smoky Hill route, Kansas, and came to Colorado with the builders of the Kansas Pacific railway. In 1869 he settled in the San Luis valley and engaged in the stock business. In 1871 he was elected clerk and recorder of Saguache county. 1872 he assumed the management there of "Baca Grant No. 4," comprising 100,000 acres of land, and since that time has been its lessee, owner and manager. An account of this extensive grant may be found in the history of Saguache county. Mr. Adams is at this time also president of the San Luis Town and Improvement Co., of the San Isabel Land & Live Stock Co., and of the Saguache county fair association. Though frequently tendered the nomination for representative in the General Assembly by the republican party, he has invariably declined, having no desire for political honors. In 1878 he married Miss Addie J. Bertschy, of Appleton, Wisconsin, and one child, a daughter, has been born to them. By reason of the vast interests under his control, Mr. Adams is one of the most important factors in the upper portion of the great and fertile basin of the San Luis valley, which, under the recently imparted stimulus of immigration, capital and development is becoming one of the great industrial quarters of the state.

ATKINSON, John, manufacturer, was born May 11, 1817, in the town of Hull, Yorkshire, England. He emigrated to this country in May, 1834, settled in Canada and was there engaged in making brick until 1837, when he went to Louisville, Ky. In 1838 he located in Buffalo, N. Y.; the follow-

ing year moved to Illinois, locating first in Springfield and afterward in Peoria. In 1840 he married Sarah Ellen Largent who died in 1844. Two years later he married Sarah Ellen Davis with whom he lived in great happiness until his death Sept. 9, 1881. In 1849 he settled in Rock Island, remaining until 1858, then changed to Aledo in the same state, continuing until 1860. May 1st of that year, he arrived in Denver and here, as in all other places where he has resided pursued the trade of brick manufacturing. In 1862 he moved to Black Hawk, Gilpin county, remaining until 1866, then returning to Denver, resided there until 1875. The next five years were spent in Boulder, afterward until 1883 he worked in Denver, then went back to Boulder. In June, 1884, he settled in Aspen where the remainder of his years were passed. By his first wife two sons were born, John W. and George W. both now living; by the second, four sons and five daughters, seven of whom survived him. In the early part of his life, he possessed great strength and activity, and was fond of athletic sports. He served his time in the British army and was honorably discharged. He was also a member of the "home guard" of Denver in 1861-62. He became an earnest steadfast christian in 1848, and thenceforward was a faithful member and worker in the Methodist church. His widow tells that he was a devoted and loving husband, and father, and when he died he had no enemy on earth.

ALDEN, Horace, was born in Eaton, Canada, Feb. 2, 1846. He received a good business education, and at the age of nine years moved with his parents to St. Cloud, Minn., where he worked on a farm until 1861. The mines of Colorado then attracting his attention, he came to the Rocky Mountains, and here engaged in mining. After some experience in that pursuit he abandoned it, and became what is known as a "freighter," that is to say, he transported merchandise, etc., from one town to another. After some years in this occupation, in 1879 he located in Park county, near Garo, and bought a ranch of 560 acres which he fenced and otherwise improved by building. Like a number of other ranches in that county the most profitable crop is hay, of which he cuts and markets hundreds of tons annually. He has a good residence, two or three miles of fencing and three miles of irrigating ditches; also several artificial lakes which are stocked with fish. In 1872 Mr. Alden married Miss D. L. Turner, of Canada. In Dec., 1889, he was appointed by Governor Cooper to fill a vacancy in the board of county commissioners of Park county, serving one year as chairman. He also represented Park county in the 8th General Assembly of the state.

AYERS, J. E., farmer, was born in New Hampshire in 1838, graduated at Dartmouth college, and afterward became a teacher

for two years in the high school at Portsmouth. He then went to Pittsburg, Pa., where he was the principal of the preparatory department of the Western University, which position he held for three years. He was also a professor of Latin in the same institution two years. Concluding his engagement with the Western University, he opened the Ayers Latin school, which was organized for the purpose of preparing boys for college. He continued his labors therein until his health became impaired, and in 1873 came to Colorado. Since then he has chiefly devoted himself to agricultural pursuits, being the owner of the "Windfall Farm," located three miles west of Denver. He is also the proprietor of the "Apex Park," comprising four hundred acres lying east of "Lookout Mountain Resort." He was chairman of the school board and during his term of office the first substantial school house in North Denver was erected. He was also one of the original trustees of Colorado college, and at the present time is chairman of the board of trustees of the South Broadway Congregational church.

ALFORD, W. B., farmer, one of the early settlers of Colorado, was born in New York in 1815. When fifteen years of age he moved to Vermont, when, after a residence of three years, he went to Canada. He became a contractor and builder, and spent the succeeding four years of his life in that country and one in Indiana, when he located in Illinois, where he lived fifteen years. He afterward resided nine years in Iowa, and then came to Colorado, which has been his home to the present time. He is a farmer and greatly enjoys agricultural pursuits, which he has found to be congenial and profitable.

ALLEN, Eli, farmer, was born in Addison county, Vt., in 1829. His parents resided in that state until 1834, when they moved to Franklin county, N. Y. Here the young man lived, until he was twenty years of age, attending the public schools and assisting his father, then took up his abode in St. Lawrence county, where he entered the lumber business. After following this for six years, he traveled until 1860 then came to Colorado, went to Gilpin county and became interested in mining, but in 1861 he located on his present ranch at the town of Arvada, and has since been engaged in raising stock and growing small fruits.

ALLEN, William M., farmer, came to Colorado among the pioneers of 1859, and was employed in mining, prospecting and freighting, in the "Pike's Peak country." He then settled upon a farm near the present town-site of Arvada in 1863. His efforts have been greatly prospered, and he is now the owner of some of the best improved farms in Jefferson county. They are well stocked with blooded horses and fine cattle. In addition

to his improved property, he has 400 acres of land adjoining the premises upon which Westminster college is located, only a few miles from Denver. He also owns a beautiful residence in Denver, and spends most of his time in looking after his real estate interests in and out of the city. In 1865 he married Miriam C. Reno, and to them have been born four children, Anna-Maud, wife of Ed. F. Ward, Laura-J., Charles-E., and Grace.

ANDERSON, Walter, was born in London, England in 1836, and is one of the soldiers who served in the Crimean war, in the 1st battalion rifle brigade of England. He was at the battles of Alma, Inkerman and the siege of Sebastopol. He came to America in 1870, stopped a short time at Houston and Marshall, Texas, and also spent brief periods at Memphis, Tennessee, at Louisville, Kentucky, Cincinnati and Chicago, and came to Denver in 1875. He was engaged in the hotel business for about five years, then was employed in the Denver & Rio Grande Railway shops. In 1883 he became connected with the Broadway school, where he still remains an efficient employee.

ALTER, J. H., dairyman, was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., April 4th, 1854. He was educated there and remained until 1879, being a part of the time engaged in the oil business. During that year he came to Colorado, and settled in Weld county where he resided three years. He subsequently went further west, but after an absence from the state of three years, he returned and engaged in the dairy business in Denver, with A. G. Hazzard, with whom he is still associated.

ASMUSSEN, E. H., was born in Gelting, North Schleswig, Germany, May 18th, 1850, and remained there until 1870, receiving his education in the schools of that place. In the year last named, he migrated to America, first locating in Omaha. Two weeks later he entered the employ of the U. P. R. R. at Bushnell, remaining one year, after which he came to Denver and for the next three years was employed by Mr. Louis Miller; then until 1877 was engaged in the express business. In the latter year he returned to Germany, and after a visit of four months returned to his former vocation in Denver, continuing until 1879, then engaged in real estate and other enterprises, and accumulated much valuable property. He is a member of the German order called Plattdeutsche Vereen.

BENNET, Hiram P., lawyer and pioneer, was born in Carthage, Maine, September 2, 1826. Much of the public career of this noted representative of young American manhood, as exemplified in Colorado, has been given in the first and second volumes of our history. It is now proper to state that in those chron-

icles, by an inadvertence not discovered by the author until too late for correction, his name has been incorrectly spelled, with two t's. The correct orthography is set forth in the caption to this sketch. Mr. Bennet was in many respects the most conspicuous figure in our earlier territorial annals, and even now is by no means—though practically retired from public life—a minor influence upon the closing decade of the century. In 1831 his family settled in Richland county, Ohio, where he attended country schools until 1839, when he removed with his parents to the "Platte Purchase" in northwestern Missouri, acquiring such education as they at that early date afforded, supplemented however by three years attendance at private schools in Ohio and private study and investigation. He then struck out among the intricate channels of life, beginning as a school teacher in the state of Missouri for the wages it brought, and at the same time took up the study of law, toward which profession all his inclinations turned. Making rapid progress, he was admitted to the bar in that state in 1851, and a year later removed to Western Iowa and then opened an office and entered into the practice. In 1854 he passed on to Nebraska city. When Nebraska came to the dignity of a territorial organization in that stormy session of congress which gave it free birth after a tremendous struggle with the slave holding power, Mr. Bennet was elected to the upper house of its legislative assembly, and there aided in shaping its primary statutes and government. In 1855 he was nominated by the "free soil" element as its candidate for delegate to Congress, against Bird B. Chapman the democratic nominee. After the election he contested in Congress, Chapman's right to the seat, but was out voted. In 1858 he was elected again to the Nebraska legislature and was made speaker of the house for two sessions. In 1859 he emigrated to the Pike's Peak region with the pioneers of that epoch, settled in Denver, opened an office and resumed the practice of law. In 1860 he formed a partnership with Moses Hallett, the firm being Bennet & Hallett. This was the most turbulent period in our history. There were no laws but the common law, no government which the lawless element felt bound to respect save that instituted by the vigilantes, or committee of safety. There were courts, but they were in confusion and acting without any but self-asserted provisional authority. The jurisdiction of Kansas had been rejected and Congress had not yet assumed control. The course of events has been related in our first volume, therefore need not be repeated here. In July 1861, the republicans convened at Golden City and nominated Mr. Bennet for the office of delegate in Congress, under the territorial organization of that year, against Beverley D. Williams, the democratic candidate, and

he was elected by a considerable majority. The year following he was re-elected, his competitors on that occasion being ex-governor William Gilpin and colonel J. M. Francisco. After the expiration of his second term, he returned to Denver and re-engaged in legal practice. In 1869 he was appointed postmaster of Denver, by President Grant, holding the office until 1874 when he was supplanted by D. A. Chever under circumstances related in volume ii., page 159. In 1876 he was elected from Arapahoe county to the senate of the 1st General Assembly of Colorado. Early in the spring of 1860 a self-constituted committee composed of H. P. Bennet, A. C. Hunt and Richard Sopris, resolved to frame a constitution and laws as the base of a municipal government for Denver. Mr. Bennet drafted the plan, and this committee submitted it to a public meeting held in the old People's theater. The draft was read, and after discussion unanimously adopted. It provided for the subdivision of the town into three wards, with a council composed of two representatives from each ward. This fundamental law gave the city government power to levy taxes, repair streets and bridges, appoint a marshal, establish courts, etc., etc. At a later period the city council was organized with Capt. Richard Sopris president, with the functions of mayor. This government filled the need until the regular organization of the territory in 1861 when a new charter was adopted by the legislature. Mr. Bennet filled so large a place in the earlier annals of our commonwealth as to render him one of the principal historic characters of the western frontier. He was a prominent figure in every important movement from the date of his arrival on the scene of his life-work until long after his retirement from the halls of Congress. He has wrought contemporaneously with the band of heroic workers who shaped the destinies of the centennial state, and while he has not been rewarded with great wealth, has unquestionably won lasting fame. All who have followed the history of the state as presented in this and preceding volumes have encountered the traces of his influence on many an eventful page. He is still practicing law in Denver and in good health and robust vigor.

BANCROFT, Frederick Jones, physician, and surgeon, was born in Enfield, Conn., May 25, 1834. He is descended on the paternal side from the Bancrofts and Heaths of that state, and on the maternal from the Walcotts and Bissells, who were among the early settlers of New England. He was educated at the Westfield (Mass.) academy and the Charlotteville (N. Y.) seminary; studied medicine in the medical department of the University of Buffalo, N. Y., whence he graduated in February, 1861. Earnestly resolved to make a name and place for himself in the world, his education in these three institutions was

gained almost wholly by his own earnings from such employment as he could obtain, and by constant laborious study. In April, 1861, having completed his medical training in the schools, he began practicing in the mining town of Blakely, Pa. But within the year he was to enter upon a wider field of action, one of vast scope and variety, the ghastly school which broadened his experience, demanding the exercise of all his better talents, and bringing with it a knowledge of surgery in all its multifarious forms, of sickness in almost every known variety, covering many states, battlefields and hospitals, embracing in four years a practice which in time of peace, and in the ordinary course of events could not have been gained in fifty. He settled in Blakely in April, and in November following entered the army as a surgeon. Shortly afterward he was detailed by the surgeon-general of the state to take charge of the "Church hospital" in Harrisburg, with the powers and duties of officer in command, a sudden promotion and one involving great responsibilities for a young graduate. Early in the spring of 1862 he was ordered to the 76th Pennsylvania Volunteers at Hilton Head. In May he was given medical charge of the forces on Pinckney Island, Seabrook's and Elliott's plantations, S. C. In September following he was ordered to New York City in medical charge of portions of the 4th and 7th New Hampshire regiments which were infected with yellow fever; next he proceeded to Philadelphia as examining surgeon of recruits, remaining until the spring of 1863, when he fitted up a hospital for Confederate prisoners at Fort Delaware. This work completed, he rejoined the 3d Pennsylvania artillery at Camp Hamilton, Va. In June, 1863, he was assigned to duty as post surgeon of Fortress Monroe, remaining until December, 1865, when the war having ended he left the service. While at Fortress Monroe, Jefferson Davis, the captive ex-president of the Southern Confederacy was brought there, but Dr. Bancroft being objected to because of his politics and Connecticut birth, another physician was detailed to attend the fallen chieftain. Just prior to the surrender of the rebel armies, the Doctor was, with two other officers, detailed to investigate the management of all military hospitals near Fortress Monroe. Returning to Philadelphia he attended a course of lectures at the University of Pennsylvania during the winter of 1865-66, and in June following located in Denver, resuming the practice of his profession. For several years he was surgeon of the Ben Holladay and Wells-Fargo stage lines, and later of the rail-ways which superseded them—the Denver Pacific, Kansas Pacific and the Rio Grande. Of the last named road he was chief surgeon from 1871 until 1887, and the result of his services are thus well summed up in an

article on "Railway medical service" in the "American Railroad Journal;" "The chief surgeon, Dr. F. J. Bancroft, by whose zeal and executive ability the medical service of the Denver and Rio Grande railroad is rendered, is, in my judgment, the most efficient in the United States." He was elected president of the Denver medical society in 1876; was a member of the American medical association; a vice-president of the National association of railway surgeons; June, 1868 to 1885, was examining surgeon of pensions; served as city physician of Denver from 1872 to 1877, and again in 1878-79; was first president of the state board of health, and served in that capacity for two years, being secretary of the same for one year; he has been a member of the faculty of the Medical college of the Denver University from its opening to the present time. In connection with his other extensive duties, he was made medical referee and examiner in Colorado, for many of the large life insurance companies of the United States. From 1875 to 1887 he was president of the Agricultural Ditch company; from 1872 to 1876 president of the East Denver board of education; served on the board of trustees for Wolfe Hall, Jarvis Hall and St. Luke's Hospital for many years; a member of the Episcopal standing committee for 1878-79; was the first president of the Colorado state historical and natural history society, organized February 10, 1879, an office which he has retained to the present time, and largely through his efforts the fine collection of prehistoric relics, and other valuable articles now in the state capitol has been gathered. He aided in organizing the first post of the G. A. R. in 1868, was chosen its first post commander, and was soon after made by General Logan the commander-in-chief of this organization, provisional department commander of Colorado and Wyoming, the first to hold that honorable position. He is also a member of the Loyal legion. He has contributed a number of valuable papers to the medical literature of the state and nation, relating chiefly to the climate of Colorado and the class of diseases benefited by residence here; indeed nearly all the more important digests of those subjects published between 1866 and 1876 were from his pen. Most of them were reproduced in the widely circulated medical and other journals of the country and attracted large numbers of invalids to the Rocky Mountains. From the primal basis of quite extensive training in early life, his large experience in army hospitals, and his extensive practice in Colorado, he has acquired great learning. In the years of his residence in Denver he has acquired an ample fortune, partly from his medical practice, but more especially from investments in real estate and buildings. His portrait appears in Vol. III, page 280.

BROADWELL, James M., ranchman, was born in Illinois in 1827, and educated in the common schools of his native county. He remained there until 1847, then moved to New Mexico, locating at Santa Fé during that year. The following year he went to Las Vegas, and opened the pioneer blacksmith shop in that town. Soon afterward he engaged in mercantile pursuits, continuing until 1859. During that year, the excitement caused by the discovery of gold in Colorado induced him to come to Denver, where he resumed the mercantile business. He built the Broadwell House, the first hotel and the first frame house that was erected in that city, which he owned until 1880. In 1872-73, he began raising thoroughbred horses, and is engaged in that pursuit at the present time. During the administrations of Mayors Case, Cook and Bates, he was an alderman, and a portion of the time acting mayor of the city of Denver. He was also the coroner at the time the Indians killed the Hungate family in 1864. He has always taken profound interest in the welfare of the community where he has so long resided.

BARTELS, Gustave C., lawyer, was born January 22, 1858, in Bellvue, Neb., son of Louis F. Bartels, afterward one of the leading merchants of Denver. Gustave C. came to Colorado with the family in 1862; attended Washington University in St. Louis four years, from 1872 to 1876; subsequently entered Ann Arbor, Mich., University and was graduated from its law department in 1879. Returning to Denver, the law firm of Bartels & Blood was formed, which still continues, and has met with great success in practice and in real estate transactions. Mr. Bartels was made corporation counsel of the city of Denver under the administration of Mayor William Scott Lee.

BELFORD, James B., See Vol. III, page 75

BERGER, William B., See Vol. III, page 184

BYERS, William N., pioneer journalist of Colorado, was born in Madison county, O., February 22, 1831, son of Moses Watson and Mary Ann Byers. His grandfather was James Byers, great-grandfather, Andrew Byers, who served in the armies of the Revolution. At page 136, Vol. III, of our general history will be found a condensed account of his earlier years. We present the facts which follow simply to complete that part of his biography which relates to his family antecedents, prior to his appearance upon the soil of his adopted state, the material features of his identification with the development of events here having been treated in our historical review. His paternal ancestors first settled in America at the beginning of the 18th century, emigrating from Londonderry and settling on the frontier of Pennsylvania, whence they removed to the Sciota valley in Ohio, where his father became a land-owner



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and conducted a prosperous farm. His mother was a member of the Brandenburg family, her parents being among the earlier settlers in the Miami valley near the present site of Dayton, O. William, during the winter months, attended the country school, the remainder of the year worked on the paternal farm. Later on he was favored with the better advantages of West Jefferson academy. He mastered the ordinary branches of study and became quite proficient in surveying. In 1850 he removed with his father to Iowa, and in 1851 engaged as a chainman and compassman with a deputy U. S. surveyor in making government surveys in the western part of that then sparsely inhabited country. He ran section lines until the contract was completed in 1852, then set out with a large party for the Pacific coast. They traveled 145 days without seeing or passing a human habitation save the military posts of Forts Kearney and Laramie, the Northwest fur-trading posts of Forts Hall and Boise, and the Umatilla Indian agency. Their long and trying journey terminated at Oregon City, where Mr. Byers engaged as a U. S. surveyor in the coast mountains of Western Oregon. The next season he ran the first township and section lines in what subsequently became the state of Washington. In the winter of 1853 he traversed the mining districts of California, and returned home via the Isthmus of Panama. In 1854 he settled in Omaha, Neb., there being only one log cabin on the townsite. He surveyed a large part of that now large and prosperous city. He was a member of the first territorial legislative assembly of Nebraska in 1854-55, and the first U. S. deputy-surveyor to enter the field upon the survey of township and section lines. When the city government of Omaha came to be established he was elected a member of its board of aldermen. In March, 1859, he brought the first printing press to Denver, and on the west bank of Cherry creek established the "Rocky Mountain News." For an account of the journey and the founding of the paper, see, Chap. VI, Vol. III. The balance of the story has been told. The influence exerted by Mr. Byers upon the destinies of Colorado is well nigh immeasurable. Like that of Governor Evans, it bore conspicuous part in shaping all of the great conditions that have made Denver and this state their fame. His name and work are inseparably connected with this glorified city of ours, and with every progressive movement in our incomparable state. In 1854 he married Elizabeth Minerva Sumner, grand-daughter of Hon. Robert Lucas, governor of Ohio in its early history, and was also the first governor of Iowa.

BERTHOUD, Edward L., railway engineer, was born in Geneva, Switzerland, March 29, 1828. The family came to America in 1830, and took up their residence in New

York City. In 1832 they removed to central New York, where Edward was educated. In 1845 he entered Union college, graduating in 1849. Having a natural inclination toward and remarkable aptitude for the study of the sciences, he finally adopted civil engineering. He went to South America in 1851 as an engineer on the Panama Railroad, remaining there until Sept., 1852. Returning to the United States, he followed his profession in Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin and Iowa. In 1855 he settled in Leavenworth, Kan., was married Feb. 28, 1856, at Logansport, Ind., and in March, 1860, with his wife came to Colorado, and located in Golden, which has been his residence ever since. Captain Berthoud completed the survey of the townsite of Golden that year. In 1861, as related in Vol. III page 503, he started to explore a line of survey from Golden to the head of Clear Creek Cañon, and in May following discovered a practicable pass into Middle Park, which took his name. Subsequently he surveyed a railway line to Salt Lake City. The remainder of his career, down to the close of the civil war was chiefly as a soldier. In April, 1862, he was appointed 1st lieutenant of company H, 2nd. Colorado volunteers. In March, 1863, he was appointed regimental-adjutant and stationed at Fort Lyon, Colo., until April of the same year. In May following, having marched to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., he was made post-adjutant at Fort Larned, and also A. A. G. in charge of the Santa Fé road from Council Grove, Kan., to the Raton Mountains in Colorado. In December, 1863, he was ordered to Kansas City, where he reported to Gen. Thomas Ewing. In February, 1864, James H. Ford, who, the previous November, had been promoted to be colonel of the 2nd Colorado, was placed in command of the border counties of Missouri, when Lieutenant Berthoud was appointed A. A. G. of those turbulent and guerrilla infested districts. Thenceforward, until relieved in July, 1864, his duties were of the most difficult and harassing character, the region being raided by the worst elements of the contending armies. In July he was promoted to the captaincy of company D, 2nd Colorado cavalry, and ordered to Warrensburg, Mo., as engineer officer on Gen. E. B. Brown's staff. In September, 1864, being then in the same position on Gen. Pleasanton's staff, the second campaign by Gen. Sterling Price took place. All hurried to the field, and finally the troops of the district rallied at Jefferson City to protect the state capital. As engineer officer, Capt. Berthoud was employed in erecting batteries, rifle pits, etc., until October 11. After the assault by Price on Jefferson City, and its repulse on the 8th and 9th of October, pursuit was immediately begun. In this campaign Capt. Berthoud was attached to the staff of Gen. Rosencranz as engineer officer. After the battle of Osage

he returned to Warrensburg and Jefferson City, Mo. Dec. 20, 1864, he was ordered to Fort Riley, Kan., to report for duty on the plains in midwinter. In February, 1865, he was appointed inspector of the 1st district of the upper Arkansas. In April and May the command of Col. Ford was heavily reinforced, preparatory to a decisive campaign against the Indians. Berthoud was appointed chief of staff to Col. Ford. This campaign was subsequently abandoned through the intrigues of the Indian bureau at Washington, when Ford, intensely disgusted and disheartened, resigned and was succeeded by Gen. Sanborn, when Capt. Berthoud was made engineer officer of the district. Another campaign was organized, but again postponed, when he went to Fort Riley and thence to Fort Leavenworth, where the 2nd Colorado was mustered out. From that point he went to Fort McPherson and thence to Fort Sedgwick with a detachment of the 7th Iowa cavalry, remaining at the latter post until July 4, then definitely left the service and returned to Golden. As chief engineer of the Colorado Central railway he built the several lines of that road from Denver to Golden, Cheyenne, Black Hawk, Central City and Georgetown. In addition he made surveys for the U. P. R. R. extending over the territories of Wyoming, Utah, Idaho and Montana; also from Cheyenne to Deadwood, Dakota. He has been ardently devoted to the public schools of Jefferson county, and is one of the trustees of the State School of Mines located at Golden, and has done much to advance that very useful institute to the high position it now occupies. He is one of the most experienced railway engineers in the West, and an excellent public spirited citizen withal. For some years he has been collecting all the books, records, etc., bearing upon the history of the "Louisiana Purchase," out of which so many of the western states have been created, and in writing an elaborate history of that vast territory from the first settlement. He is corresponding member of the New York Lyceum, Philadelphia Academy of Sciences, National Geographic Society of Washington, and Davenport Academy of Sciences, in full membership.

BOAL, George J., lawyer, was born Oct. 4, 1835, at Boalsberry, Center county, Pa. His father, Judge Boal, was descended from Scotch-Irish ancestry, but his mother was of German-French extraction. George removed in 1857 to Iowa City, the old capital of Iowa, and in March, 1859, entered the practice of his profession of law. There he established a reputation as a successful lawyer and built up an extensive and profitable practice, devoting his efforts mainly to the law of corporations, not, however, to the exclusion of the general practice. In July, 1887, he came to Denver, Colo., and resumed practice. He was a member of the legal firm of

Boal, Jackson & Wilson. In 1868 he was entered at the bar of the supreme court of the United States; was for many years a prominent member of the American bar association, and in the course of his practice was retained in much important litigation. Never especially active as a politician, yet he was once nominated by the democratic party as its candidate for Congress in his district, but he declined, and was again offered the nomination, which he again declined, and afterward, by an almost unanimous expression of the democratic press of the state of Iowa, urged as the most suitable and available candidate of the party for governor. Judge Boal died very suddenly in the city of Denver, May 17, 1895.

BROWN, Frank Mason. This estimable and very useful citizen of Denver lost his life among the whirlpools of the Colorado river while conducting a survey of the borders of that stream for a railway to the Pacific ocean. He was born at Blue Hill, Me., in 1844, and was educated there and at Bowdoin college. Thereafter he was agent for three years for the Alaska Fur Seal company, remaining most of that time at the Seal Islands in the North Pacific. From thence he settled in California, and in 1877, when only 33 years of age, was elected to the senate of that state. The same year he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Raworth Ward, second daughter of Hon. J. D. Ward of Chicago. While in the senate, and during most of his residence in California, he was general manager of the Amador Canal-Mining Co. In 1878 he came to Colorado, settled in Leadville and engaged in mining. He developed the property and constructed the mills of the Farwell Consolidated Mining company in Independence district, besides promoting many other mining enterprises, in which he achieved considerable success. Passing 1882 in California, he returned to Colorado, located in Denver and entered upon the promotion of irrigating canals, land, mining and other projects with satisfactory results. He manifested a lively interest in public affairs, and in the political campaign of 1888 made many speeches in different parts of the state, advocating the election of Benjamin Harrison, and the republican state ticket. In 1889 he conceived a plan for building a railway through the Grand Cañon of the Colorado river, the line to begin at Grand Junction in this state; organized a company to execute this stupendous undertaking, and in June of that year, at the head of his engineer corps, started for the scene of action. While thus engaged, and after the perilous work of the survey had been more than half accomplished, he perished, his boat being overturned and his body swept beneath the raging waters, never to be recovered. This melancholy event occurred July 10, 1889, and caused universal sorrow among his multi-

tude of friends and admirers. Mr. Brown was a man of great force and daring, a natural leader among his fellows. This fact is nowhere more fully expressed than by the little band of men who accompanied him on this fatal expedition, who witnessed his death while pioneering the way for them, but were powerless to aid or rescue him. All these entertained the highest regard and admiration for him, the result of his amiability, dauntless courage, and power for skillful direction. In his domestic relations he was a model husband and father, a true friend and a good citizen. Therefore his tragic fate brought great grief to those who best knew him, and shocked the people of the entire state who watched his course in that awful journey with intense interest. He left two bright boys, one of thirteen and one of four years, the first of whom bears the full name of his heroic and ill-fated but honored sire.

BECK, Wm. E., a noted jurist, late chief justice of the supreme court of Colorado, born on a farm in Venango county, Pa., Nov. 8, 1832, and was educated, first in the limited district schools, and afterward at the Pine Grove and Mont View academies of Center county in the same state, and later at the Classical and Commercial high school of Lawrenceville, N. J. He was an indefatigable student, and learned rapidly. After completing his education in the institutes mentioned he taught school for a few years, then began the study of law. In the fall of 1856 he settled in La Salle county, Ill., where his studies were continued. He was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of that state, Nov. 6, 1861. He practiced law in the town of Mendota and city of Ottawa, Ill., until the fall of 1872, then came to Colorado and located in the town of Boulder, where the practice was continued until 1876. In 1875 he was elected by the republican party a delegate to the constitutional convention from Boulder county, and was appointed to the chairmanship of the committee on "congressional and legislative apportionment," and a member of the committees on "judiciary department," "right of suffrage and elections," and the "miscellaneous division." He was one of the most conscientious, intelligent and tireless workers in that historic assembly. In due course, this fundamental charter was completed, submitted to the people and ratified July 1, 1876. In October, 1876, he was duly elected judge of the first judicial district for the term of six years, but remained only three years in that position. In October, 1879, he was elected a justice of the supreme court of the state for a term of nine years, and took his seat on the bench Jan 13, 1880. He became chief justice on the expiration of Judge S. H. Elbert's term, Jan. 9, 1883, and occupied that position until the close of his term, Jan. 8, 1889. He was not a

politician in the common interpretation of the term. He was called, not self-nominated, to the offices he held. His elevation to the district, and subsequently to the supreme court, was the spontaneous work of his many admirers and friends, men who honored him for his ability, his spotless integrity and fidelity to every known duty. It was the public belief in his sterling worth, the conviction that he would discharge the duties with scrupulous honesty, that he would give his whole mind and soul to the work, that induced his selection. While there were abler men than Judge Beck, more scholarly and profound jurists, no man has occupied a place in any of our courts who was more thoroughly trusted than he, and few whose opinions have been sounder, more accurate, or more conscientiously uttered. His life and character were absolutely pure. He was a just and upright judge, a just and upright citizen in the highest significance of the expression. At the expiration of his duties in the supreme court he was appointed reporter of the decisions of that tribunal, which position he held to the time of his death, Sept. 2, 1892.

BENNETT, Horace W., capitalist, was born in Michigan, Sept. 4, 1861, and attended the common schools of that state. In 1877 he embarked in mercantile pursuits in Detroit, but after continuing about a year he sold his interest and moved to Corona, same state, where he engaged in the same kind of business. Eighteen months later he sold his interest and formed a partnership with Mr. A. A. Bennett, with whom he established a large mercantile house in Milford, Mich. After two years he purchased Mr. Bennett's interest and continued the business until 1882. He came to Denver in February, 1883, and opened a real estate office in the Duff block, on Larimer street, and soon met with almost phenomenal success. During the next two years he also conducted a boot and shoe store next door to Skinner Bros. & Wright, which he traded for real estate, and then operated the real estate and loan business with J. A. Fisher, of St. Louis. In 1885 he formed a partnership with Mr. J. A. Myers, under the name of Bennett & Myers, which continues to the present time. He has been largely interested in the cattle business, and located and laid out the town site of Cripple Creek, where he still owns large interests. His investments in Denver real estate comprise some of the choicest pieces of property in and around the city. Having acquired a large fortune he is naturally proud of the success he has achieved in the business and financial world. See history of Cripple Creek gold mines, this volume. Oct. 2, 1882, he was married to Miss Eva Thompson, of Northville, Mich.

BOWLES, Joseph W., farmer, was born in Rockford, N. C., July 17, 1836. When

quite young his parents moved to Johnson county, Ind., and in the fall of 1847 to Keokuk county, Iowa. In 1848 another change of residence was made to Marshall county, in the same state, when that section was comparatively a wilderness, its population not exceeding a dozen families. He lived on a farm there until March, 1858, then went to Riley county, Kan., where his first vote was cast for the free state constitution the same fall. In the spring of 1859 he emigrated to the Pike's Peak gold region, at that time a sort of *terra incognita*, vaguely and indefinitely located in the Rocky Mountains beyond the Great American desert. He reached the Cherry Creek settlement May 25, and, having come in search of gold, turned his attention to prospecting for that metal. From the plains he entered the mountains, where he encountered many trials and hardships. In the fall of 1859 he settled on Quartz Hill, Nevada district, and for three years was engaged in mining on the great Burroughs lode. During his residence he was twice elected sheriff of the district under the miners' organization. In the fall of 1862 he purchased a ranch claim near the present town of Littleton, where he has ever since resided, and by subsequent purchases and many improvements has made it one of the largest and most beautiful farms in Arapahoe county. For some years he was quite extensively engaged in stock growing, his range being on the Republican river. In September, 1869, he was elected to the board of county commissioners, served through his term, and in 1874 was re-elected. He was accounted an honorable, conscientious and faithful officer. He was also elected a member of the legislature in the fall of 1880. By the enhanced value of his landed estate, and by the profitableness of his cattle raising and other enterprises, he has become wealthy. He is a director in the City National bank, has a fine home, and, after more than thirty years of honorable service, lives a happy, contented life. Dec. 16, 1867, he married Cynthia R., daughter of Gideon Blackburn Miller of Pettis county, Mo. To them have been born five children, only three of whom are now living.

BRANCH, Albert H., general manager Denver Gas company, was born at Orwell, Addison county, Vt., Dec. 25, 1853; was educated in the public schools, and lived among the granite hills of his native state until 1877, when he came to Colorado and located in Leadville, where he engaged in mining. He remained there until 1884, when he was appointed private secretary to Governor Grant. He was appointed post office inspector for the district of Colorado by President Cleveland during his first term, and on July 1, 1887, was re-appointed, serving until July 1, 1889, then resigned, and in December following accepted a position as bookkeeper with the Omaha-Grant Smelting and Refining Co., where he remained until February, 1892, when he was

appointed general manager of the Denver Consolidated Gas company. In October of the same year, at a meeting of the stockholders, he was elected secretary, treasurer and general manager of the company, which position he still retains.

BREWER, Benn, business man, was born in South Lincolnshire, England, Oct. 11, 1849. He came to the United States with his father in 1860, and after two years in New York City they moved to Omaha, Neb. In 1862 he drove an ox team to Denver for Albert McGeath, of McGeath Bros., general freighters, and, returning, drove for his father until 1867. He then learned the bricklayer's trade with Witherill Bros., in Omaha. In 1871 he married and moved to Denver, where, until 1889, he was engaged in building and in the manufacturing of brick. In January, 1883, he became one of the corporators and vice-president of the E. F. Hallack Lumber company, but withdrew in 1886. For the past seven years he has been engaged in the cattle business. Since 1887 he has been president of the Robertson & Doll Carriage company. He is also a stockholder and director in the National Bank of Commerce. In February, 1888, he was severely injured in an accident on the Rock Island R.R. near Kansas City, from which he has not yet fully recovered. Mr. Brewer is an excellent business man, energetic and successful. For many years he was one of the prominent contractors and builders of Denver, a man of great force of character and sterling worth.

BROWNING, John W., lawyer, was born in New York City, June 10, 1842, and educated in the public schools. He came to Colorado and located in Denver in August, 1884, since which time he has taken an active interest in all public enterprises for the advancement of his adopted state. A lawyer by profession, he opened an office in the Symes block, but in August, 1885, was appointed assistant postmaster and continued in that office until May, 1888, when he was appointed by President Cleveland melter of the mint, which office he resigned in March, 1890, and since that time he has been actively associated with the Pacific jurisdiction, Woodmen of the World, which had a beneficiary membership, Aug. 1, 1895, exceeding twelve thousand, and for the last four years and a half has been its head clerk. Besides being a member of this organization, he holds a membership in the G. A. R., in which he is a past department commander, having been elected to the office at the encampment held at Cheyenne in March, 1888, and was knighted a Templar Mason in May, 1866, in Columbian commandery No. 2, in Washington, D. C. He is also a member of many other societies. April 18, 1861, he enlisted for three months' service in company E 12th New York State militia under Col. Daniel Butterfield; was honorably discharged August 5, and re-enlisted Septem-

ber 1, in the 1st N. Y. volunteer engineers under Col. Edward W. Serrell; was appointed sergeant major of the regiment upon the day of his re-enlistment; was with this command at the taking of Hilton Head Island, S. C. November, 1861; was also at the reduction of Fort Pulaski and the engagements on James Island, and for meritorious service was commissioned a 2nd lieutenant of company F in July, 1862. He was mustered out by special orders from the war department, and honorably discharged in November, 1862, and later accepted an appointment in the adjutant-general's office at Washington, where he continued until the fall of 1867, when he was appointed assistant assessor of internal revenue in charge of the breweries at New York City, which position he held until December, 1868. Prior to the war he was an indentured apprentice at bricklaying, and during the year of 1869 he resumed that occupation. From 1870 to 1873 he was inspector of the building department of New York City, and in 1874 became associated with the Metropolitan press as the Albany correspondent of the New York "Star," with which paper he was identified, either as correspondent or upon the editorial staff, until 1882. He was also a contributor to other papers and magazines. In 1877 he was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly of New York; was re-nominated in 1878, but defeated. In 1879 he was nominated for the state senate and elected by 24 majority in a vote of 25,000, but by alteration of returns he was defeated by 76 votes. In 1880 he was again elected to the lower house, and in 1881 was nominated and elected to the senate by a majority of 812, serving one year (1882) under Governor Alonzo B. Cornell and one year (1883) under Governor Grover Cleveland. In politics he acted with the democratic party, and, while an active member of the Tammany Hall general committee, he was always endorsed and generally supported by its opposing factions. He was regarded by the state and national committees as a valuable and effective speaker. He was a member of the state conventions from 1874 until 1884. During this period he enjoyed the confidence of the leaders of his party and the respect of the leaders of the republican party. In 1878 he began the study of law in the law department of the New York university, graduating in 1882, in which year he was admitted to practice in the supreme court of the second department of New York. After that his office as counselor and attorney-at-law was located in Temple Court.

BLOUNT, Paul, civil engineer, was born Dec. 25, 1858, at Rockford, Ill. His father was Dr. Joseph Blount and his mother Mary Putnam Green, a grand-niece of General Israel Putnam and General Nathaniel Green. Dr. Blount served three years as surgeon of the 25th Ill. Vols. In 1865 he purchased a farm at Byron, fifteen miles below Rockford, on Rock river, and moved there with his fam-

ily. Paul was the eldest son. He spent the summer in work on the farm, attending school in the winter until he reached the age of fourteen, when he assumed the entire charge of the farm and conducted it for three years. At the age of seventeen he went to Madison, Wis., and entered the freshman class in the civil engineering department. He spent two years in the university and then returned home, where he remained until the fall of 1878, when he went to Iowa, where he spent a year in teaching school. In the fall of 1879 he went to Worthington, Minn., where he conducted the Worthington "Journal" for six months. In the spring of 1880 he entered the employ of the St. Paul & Sioux City railroad company, and spent the year in locating and constructing that company's line from Sioux Falls west to the James river. The following summer he was engaged on the line of the Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. in the construction of a line from Cedar Rapids to Council Bluffs. In January, 1882 he went to Socorro, N. Mex., in the service of the A. T. & S. F. R. R. Co., and was engaged in the location of that company's line from Socorro to Silver City via the Gila river. In October, 1882, he came to Colorado and immediately engaged with the Colorado railway company, organized in the interest of the B. & M. R. R. The next year and a half was spent in locating a line from Denver through Middle Park via South Boulder creek and the Frasier and Grand rivers. The summer of 1884 was spent in exploring the valleys of the Grand, White and Yampa rivers; the next two years in making surveys from Middle Park, through the valleys of these rivers, for the same company. In March, 1887, he resigned his position with the Colorado railway company, and took charge of the coal properties of the Colorado Fuel company in Garfield and Pitkin counties. He was elected county clerk of Garfield county in November, 1891, and re-elected in 1893.

BREWSTER, Albert W., business man, was born in Oneco, Ill., Feb. 2, 1842. His father, a lineal descendant of the first pastor of Plymouth colony, in 1835 had moved west from Cortland, N. Y., to Galena, Ill.; remained there until 1838, then settled in Stephenson county and opened a store near a point on the Pecatonica river called Brewster's Ferry. About 1840 he opened a general merchandise store at Oneco, continuing there until 1848, when he removed with his family to Freeport, the capital of Stephenson county, and re-engaged in merchandising. In 1849, his wife, a devoted Christian woman, passed away. Two years later he married Emily L. Jackson, a native of New Hampshire, a teacher in the Freeport high school. In 1857 he built the leading hotel in the county at Freeport which still bears his name, but the financial panic of that year, one of the most disastrous in the history of the country, swept away all his property. At this time, Albert W. was in

attendance at the Freeport high school, where, owing to the kindness of friends, he was permitted to remain until fitted to support himself. At the age of seventeen he was employed in the office of the county clerk, and soon afterward was appointed principal deputy. In 1864 he enlisted in company F, 142nd Illinois infantry; was appointed post-adjutant while in camp, and, when the regiment was mustered in, became its adjutant and served the term in western Tennessee. In the fall of 1864 his regiment with four others of Illinois went to Camp Frye at Chicago to be mustered out, their terms of enlistment having expired. At this time Gen. Sterling Price was moving from Arkansas into Missouri for the purpose of taking the city of St. Louis, and there not being sufficient federal troops in that department to successfully oppose his advance, Adjt.-General Allan C. Fuller, of Illinois ran up to Camp Frye from Springfield, stated the situation to the men and requested as a special favor that they forego their discharge and join Gen. W. S. Rosecrans' very limited force at St. Louis and aid him in repelling Price. Three of the five regiments eagerly responded, the 142nd being of the number. They were immediately rushed through in box cars and at once assigned to duty along the Merimac river. Price's advance was checked and held until the arrival of Gen. Baldy Smith's veterans some weeks later, when the three regiments mentioned returned to Chicago and were mustered out, receiving the thanks of President Lincoln for the gallant service rendered. Upon returning home, Mr. Brewster resumed his position as deputy county clerk, which he held until 1865. The next eighteen months were passed as salesman in the employ of Bidwell & Farwell, wholesale notion dealers of Freeport. He surrendered this position to engage in the confectionery, fruit and restaurant business at Morrison, Ill., where he remained nearly two years, then sold out and returned to Freeport. In 1869 he entered the office of the Illinois Central R. R. Co., at Freeport, as cashier, and served in that capacity until the fall of 1870, when he came to Denver and, Dec. 26, entered the service of the D. & R. G. R. Co. (before the laying of ties), in the office of ex-Gov. A. C. Hunt, where he remained until the summer of 1875, when he was appointed a deputy U. S. land surveyor to execute a contract, on the completion of which he resumed his connection with the Rio Grande along the line from Cucharas to Alamosa, laying out the towns of La Veta, Garland and Alamosa. In 1879 he returned to Denver and, by Herman Silver, was appointed assistant assayer of the U. S. Branch Mint. In June, 1884, he was appointed chief clerk, which position he held until Aug., 1885. His first earnings in Colorado were invested in public lands in the Cañon City basin, which subsequently proved to be valuable coal lands, part of which he sold in 1887 for a sum

sufficient to enable him to purchase the corner at 17th avenue and Ogden street, Denver, and erect a block thereon. Thus, after a long career of worthy, thoroughly conscientious and useful endeavor, a considerable part in the service of his country, Mr. Brewster has attained, if not fame and fortune, something higher and better—a lofty position in the regard of his fellow men.

BROOKS, H. C., was born in Orange, Mass., April 12, 1836, and remained there until he was nineteen years of age. When only eighteen, he began business for himself as a manufacturer of doors and sashes. The following year he moved to Vermont, where he continued business for two years and then went to Grand Rapids, Mich., still engaged in the same pursuit. Later, he embarked in the lumber trade, and finally in the furniture business, being elected president of the company, and has filled the office ever since, and still holds an interest therein. He was a citizen of Michigan about twenty-five years, and, in 1882, he came to Colorado and located in Denver. He became interested in the jewelry business in the Opera house block, the firm name being Brooks, Davidson & Co., where he remained until 1886, when he sold out and thereafter spent an easy quiet life until 1891, when he became interested in the United Coal company, of which he was vice-president, then secretary, and in 1894 was appointed receiver for the same.

BROWN, Henry C., capitalist, was born in Belmont county, Ohio, near St. Clairsville, Nov. 12, 1820. Among the thousands of pioneers who came to Colorado in 1860, there are few whose names stand out more prominently in the history of Denver than that of Henry C. Brown. The Brown Palace hotel, which he built and owns and which bears his name, is a monument of such large dimensions and of such rare and enduring architectural beauty, that it has attracted not merely local attention, but it is now known throughout the Union as one of the most magnificent caravansaries to be found in this or any other country. Let us look at his life work: He attended the country schools of his district and finished his education with a course at Brooks' academy. Losing his mother when he was two years old, and his father when he was seven, he was bound out to work on a farm until he was sixteen. At the expiration of his time of service, he learned the carpenter and joiner's trade, went to Wheeling, W. Va., and engaged work at five dollars per month. In 1844 he went to St. Louis, where his brother lived, and where he remained until 1852, steadily pursuing his trade. During that year he crossed the plains with an ox team and went to California, walking nearly all the way, and consuming on the trip 110 days. Going to San Francisco, he remained there about 60 days, and then made a brief visit

to Portland, Ore.; crossed the country to Olympia, Wash. Ter., and forming a partnership with another man, they together erected a large saw mill on Bellingham bay. Remaining there eight months, he sold his interest in the mill for a ranch near Forbstown, Cal. He disposed of his ranch for \$1,400, upon which there was afterward discovered one of the richest quartz gold mines in that state. He returned to San Francisco and engaged in contracting and building; did a large business for three years, and, after remaining in the mountains of California for six months, he went to Peru and Callao, South America, where he lived nine months. Taking ship, he sailed around Cape Horn and landed in Virginia—Hampton Roads—in 1858, and returned to St. Louis, arriving there May 3, 1858. After living in that city for about two years, he became discouraged at the prospects for building, and, taking passage on a boat, ascended the Missouri river landing at Sioux City. Soon thereafter he went to Decatur, the same state, and entered into a contract with the town company to build a hotel. He remained there eighteen months, but as real estate and property of all kinds declined in value, until there was no sale for anything, he gave up, or abandoned his enterprises, and finally located in St. Joseph, Mo., where he resided a year and a half. Leaving St. Joseph, he started for Colorado and arrived in Denver, June 9, 1860. His worldly goods, consisting of wagons, ox teams, money, etc., were worth about \$2,500. He resumed his trade, and in 1862 took up a claim of 160 acres of land, known as "Brown's addition" to the city of Denver. This land was valued at that time at \$1.25 an acre. Mr. Brown offered it at one time for \$500. He donated ten acres to the state for the capitol building and grounds, which are now worth half a million of dollars. The remainder of his tract, now occupied by some of the most beautiful residences of the city, with the improvements thereon, is worth perhaps \$20,000,000. The Brown Palace hotel stands upon a part of this tract. It was erected in 1889-90 at a cost of nearly \$1,600,000. It was built of a beautiful brown sandstone, is nine stories in height, and in capacity, the manner of its construction, magnificence and accommodations, it has no superior anywhere. This superb structure, to say nothing of other costly and handsome buildings which have been erected by Mr. Brown in Denver, will hereafter more grandly perpetuate his name, and the memory of his genius and spirit of enterprise, than any statue of bronze, or shaft of Parian marble. Mr. Brown purchased the Denver Daily "Tribune" in 1872, and located it in his building at the corner of Sixteenth and Holladay (now Market) streets. He continued it until Nov. 15, 1875, when he sold it to Herman Beckurts of Louisville, Ky. It was consolidated with the Denver "Republican" in 1884.

BROWN, James H., lawyer, eldest son of Henry C. Brown, original owner and founder of the beautiful residence section of Denver known as "Capitol Hill," and donor of the spacious site of ten acres whereon the magnificent state capitol of Colorado has been erected, was born in St. Joseph, Mo., Sept. 3, 1859. He is descended from a line of sturdy, loyal, patriotic men, who bore honorable, some of them conspicuous, part in shaping the destiny of the American republic. His great-grandfather, on the paternal side, was a soldier in George Washington's army, and later one of the founders of the state of Ohio. Henry C. Brown, his father, a short time after the birth of James H., transferred his family to Denver, then in the spring of 1860 attracting a large emigration. When at the proper age, James was put under a course of tuition in the primary branches, and in due course entered the Colorado seminary, from whence he was sent to the Northwestern University in Illinois, with the well defined purpose of acquiring a thorough collegiate education, including the classics, the sciences and the study of law. But when scarcely more than well entered upon these branches, financial reverses overtook his father, and compelled his return to Denver. In 1876 he began reading law in the office of G. G. Symes (afterward member of Congress) and Westbrook S. Decker (late judge of the district court of Arapahoe county), where he remained two years, then was granted his certificate as the result of a very rigid examination. In 1881 he was admitted to practice before the supreme court of the U. S., where he conducted singly and alone, when only twenty-one years of age, the great and extremely important suit instituted by his father against the state of Colorado, brought to recover the capitol site, as quite fully set forth in Volume III, Chapter IV, pages 92-93, of this history. This was the beginning of his practice in the courts, and from this introductory has followed the lucrative practice he now enjoys. While opposed to the cause in which he was enlisted, the public in which he has grown from infancy to manhood ungrudgingly yielded him its admiration for the able manner of his management of the suit, the perfection of his briefs and the strength of his argument. It is a well understood fact that, while his father had been for many years one of the wealthiest citizens of Denver, counting his fortune by millions, the son has never called upon him for pecuniary aid from the time he left college to work out an independent livelihood. What he has is wholly self-earned, his extensive library, his home, his practice, the support of himself and family, every dollar the result of his own efforts and work. While the prospective inheritor of a large fortune, he has from the first conducted himself without reference to that expectation, resolved to make his own name by the diligence of his industry, and thus

whatever of fame or riches he may win will be distinctively his own. In connection with his law practice, he has a strong leaning toward politics, a field in which his innate force has already won him some renown. In 1885 he was elected attorney for the city of Denver, an office he filled acceptably. He was chief counsel for the Denver Consolidated Tramway company, whose many legal contests he managed with superior skill. In 1890 he was elected to the House of Representatives of the Eighth General Assembly, and there led the division in that body which opposed the acts of the speaker elect, Mr. Hanna, which eventuated in his displacement, and the reorganization of the House under the auspices for which Mr. Brown contended. He was also the author and advocate of many important measures passed at that session. Such in brief is Mr. Brown's public career to the present stage. Possessed of a fine, well-knit physique, of remarkable force, indomitable perseverance in the pursuit of his aims, conscientiously devoted to every cause worthy of his attention, believing with all his strength in the righteousness of his cause, he has already become a marked figure, far beyond the rank ordinarily assumed by men of his years.

BRYANT, W. H., lawyer, was born in Indianapolis, Ind., July 28, 1863, where he was reared and educated in the public and high schools of that city. His mother having died of consumption, and the family fearing that this disease might also develop in him, at the earnest solicitation of his cousin—Mrs. Thomas M. Patterson—he came to Denver in Aug., 1877, to try the climate of Colorado, spending two years on the ranch of John S. Wheeler at Lupton. In the summer of 1879, he went to Leadville, where he remained during the greater part of the next three years, spending a portion of that time at Wheeler in Summit county. The earlier years of his Colorado residence were passed in building up his constitution, varied with reading and teaching school. In 1882 he entered the Military college established by the Grand Army of the Republic at Cañon City, and was graduated in 1884, with the degree of B. S. The fall of that year he entered the law class of the University of Virginia, his father having removed to that state, of which he and his mother's family were natives. At the end of two years he finished his law course as well as some other studies in the other departments, graduating in 1886, with the degree of B. L. In the fall of that year he returned to Colorado to enter the office of Patterson & Thomas and in due course was admitted to practice. In 1889 he was appointed by the attorney-general of the United States assistant district-attorney for the district of Colorado. In Oct., 1890, he formed a partnership with Harry H. Lee under the firm name of Bryant & Lee, and the following year the firm united with Mr. Chas. S. Thomas, the name changing to Thomas, Bryant & Lee. In May, 1894, Mr. Chas. Hart-

zell entered the firm, since which time it has been known as Thomas, Hartzell, Bryant & Lee. On Nov. 1, 1888, Mr. Bryant married Miss Birdie May Routt, youngest daughter of ex-Governor John L. Routt. They have two children. Mr. Bryant is an active member of the society of the Sons of the Revolution.

BUCHTEL, W. H., physician, was born in Akron, Ohio, Aug. 15, 1845. He acquired his literary and medical education in the schools and colleges of Chicago, Ills., and after graduating began practicing in the beautiful city of South Bend, Ind., where he resided until Feb. 10, 1871, then came to Colorado and opened an office in Denver, where he has resided to the present time, engaged in the extensive practice that has come to him in the passing years. March 23, 1871, he married Miss Helen M. Barnum, daughter of the late Phineas T. Barnum of Bridgeport, Conn., one of the eminent men of his time. From April, 1864, to Sept., 1865, he was acting assistant surgeon of U. S. volunteers among the battlefields of the war. He is now president of the Denver Obstetrical and Gynecological society, and a member of the Denver and Arapahoe county medical societies; also Professor of obstetrics in Gross medical college.

BUCHANAN, Thomas B., journalist and contractor, was born in Montgomery county, Ind., June 22, 1841, where he remained until 1861, at which time he enlisted in company G, 11th Indiana Zouaves under Col. Lew Wallace. He subsequently went to Kentucky with his regiment, where, after severing his connection with the army, he engaged in contracting, after which he returned home and re-entered school. He assisted in recruiting the 72nd Indiana regiment and during his school days commanded a company of home guards. Upon the completion of his education he engaged in the drug business and continued it for eight years, after which he became associate editor and business manager of the Daily "Courier" at Lafayette for two years, and then became associated with the Indianapolis "Sun" until 1879. In that year he removed to Denver and engaged in the tie and timber contracting business, to which in 1889 he added real estate. Mr. Buchanan has always taken an active interest in the study of financial questions, and his contributions to the press on the subject of monometallism vs. bimetalism contain some powerful arguments in favor of the double standard. On this subject he is one of the ablest writers in the West. In June, 1893, he was appointed a member of the board of public works of the City of Denver, and served with superior ability until June 1, 1895.

BUCKINGHAM, R. G., physician, was born in Troy, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1816; was first educated in the high school and the Rensselaer institute of that city. Inclined to the medical profession, he took up the study and was finally graduated from the Berkshire



W. A. HOVER.

medical college at Pittsfield, Mass., in 1836. After several years' practice in New York, Alabama and St. Louis, Mo., he was placed in charge of the Marine hospital in the latter city. In 1843 he located in Lexington, Mo., where he practiced for twenty-one years. In 1850 himself and friends established the first female school in Lexington, which subsequently became the Baptist female college. In 1863 he came to Denver and made this city his residence until his death in Los Angeles, Cal., March 18, 1889. He was one of the organizers and afterwards president of the Denver medical association, which he represented at the meeting of the American medical association held in San Francisco in 1871. For years he was among the leading physicians of Denver, enjoying a large practice and universal esteem. Entering the field of politics by the earnest desire of his friends, he was elected to represent Arapahoe county in the upper House of the territorial legislature in 1874, and it was in that session, under his vigorous advocacy, that the bill to establish an institute for the care and education of the deaf, mute and blind was enacted into law. When it came to be organized he was made a director and president of the board, a position which he retained many years, and through whose enthusiastic furtherance that great work was brought to its present standing and usefulness. He took a lively interest in all good works. From 1868 to 1872, inclusive, he was president of the East Denver school board. Under his presidency the first school building was erected, on Arapahoe street, forming the basis of the present superb high school. He was also largely instrumental in securing the enactment of the special law under which school district No. 1 was organized and has attained its present high state of efficiency. Again he was one of the foremost organizers of the I. O. O. F. in Denver and the state, and one of its great leaders and law-givers. He was the first noble grand of the original lodge, the first grand master of the grand lodge of Colorado, and was twice chosen representative to the sovereign grand lodge. In 1874 he was elected grand patriarch. Mr. C. P. Elder, who was chosen to pronounce the eulogy upon him after his death, said: "He was prompt and active in the discharge of all the duties placed upon him; he loved his order and its membership; he was active in what he thought to be his duty as a citizen. He believed it was the duty of a citizen to assist in the affairs of the public. For years he was in some position where his time and thought were given for the benefit of those about him." In April, 1876, he was elected mayor of Denver, the second democrat elected to that position, Wm. M. Clayton being the first. He was afterward nominated for governor by the greenback party in three succeeding state conventions. All the older residents of the city recall his genial presence, his slender, well dressed figure, and his

affable, courtly manners, with extreme satisfaction. He was always an agreeable influence in public and private life, pure, honest and manly. He was widely admired both for his professional skill, for the many benefactions he conferred upon the needy unfortunate, and for his sterling virtues.

BURCHARD, O. R., business man, was born in Binghamton, N. Y., June 9, 1842, of ancestors who came from England and settled in Norwich, Conn., in 1635. His four grand parents and his father were of Connecticut birth. After the customary course in the schools in his native city, at the age of sixteen he was sent to Groton, Mass., where in Lawrence academy he completed his preparations for college, graduating at Yale in the class of 1865. In September of that year he went to Raleigh, N. C., under the auspices of the American Union commission and opened a school for poor and neglected white children, commencing with three pupils and closing the year with 175. At the close of the year, his school was merged into schools for freedmen, under the charge of the American Missionary association, and, as a result was entirely broken up. Returning to the North, he was in business two years, when he took a course of six months in methods of teaching at the Oswego (N. Y.) state normal school, graduating as valedictorian of his class in the summer of 1869. He at once received an appointment to the chair of ancient languages in the state normal college at Fredonia, N. Y., where he remained twelve years. In connection with his professorship, he established, edited and published the New York State "Educational Journal," lectured many times before teachers' institutes, and contributed to the popular magazines and papers of the day, including "Scribner's," now the "Century." During this time he spent three summers in Europe, and wrote descriptive letters of travel, which were published simultaneously in 150 papers of the United States and Canada, being one of the earliest series of "syndicate letters," ever presented to the public. These were afterward collected and published in a little volume called "Three Months in Europe." In Sept. 1882, he came to Denver, and at once engaged in the real estate business, in which he has continued to the present time. During these latter years he has given his attention entirely to business, in which he has been moderately successful. He has at different times been the financial representative of large eastern insurance companies and has loaned for them, several millions of dollars, without a single loss.

BURCHINELL, William K., sheriff of Arapahoe county, was born Oct. 12, 1846, in Huntingdon, Pa. where he lived until 1875. His early education was received in the public schools, which was supplemented by an academic course at the academy of Hollidays-

burg the same state. In July, 1862, he enlisted in the 15th Pennsylvania cavalry, which served in the army of the Cumberland and did gallant service for three years, as may be found in the annals of the war. He was mustered out as sergeant, and later was assigned to the quartermaster's department at Nashville, Tenn. On his return to Pennsylvania, he engaged in the planing-mill business which he followed successfully until 1875, then came to Colorado. In 1875 he was elected to the Pennsylvania legislature from Huntingdon district, and served his constituents faithfully during his term of two years. In Feb., 1875, he was appointed receiver of the land office at Fairplay, Colo., by President Grant. In 1879 he was reappointed to the same position for the ensuing four years by President Hayes. In July of that year the office was removed to Leadville, where he served until the expiration of his term in April, 1883. During his residence there, he also became interested in mining and was one of the owners of the Denver City mine, but sold his interest in 1881. In Dec., 1883, he removed to Denver and engaged exclusively in mining until 1886, when he became president and manager of the Denver Machinery company. In Nov., 1891, he was elected sheriff of Arapahoe county on the republican ticket, and in 1893 he was re-elected and is now nearing the close of his second term. He has also continued his mining operations during his incumbency of office, being largely interested in several portions of the state. In 1872 Mr. Burchinell married Miss S. A. Cunningham of Huntingdon, Pa. They have one child, a daughter. He is an active member of the Masonic order and of the Grand Army of the Republic.

BURNS, D. V., lawyer and jurist, was born near Madison, Ind., June 11, 1841. His early education was received in the common schools, during which time he learned the carpenter's trade, working in the summer and attending school in the winter. When the civil war commenced, he, like thousands of young men all over this broad land, left the workshop for the tented field, enlisting as a private in the 26th regiment of infantry, Indiana vols. He served almost to the end of that great struggle, being twice wounded, and once a captive in the hands of the enemy. Leaving the army he returned home and entered the Indiana State university. In 1867 he began the study of law, and two years later was graduated from the Indianapolis law school, and at once commenced the practice of his profession in the capital city of his native state. In 1870 he was elected district attorney, and was offered the nomination a second time, but declined the honor, preferring to resume his practice, which he continued until 1878. During that year he again yielded to the solicitations of his friends, and became a candidate for

judge of the superior court, in which capacity he served one term. In 1887, on account of impaired health, he came to Denver, Colo., and entered the law-office of Wolcott & Vaile, where he remained eighteen months, then opened an office for himself. Although Judge Burns had been a resident of the state but a few years, his qualifications were fully recognized, and in the fall of 1891 he was elected judge of the district court for the 2d judicial district. As a jurist he was able, dignified and prompt, handling the business of his court with admirable precision. His decisions evinced familiarity with both the law and the facts pertaining to the cases before him.

BUSH, William H., hotel proprietor, was born in Rose county, Ohio, Jan. 14, 1841. He remained there until eighteen years of age, during which time he attended the public schools. In 1864 he went to Leavenworth, Kan., and in 1867 to Fort Wallace; four years later he came to Colorado, locating in Central City, where he opened, and for seven years was proprietor and manager of, the Teller house, and also engaged in mining. In 1879 he built, and until 1881 managed, the Clarendon hotel on Harrison avenue, at Leadville. He came to Denver in 1881, where he has since resided. For several years he was connected with the management of the Windsor hotel, and afterward was one of the proprietors of the Metropole hotel and Broadway theatre, which were erected under his supervision, and in which he is still largely interested. In 1892 he, with N. M. Tabor, took charge of the Brown Palace hotel, one of the largest and most magnificent caravansaries in the country. Mr. Bush is especially qualified for the successful management of large hotel enterprises. To operate a hostelry, such as the Brown Palace, requires large experience and great executive ability. He is aggressive and public spirited. He evidently learned in early life the importance of the precept—"Whatever is worth doing should be done well"—for his works here have shown that he fully appreciates and thoroughly understands the significance of the proverb.

BUTLER, Calvin P., judge of the district court, was born in Greensboro, Henry county, Ind., Feb. 14, 1851, remaining there until five years of age, when his parents moved to Spiceland, in the same state. Here they resided until the spring of 1865, his father being engaged in mercantile pursuits. He attended the Spiceland academy, a Quaker school, until he was fourteen years of age, when his parents became citizens of Jasper county, Iowa. From the spring of 1865, to the autumn of 1869, he worked on his father's farm, attending the district school during the winter months. In December of the latter year he entered the Springdale academy at Springdale, Iowa, completing his academic course in 1873, when he returned to Spice-

land, where he again attended the academy until June, 1876. After the Centennial Exposition, which he visited, he became the editor of the Spiceland "Reporter," a weekly paper which he conducted one year. Leaving Indiana he went to Tipton, Cedar county, Iowa, and began the study of law with the leading law firm of that place, pursuing his studies during the summer and teaching school during the winter, and was admitted to the bar in Feb., 1881. In the autumn of 1879 he was appointed an instructor in the Iowa Industrial school at Eldora, where he remained until Aug. 1881. At this time he received the appointment of assistant superintendent of the Colorado Industrial school at Golden, by the board of control, that institution having been created by the Third General Assembly of Colorado. He organized the school, placed it in good condition, and after three months' hard work resigned, came to Denver, and entered the law-office of Markham, Patterson & Thomas. Continuing with this firm until Jan., 1884, he formed a law partnership with J. H. Richards, opening an office in the Symes block. After practicing with Mr. Richards four years he moved to San Francisco, Cal., and embarked in the banking business. This he continued until the autumn of 1889, when he returned to Denver and resumed the practice of his profession. Recognizing his fitness for the office of district judge, the republican party of Arapahoe county nominated him for that position, Sept. 10, 1894, and elected him by a handsome majority. In June 1881 he married Miss Cora Stollsmith, and with her has passed many years of domestic happiness.

BUTLER, Hugh, lawyer, was born near Airdrie, Lanarkshire, Scotland, May 31, 1840, son of Thomas Butler, a native of county Kings, Ireland, who, when a young man, settled in Scotland. Hugh, after acquiring an academic education, came to the United States with his parents who settled in Hawesville, Ky., in 1853. In the spring of 1857 their residence was changed to Lewistown, Ill. During the succeeding three winters he taught in the public schools, and at the same time studied law. In the summer of 1859 he entered an office for further study and was admitted to the bar in Feb., 1862. He began the practice of his profession in Chicago, continuing there until the autumn of 1863, when he came to Colorado and settled in Central City, where he opened an office and began his career. Though young he was an earnest student as well as a superior advocate, and soon acquired a large and lucrative practice. In 1864 he was elected to fill an unexpired term as prosecuting attorney for Gilpin county, and a year later re-elected for a full term, but resigned in 1866. In the fall of 1867 he was elected to the upper branch of the territorial legislature and served in the sessions of 1868 and 1870. In 1871 he

was elected mayor of Central City, and in 1873 was again elected to the territorial council, rendering effective service in the session of 1874. In 1876 he was made chairman of the democratic state central committee, and conducted the first campaign of his party under the then recently admitted state of Colorado. Feb. 13, 1872, he married Annie Duke, daughter of Hon. John Milton Thatcher of Kentucky. In the spring of 1874 he removed to Denver, where he has since resided and where he has attained the highest rank in the legal profession. In 1882 he was tendered the appointment of judge of the superior court of Denver, by Governor Grant, but declined it, because he could not afford to sacrifice his large practice. He is known as a great lawyer, and a sagacious politician withal, but without ambition for political preferment. He is an ardent mason, a knight templar, and one of the charter members of the Denver club. In 1892 he accepted a chair in the law department of the state university where he lectures on common law and code pleadings.

BUTTERS, Alfred, stock grower, was born in Exeter, Penobscot county, Maine, May 27, 1836, educated in the common schools, in Bucksport seminary, and the Maine Wesleyan seminary at Kent's Hill. Having no patrimony, therefore compelled to earn his own livelihood, but endowed with a fair education, at the age of twenty, he began teaching one of the district schools. In 1858 he settled in Kansas, near the Missouri border, where he continued teaching until 1860, when he joined the procession of emigrants to the Rocky Mountains, but instead of gold hunting settled on a ranch in Douglas county, some twenty miles south of Denver. In 1868 he purchased a few cattle and thus, unwittingly perhaps, but nevertheless certainly, formed the nucleus of his present considerable fortune. In 1874 he was elected to the House of Representatives in the territorial legislature, giving much consideration to measures for the protection and advancement of the stock growing interest. He also introduced a bill to regulate the salaries and fees of public officers in Arapahoe county, a measure of great importance, to rid the tax payers of burdens that became well nigh intolerable in after years, but which, owing to the persistent energy of the office holders, could not be enforced until the winter of 1891, when, by the combined efforts of the people, a bill fixing salaries for county officers was adopted and approved. The bill which Mr. Butters drew and earnestly advocated, had it been adopted, undoubtedly would have been inherited by the state. In 1876 he was elected to the eleventh and last territorial legislature, and made speaker of the House. At the close, the republican members presented him a fine silver tea service, in token of their esteem for him as a man,

and appreciation of his fairness and impartiality as a presiding officer, while the democratic minority, inspired by the same feeling, gave him a gold-headed cane. In Oct., 1876, he was elected to the senate of the First General Assembly of the newly admitted state of Colorado, and served that body as chairman of the committee on finance, ways and means; also of the committee on stock, and likewise of the committee on rules. He introduced and secured the passage of an act amendatory to an act providing for the branding, herding and care of live stock, in which the appointment of a state board of commissioners, and round-up commissioners in each district of the state was provided for. This law put in practice, and amended from time to time to meet the new phases frequently arising in the extensive development of the live stock interest, was of very great advantage as a protective measure to all engaged in the business. He served in four consecutive sessions of the state senate; also two terms (1878-79) as president of the Colorado cattle growers' association, and one term (1877) as its treasurer. This association was organized Nov. 27, 1871. As stated by its secretary, "it grew out of the losses sustained by the individual cattle owners from herds passing across the range, numerous thefts being committed by the herdsmen accompanying the passing droves;" from miscellaneous thieving of stock and hides, and the necessity of mutual cooperation against numerous other evils and depredations, and for unified effort in securing the passage of needed laws, the official inspection of stock, its transportation to market, and in general protective measures affecting the entire guild of stock growers. In all this work he was a zealous and effective coadjutor. As a further evidence of his standing it may be stated that after his four legislative terms the republican convention in Denver unanimously tendered him the nomination for mayor of that city, but it was declined. A member of the Denver Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade, he served on several of its more important committees, including that on mercantile library. Having amassed a fortune from stock growing and landed estate, he some years ago retired from active business.

BAXTER, O. H. P., capitalist and business man, was born in Jefferson county, Ind., Oct. 31, 1835. After receiving a fair education in the common schools, at the age of sixteen he was apprenticed to the blacksmith trade, serving three years. In 1855 he went to Keokuk, Iowa, but a short time afterward settled in Moline, Ill., removing thence to Nebraska City, Neb., in 1856, working at his trade at these several places. In 1858 the reported discovery of gold in the Rocky Mountains led him to this region. Reaching the Cherry creek encampment in October of the year last mentioned, the next two years were

spent in prospecting at various points in the Gregory diggings, in the South Park and California Gulch. He was one of the locators of the town of Arapahoe, on Clear creek, just below Golden. In Sept., 1860, he proceeded to the Arkansas valley with the intention of continuing on to Arizona, but, attracted by the beauty and fertility of the region below Pueblo, changed his original purpose and located a ranch claim on the Arkansas, about five miles southeast of Pueblo. The next spring he sold out and located another claim at the mouth of the St. Charles river, and there entered upon farming and stock growing in company with Mr. W. H. Cresswell. They, with others, built the first irrigating canal in that region of country, and engaged in tilling the soil. Mr. Baxter was one of the original Pueblo Town company. The site was subsequently "jumped" by parties who obtained a patent to the land, but some years later it reverted back to the town company, owing to its prior title. In 1864 Mr. Baxter raised a company of volunteers for the 3rd Colorado cavalry, recruited for 100 days' service, expressly for the suppression of hostile Indians. He was commissioned captain of this company, was mustered into the 3rd regiment, and engaged in the battle of Sand Creek, under Col. John M. Chivington. When these troops were mustered out at the expiration of their term of service, Captain Baxter returned to his ranch and resumed the business which had been interrupted by the movement just recounted. During the same year (1864), while still in the field, he was elected to the territorial legislature, representing the counties of Pueblo and El Paso, but did not take his seat in the House until Feb. 1, 1865. In the year mentioned he was elected to the council or upper branch, representing the 8th district, composed of Pueblo, El Paso, Huerfano and Fremont counties, in the fifth and sixth sessions, 1866-67. In 1866 he settled in the town of Pueblo and purchased a half interest in the Jewett flouring mill, which he has retained to the present date. In 1870 the county commissioners appointed him a member of a board of trustees to organize the town of Pueblo under the territorial laws. This object finally accomplished, he continued as trustee a number of years. He was also a member of the board of county commissioners during several terms; one of the territorial penitentiary commissioners and of the state insane asylum. He is a large stockholder in and president of the American National Bank of Pueblo, established in Oct., 1889, with a capital and surplus of \$250,000. He is a director in the Pueblo and Arkansas valley branch of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé railroad; president of the Pueblo Gas & Electric light company, and of the Pueblo Opera House association, an account of which appears in Volume III, page 483. The latter erected one of

the most beautiful buildings in Colorado, and the opera house, which forms a part thereof, is not surpassed in elegance of style and appointment by any in the country. Captain Baxter, as the foregoing epitome of his career indicates, has been one of the principal men in the city and country where he has resided for more than thirty years. His name and capital are associated with many of their important institutions and public works. He is known and esteemed of all men, essentially a man of the people, generous, and broadly enlightened upon the resources and needs of the country, the development of which he has fostered. Being an energetic business man, he has made a fortune. Virtually uninhabited, at least but sparsely settled, when first he visited that region and decided to make his home there, Pueblo county has become the second in the state, and its capital one of the most important centers of manufacture between the Missouri river and the Pacific coast.

BARNDOLLAR, Ferd., business man, was born in Everett, Bradford county, Pa., Dec. 8, 1847. His boyhood was spent there and at Martinsburg, attending public schools and in Franklin seminary in the latter place. In Jan., 1865, he entered Dickson seminary at Williamsport, where he remained until the summer of 1867, having attained high standing in his class. The following fall he crossed the plains with a cattle train, arriving in the then small village of Pueblo on the 18th day of October of the same year, which he adopted as his new home, and for which he formed a strong attachment, and soon became prominent as an active and enterprising citizen, working hand in hand with the early pioneers in building up Colorado, and especially Pueblo. His name figures conspicuously in the real estate records of that county, and in the early enterprises that transformed the town to its present importance. The creation and opening up of the Grand hotel there was largely due to his untiring zeal. In his business pursuits he has always manifested a preference for real estate, and has been a large operator in that line. He was one of the first to lend aid and encouragement to early mining in southern Colorado despite its reflection on financial credit at that time. He was among the first pioneers that entered and organized the Hardscrabble mining district and the now beautiful town of Rosita, and performed the first developing work there in 1872. Silver mining at that time in southern Colorado was not viewed with favor, but regarded as a hazardous experiment. In politics he is devoted to the republican party. In 1875 he was assessor for the city of Pueblo. In Jan., 1877, he was appointed register of the U. S. land office at Pueblo, by President Grant, which office he filled with credit. During his term as register he served as a member of the commission appointed by the

government to appraise the lands in the Fort Reynolds military reservation on the Arkansas river east of Pueblo. He has filled a number of important positions in private life with ability, and is recognized as a sagacious organizer and promoter of business enterprises. Dec. 21, 1875, he married Catherine A. Morgan, the cultured daughter of Preston Morgan of Harmony, Clay county, Ind. They have an interesting family of three daughters, Anna, Catherine, and Josephine.

BARNDOLLAR, W. J., business man, was born at Everett, Bedford county, Pa., Sept. 11, 1850. In the spring of 1856 the family moved to Martinsburg, where W. J. remained until Feb., 1871. Until fifteen years of age he attended the public schools, then entered Dickson college at Williamsport, remaining one year. But the instruction subsequently acquired in the commercial college at Iron City better qualified him for a successful business career. After working three and a half years at harness making, in March, 1871, he came West and settled in Pueblo. In 1875-76 he served as deputy to Sam McBride, county clerk, and in 1877 under George H. Hobson, in the same office. In 1878-79 he was deputy under George W. Morgan, county treasurer. In 1879-80 he was a member of the Pueblo board of aldermen. In April, 1890, he was elected alderman from the 1st ward, and was re-elected in the spring of 1892. In 1875 he embarked in the real estate business, continuing until March 4, 1892. That of abstractor of titles to land was added in 1880, in which he is still engaged. In May, 1889, he was elected school director of district No. 1, Pueblo county, for a term of four years. During his incumbency the Centennial school building was enlarged and remodeled, making it one of the finest structures of its kind in the state. A number of other school buildings in modern style were erected in the same period. He has been a member of the finance committee in both the city and school district. The Barndollar brothers are among the best known and most highly respected citizens of Pueblo city and county.

BENSON, Martin Van Buren, real estate and insurance, was born Oct. 2, 1840, in the town of Washington, Dutchess county, N. Y. At the age of fourteen he moved west to Wisconsin, and there worked on a farm until he had saved money enough to educate himself, having had few advantages in earlier life. At the age of nineteen he was graduated at the Walmont county institute, and at once engaged in mercantile business in the southern part of the state. In 1864 he settled in Green Bay, Wis., where he remained until 1881. Here he took an earnest interest in the politics of that period, but declined all offers of preferment in that line. In May, 1881, he moved to Colorado, located in Pueblo,

and soon afterward assumed the management of a republican newspaper there, continuing one year, during which, by the influence of this journal, the city of South Pueblo was released from the control which had long been exercised by the somewhat famous P. J. Desmond. After severing his connection with the paper, Mr. Benson embarked in the real estate and insurance business in Pueblo. For several years he has had charge of two of the oldest fire insurance companies now doing business in Colorado, Wyoming and New Mexico, with headquarters in Denver, to which place he removed in 1891.

BURNELL, James M. See Vol. III, page 139.

BLUNT, Mark L., deputy clerk U. S. courts, was born in Boston, Mass., May 23, 1832, and was educated in the public schools of that city. At the age of twelve, obliged to earn a livelihood, he found employment, first in a bookstore, but subsequently learned the trade of a printer, supplemented by that of stereotyper and electrotyper. In March, 1859, in company with George West (editor of the "Golden Transcript" and late adjutant-general Colorado National Guard) and others, comprising an association known as the "Boston Company," he left for Pike's Peak, embarking upon the plains at St. Joseph, Mo., with ox wagons. They arrived at Auraria in the early part of June. Horace Greeley, Albert D. Richardson and Henry Villard had arrived a few days earlier and in the meantime made an examination and prepared a report upon the Gregory mines, which Mr. Byers of the Rocky Mountain "News" desired to publish in the form of an extra, but, as the excitement raised by the discoveries of gold in the mountains had stampeded his printers, he had no one to put it in type. Hence he went to the camp of the "Boston Company" in the Cherry creek bottom, and engaged George West, Mr. Blunt and Wm. Summer to assist him in publishing the Greeley report. This was the first authoritative statement on the subject to which the people of the country accorded full credence. It was signed by Mr. Greeley and his companions, Richardson and Villard, and was printed on a small sheet of manilla paper, there being no white print stock in hand at the time. It is Mr. Blunt's recollection that they received \$2 per 1,000 ems for setting the type, and it was the first money they earned in the Rocky Mountain region. A few days later the company proceeded to Golden City, en route to the mountains, and assisted in establishing the town by building one of the first cabins on its site and in organizing the Golden Town company. George West, James MacDonald and Mr. Blunt then began the publication of the "Mountaineer," afterward merged into the "Western Mountaineer," edited by Albert D. Richardson and Col. Tom Knox, both famous journalists,

correspondents and book writers in their time. The present "Transcript" was the legitimate successor of those primitive endeavors. In Aug., 1860, Richardson, Mr. Blunt and two ladies made the ascent of Pike's Peak, and at that time were of the opinion that these were the first of the feminine gender to accomplish that difficult feat, but as a matter of fact they had been preceded in July, 1858, by Mrs. Julia Archibald Holmes of Kansas. Mr. Blunt was, as already stated, one of the founders of the town of Golden, and in due course was elected recorder, and subsequently a justice of the peace. In the summer of 1860, he was appointed postmaster. In March, 1863, he went to the Missouri river with the 2nd regiment, Colorado volunteers, and was "engaged in the patriotic duty of handling sutler's goods." In June, the same year, he returned to Colorado with a "bunch of cattle," and in April, 1864, moved to the Arkansas river, near Pueblo. From 1866 to 1872 he served as deputy collector of internal revenue, under George W. Brown, and his successor, Dr. Morrison. Feb. 18, 1881, he was appointed register of the U. S. land office at Pueblo, and served in that capacity by re-appointment until Oct., 1885, when, being an ardent republican, he was removed by President Cleveland, presumably for "offensive partisanship," as no other cause could be alleged. Since then he has practiced as an attorney before that office in land cases. At the present writing he is deputy clerk in the U. S. circuit and district courts for the district of Colorado, and also an examiner in chancery for the circuit court. July 2, 1871, he married Linda J. Stout, of Des Moines, Iowa. Six children have been born to them, all natives of Pueblo county. As will be seen by the foregoing epitome, Mr. Blunt was among the first settlers of the Pike's Peak epoch, therefore justly entitled to high rank among the fast diminishing guild of pioneers.

BRAGDON, George E., merchant, was born in Auburn, N. Y., Feb. 20, 1852, and was educated at the Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill., whence he was graduated in 1872. Prior to coming to Colorado he was connected with wholesale grocery firms in Chicago and St. Joseph, Mo. He came to Colorado in 1884 and engaged in the wholesale grocery trade in North Pueblo with Mr. McCord (the great wholesale merchant of St. Joseph) under the firm name of McCord, Bragdon & Co. Since that time the business has increased in volume about 25 per cent, each succeeding year. Mr. Bragdon became treasurer of the McCord-Bragdon Grocery company.

BETTS, Fred., lawyer, was born on a farm in Adams township, Hillsdale county, Mich., Oct. 15, 1859, where he remained until eighteen years old. He was educated first in the district schools; next at the Hillsdale high school, and finally, during the falls and winters from

1876 to 1878, attended Hillsdale college. In the fall of 1878 he entered the university of Michigan at Ann Arbor, where he remained four years, taking B. A. degree in June, 1882. His parents being poor, all these years were attended with many hardships and privations. He maintained himself at the university by working nights, mornings, holidays and vacations. During the last year, in addition to his work in the literary department, he attended the law lectures of Judge Campbell, then of the supreme bench, and of Hon. Thomas M. Cooley, then also of that court—but later chairman of the Interstate Commerce commission—delivered before the law department. At length, after searching the field for a suitable place in which to complete his studies and for admission to the bar, in the fall of 1882 he came to Colorado and settled in Pueblo. Being without funds he took the first employment offered, that of a laborer. In Oct., 1882, he began studying law in the office of Ely & Elwell. In November following, Messrs. Patton & Urmy (the latter then attorney-general of Colorado) gave him a situation in their office at a salary of \$25 a month. He remained with them, prosecuting his legal studies, for nearly two years, and Feb. 2, 1884, was admitted to the bar. There being an objection to his admission at this time on account of an irregularity in the examination, his license was revoked, but he was again examined by a special committee appointed by the supreme court, consisting of ex-Governor F. W. Pitkin, ex-Governor Wm. M. Stone and Judge T. T. Player, and as a result was again admitted in May, 1884. He remained with Patton & Urmy until the ensuing fall. In the winter of 1884-85 he served as clerk to the committee on enrollment of the House of the Fifth General Assembly. In April, 1885, he went to California and remained a year, then returned to Pueblo, and in March, 1886, opened a law office there. The only business then presenting itself being in the line of criminal practice, he entered upon that, achieving notable success, but since Jan., 1888, he has devoted himself to the civil side of the profession exclusively, with very satisfactory results. The firm was Betts & Vates. They were attorneys for several of the leading institutions and business men of Pueblo, as well as local attorneys for the Union Pacific railroad. In Nov., 1888, Mr. Betts was elected to the state senate from the 16th senatorial district to succeed Hon. George M. Chilcott. He was a member of the Seventh and Eighth General Assemblies and chairman of the revision committee of the Senate in the Seventh Assembly. He wrought strenuously for the passage of a bill regulating the railroads, agreeably to the promises made by both parties to the people in the campaigns of 1888 and 1890; also to secure the passage of a bill to protect the lives and limbs of railway men and others

engaged in hazardous employments, and did succeed in getting such a bill through the Senate, but it failed in the House. He also made a strong fight against the proposed constitutional convention scheme, and the extravagance of the Seventh Assembly, which brought so much disgrace upon that body. To quote his own language: "My aim has always been to do as I agreed to do in politics. I regard party pledges as solemn obligations which it is the duty of every officer and legislator to do his best to redeem, and that the interests of the masses should be held paramount to those of the favored few." Mr. Betts is now practicing law in Denver.

BOONE, Col. A. G. See Vol. III, page 249.

BARELA, Casimiro, politician and legislator, was born in Embudo, N. M., of Spanish parentage, who were among the earlier settlers there. Mr. Barela has borne a conspicuous part in the political annals of Colorado, both as a territory and a state, and has been regarded as the leader of his party from the southern portion of the state. His identification with politics, mercantile pursuits, railroad affairs and the advancement of educational interests has necessarily caused him to be considered a representative citizen of that quarter. He has made his name familiar to all by his many years of service in both branches of the territorial and state legislatures. In the constitutional convention of 1875 he exhibited the same characteristics that have won for him the confidence and esteem of his colleagues in every body of which he has been a member. He was educated at Mora, under the careful training of Bishop Salpointe, a man of great intellect, loving and affectionate as a friend and adviser, but rigid and exacting as a disciplinarian. In 1867 Mr. Barela moved to Colorado, locating in the valley of the San Francisco, where he has since continuously resided, and where he has been largely interested in stock raising, merchandise and forwarding business, and also in the Trinidad & San Luis Valley railroad, and an officer in the American Savings Bank of Trinidad. In 1870 he was appointed assessor for Las Animas county by the county commissioners, and the following year elected to the House of Representatives of the territorial legislature. In 1873 he was re-elected to the same office. In 1874 he was made sheriff of his county, and in 1875 a delegate to the constitutional convention. Upon the admission of Colorado in 1876, Mr. Barela was elected to the Senate of the First General Assembly for the long term, and was re-elected in 1882-86-90 and 1893. In 1882 he was elected treasurer of Las Animas county, and the following year was elected county judge. In 1886 he was the democratic candidate for state auditor, but was defeated with the balance of the ticket. He has been in office continuously since 1870; twice elected to the House of

the territorial legislature, to the constitutional convention, and five times to the State Senate. He possesses very strong political and social influence in Las Animas county and southern Colorado. Having thorough knowledge of the English language, as well as of the Spanish, he is an effective and forceful speaker and bright conversationalist in both. He was a delegate to the national democratic convention which met at Cincinnati and nominated General Hancock; also a delegate to the democratic convention which met in St. Louis in 1888, and a member of the committee for Colorado to notify Cleveland and Thurman of their nomination.

BURNETT, Wm. Ashley, ranchman and stock grower, was born near Jefferson City, Mo., Oct. 14, 1842. His ancestors had been residents of Virginia for nearly two centuries. His education was derived from the common schools, where only the rudiments of the English branches were then obtainable. His mother died in 1849 and his father seven years later. At the age of sixteen he began the battle of life on his own account, and being of an adventurous disposition, entered the employ of Messrs. Russell, Majors & Waddell, the famous plains freighters, and with one of their trains started overland to Santa Fé, N. M. This occupation continued some years, in the course of which he met with many thrilling adventures, through frequent encounters with Indians. Soon promoted to the position of wagon-master, he remained thus engaged until the outbreak of the civil war, then enlisted in the Confederate army, serving until Oct., 1862. In that month he was taken prisoner at Batesville, Ark., and confined in the Myrtle street prison at St. Louis, where he was held captive until Jan., 1863. On being released he at once resumed his former vocation as a freighter, taking charge of a government train between Fort Leavenworth and Santa Fé. The next year he entered the service of Alexander Caldwell & Co., freighters, as wagon-master, continuing with this firm until 1866, when he accepted a similar position with Monroe Salisbury, who was subsequently rendered somewhat famous by his connection with the "Star mail route trials," remaining two years. He then became, for a like period, a cattle driver in Texas, and finally, in 1872, settled on a ranch on the Dry Cimarron, being among the first pioneers who located upon and stocked the strip of country known as "No Man's Land." Two years later he removed with his family to Trinidad, Colo. In 1869 he married in Davis county, Mo., Miss Louisa Williams, a native of Kentucky. In 1881 he sold his ranch to the Muscatine (Iowa) cattle company and shortly afterward purchased a ranch in San Miguel county, N. M., situated on the Canadian river, stocking the same with cattle and making extensive improvements. In 1883 he was elected to the city council of Trinidad, and in 1884 to the office

of mayor. The records indicate that he was an ardent and serviceable promoter of many important local enterprises that have assisted in building up that flourishing metropolis. In 1885 he presented to the Tillotson academy, now a very fine educational institute, a handsome cabinet of minerals and geological curiosities, in the name of his daughter Lois, ever since known as the "Lois-Burnett collection," accompanying the same with a supply of chemical apparatus sufficient for the effective study of the contents of the mineral cabinet. He also contributed \$50 annually to the school for the purpose of adding to the collection. Mr. Burnett was long prominent in the advancement of the higher interests of the community in which he lived and witnessed its development from a Mexican village of adobe houses to a large and brisk modern industrial and commercial center.

BLAND, James, farmer and stock grower, was born at "The Glen," near Kendal, Westmoreland, England, May 17, 1840. He was for some years connected with the railroads of his native country, and came to America in 1870, stopping first at Omaha, and then passed on to Denver in the spring of 1872. He lived at Godfrey about a year, but located permanently at Bland, his present home, in 1873. He has since been engaged in farming and raising fine cattle. He has been the postmaster of the town which bears his name since 1883, justice of the peace for nearly twenty years, and was appointed a county commissioner to fill the unexpired term of L. R. Tucker, who was elected to the legislature of the state in 1890. He is interested in everything that pertains to the welfare of the community, and always exerts his influence on the right side of all questions of public policy which affect the prosperity of his county or the state.

BELL, John C., a member of Congress, was born in Grundy county, Tenn., Dec. 11, 1851. He attended the public schools of his native county in early youth, and further pursued his studies at Alto, and also at Boiling Fork, in Franklin county, of that state. He read law at Winchester, Tenn., and was admitted to the bar of that state in 1874. Desiring a newer, broader field for the exercise of his talents he came to Colorado and located at Saguache in June of the same year. But a little time had elapsed before the people among whom he had cast his lot recognized his ability as a rising young lawyer and he was appointed county attorney of Saguache county, and served in that capacity until May, 1876, when he resigned and moved to Lake City, then the most thriving town in the San Juan mining country. In 1878 he was elected clerk of Hinsdale county. He was twice elected mayor of Lake City, but in Aug., 1885, he resigned that position, and, forming a law partnership with Hon. Frank C. Goudy, removed to Montrose,



Joseph A. Stephens

where he has since resided. In Nov., 1888, he was elected judge of the 7th judicial district for a period of six years. After four years' service on the bench he was nominated for Congress from the 2nd district of Colorado, first by the populists and afterward by the democratic convention, and was elected to the 53rd Congress, receiving 31,589 votes against 19,572 votes cast for H. H. Eddy, the republican candidate. He took an active part in the silver debate in the first session of the 53rd Congress. He is a practical, clear-headed lawyer, a statesman of much prominence, and guards the interests of his constituency with marked ability. He was re-elected by the populists in 1894, his republican competitor being Hon. Thomas M. Bowen, of Pueblo.

BRISBANE, W. H., business man, was born in Allentown, Pa., Nov. 23, 1851, the son of a Methodist minister, who located in Philadelphia and died there in 1862. He was first sent to the public schools of that city and subsequently to the Quaker schools, where his studies were completed. Soon afterward he was employed in the business department of the Philadelphia "Press," edited by the famous Col. John W. Forney, where he remained until 1868, when he engaged with the Harlan & Hollingsworth company, extensive car and ship builders. In 1871 he formed a partnership with Mr. Frank De Maineville, which has continued to the present time. Soon after the financial panic of 1873 they moved West, and stopped for a time in Cheyenne, Wyo. This was in 1876. When the great discoveries at Leadville began to awaken public attention Mr. De Maineville went to that place, seeking a business opening for the firm, which was soon found. A few months later he was joined by Mr. Brisbane. The business in which they engaged comprised the purchase and sale of real estate, mining, building, loaning money, etc. In 1882 Mr. De Maineville was elected to the board of county commissioners and served from Jan. 1, 1883, to 1889. In 1888 Mr. Brisbane was elected treasurer of the state, serving the term of 1889-90. Both have been ardent members of the republican party and have taken prominent part in its conventions and elections, local and state.

BARNES, S. D., lawyer, was born in Tazewell county, Ill., in 1839, where his parents remained the four subsequent years. They then located in the neighborhood of Chicago, and after two years there went to Newark in the same state. Here they resided until 1852, when they moved to Galesburg, continuing there till 1867, where S. D. received his education. In 1862 he enlisted in company C, 72nd Ill. infantry and served four years in the civil war. He was in a number of the more important engagements that occurred during that bloody struggle, and while in the line of duty was twice wounded. Returning to Galesburg, after the war, he studied law, and in 1867 was admitted to the bar. Moving to Hannibal,

Mo., he practiced his profession there until 1880, when he came to Denver, and, resuming his law business, he followed it until 1889, when he was appointed police magistrate, holding that position till April, 1891. In March, 1894, he was appointed a member of the Fire and Police Board of Denver, continuing until March, 1895. Mr. Barnes is well known in this community as a good citizen, an able lawyer and a faithful official.

BARTH, William. See Vol. III, page 190.

BOOTH, Levi, farmer, was born in the state of New York, in 1829. When fifteen years of age he moved to Wisconsin, settling first at Beaver Dam, and subsequently in Madison, where he acquired a collegiate and legal education. After his admission to the bar he practiced two years in Madison. In 1860 he became a resident of Colorado, locating in California Gulch, where he lived three years, engaged in prospecting, mining, etc. He spent the winter of 1864 in New Mexico, afterward took up his permanent residence in the vicinity of Denver, and engaged in the stock business, which he carried on with varying success. In 1864 he located on his farm, comprising six hundred and twenty acres, situated about four miles southeast of Denver. In 1856 he married Miss Millie A. Downing. Together they encountered the trials and hardships of pioneer days, and are now enjoying the fruits of well-ordered lives, surrounded by a host of friends.

BOWEN, Thomas M. See history of Rio Grande county, this volume.

BLISS, Steven Pitkin, farmer, was born in Allegheny county, N. Y., Dec. 12, 1838. His father, David Bliss, was a native of Vermont, his ancestors having originally settled in Massachusetts in 1636. When Steven P. was three years old, his father moved to Mercer county, Pa., where he resided until 1852, then settled in Jefferson county, Iowa. In April, 1856, he became a resident of Union county, then a comparatively undeveloped region. Here he received a fair education in the public schools. In the spring of 1860 he came to the Pike's Peak region, crossing the plains with an ox team. Passing through Denver, he took up a mining claim near Breckenridge, in Summit county, and worked it during the summer, but with indifferent results. The next fall he returned to Iowa and engaged in farming and stock raising. In 1864 he married Miss Elizabeth Coy of Abington, Ill. For a number of years he fattened hogs and cattle for the Chicago market, the place he had located being well suited to this purpose. In a few years he was recognized as one of the leading stockmen of southwestern Iowa. Dec. 21, 1873, his wife died, leaving five small children. In April, 1875, he married Jennetta Hartman of Union county, Iowa. In 1881 failing health induced him to visit Colorado, to which state he moved his family in May, 1884. In the spring of 1886 he settled in

Greeley, purchased a farm a mile and a half northeast of that town, and entered quite heartily into farming by irrigation. He was the first to make a success of breaking alfalfa sod and to demonstrate the wonderful fertilizing power of this remarkable forage plant. His first crop of potatoes on alfalfa sod yielded about 17,000 pounds to the acre, an almost unheard-of crop. Having elucidated this problem, he soon had many followers. Mr. Bliss died in his home near Greeley, Aug. 27, 1888. For many years he was an active member of the M. E. church, both in Iowa and in Colorado. His family still reside on the Greeley homestead. One of the newspapers of Union county, Iowa, in commenting upon his death, stated that he was one of the early pioneers of Platte township, where, by his untiring industry, he became the owner of large landed interests, and was one of the most successful farmers and stock raisers in the state; a progressive, genial man, who naturally took the lead in the affairs of his neighborhood, because everybody honored and respected him. The same may be said of his career in Colorado.

BOYD, David, farmer, was born in Antrim county, Ireland, May 30, 1833, of Scotch-Irish parents, and emigrated with the family to the United States in 1851. They first settled in western New York, but three years later moved to Lenawee county, Mich., where a farm was purchased, and, until his twenty-fourth year, David was engaged in working the same. He then entered the Tecumseh high school, with the view of preparing for the state university at Ann Arbor. During the previous three years he had saved \$400, and expected this, together with what he could earn during vacations, to take him through four years in college and three of preparatory work, and the expectation was realized. He was matriculated at the university in the fall of 1859, entering the classical course and taking one of the two scholarships then awarded the two best prepared students entering for that course. But before it was well entered upon, the din of battle sounded over the land, arousing the ardent and patriotic young men, who were everywhere leaving college halls for the scene of action. After the repulse of McClellan before Richmond, Mr. Boyd and nearly half his class resolved to enlist for the war. He entered the 18th Michigan infantry July 8, 1862, remaining with it some eighteen months, when he sought and obtained a captaincy in the 40th U. S. colored troops. He was mustered out of the service April 25, 1866, and at once returned to his studies at Ann Arbor, graduating with the class of that year, after passing all the examinations of the senior year, a result brought about by constant study in camp after the close of the war. In the autumn of 1866 he married, and with the \$3,000 he had saved while in the army bought a farm in Lenawee county,

Mich. He cultivated it until the spring of 1870, when he sold out and joined the Union Colony of Colorado. A year later he was elected one of the colony trustees, which position he retained some ten years, and then was elected to succeed Mr. N. C. Meeker as its second president. Mr. Boyd has never sought political preferment, entertaining profound contempt for the means usually employed to obtain it. But he served six years very effectively as a member of the state board of agriculture and was its president four years, being selected by that body to fill a vacancy of trustee. Again, the teachers of the state in 1880 elected him president of the State Teachers' association, as a compliment to the deep interest he has always manifested in the cause of education. Prior to this, however, he had been president of the Greeley school board, and superintendent of schools for Weld county. In the winter of 1889-90 he wrote and published a "History of Greeley and the Union Colony," a book of about 450 pages, giving a full account of the inception and progress of that great enterprise, at once the most remarkable and successful colonization project ever achieved in the West. Thoroughly familiar with all its phases, internal and external, he wrote from intimate knowledge, and also with great intellectual force and manifestly without artificial coloring. It covers the first two trying decades of the colony's existence, and will always remain the standard authority because of its accuracy. In company with his eldest daughter he spent the summer of 1890 in Europe, going as far as Rome, and visiting, in the circular route taken from Liverpool to that ancient city, as many places of historical interest as could well be reached. He is a superior farmer, an entertaining writer, a profound student of the literature and thought of the age and of the achievements of the human race; a valuable citizen of Weld county and of the state. He was a member of the state Senate in 1892 and 1894, serving with marked ability.

BALDWIN, M. M., farmer and merchant, was born in Knox county, Tenn., in 1844. His education, commenced in the common schools, was finished by a two years' course in Friendsville college. When Tennessee seceded from the Union and began to conscript her citizens into the Confederate army, Mr. Baldwin, being loyal to the old flag, resisted the draft, and in the fall of 1862 he with four other young men left home and walked 400 miles to Louisville, Ky., where he enlisted in the 3d Tennessee (Union) cavalry. The incidents of that journey were both of a thrilling and somewhat ludicrous character. Mr. Baldwin was the youngest of the four, but in him his companions found a safe and fearless counselor. Upon his shoulders often fell the responsibility for the welfare of himself and comrades. But he proved equal to every emergency. His regiment belonged to

the 14th army corps, commanded by Gen. Thomas, his term of service being three years. He participated in all the active duties and engagements of that department; was confined as a prisoner of war seven months at Andersonville, and, strange to say, emerged without receiving a wound. After the war he moved to Missouri and engaged in agricultural pursuits and stock raising. In 1877 he came to Colorado and located at Alma, and two years later went to Leadville. He has resided in El Paso county since 1882, where he has devoted himself to farming and mercantile business. He became interested in Cripple Creek two years ago, and twelve months thereafter sold \$35,000 worth of mining property in that camp and still owns large interests there. He was elected a member of the Ninth General Assembly of Colorado by the republican party of El Paso county. His record in that body was that of an able, conscientious and industrious member.

BALLARD, Edwin A., lawyer, was born in Trumbull county, Ohio, Aug. 20, 1837. Until 1861 he alternated between farming and school teaching. When Lincoln called for volunteers to suppress the rebellion Mr. Ballard enlisted as a private in company H, 24th Ohio infantry, and marched to the front. In 1863 he was promoted to a lieutenancy. Serving until after the close of the war, he was mustered out Sept. 28, 1865. Having studied law prior to his enlistment, he was admitted to the bar in 1864, while on leave of absence from the army. Peace being restored, he returned to northwestern Ohio and began practicing his profession. From Jan., 1872, to 1874, he was prosecuting attorney of Allen county. In 1878 he moved to Silver Reef, in southwestern Utah, where he practiced two years, then came to Colorado and settled in Fort Collins. In 1886—though a democrat, and Larimer county strongly republican—he was elected to the state Senate. He has from the first been very successful in his profession, because he is learned in law and a powerful advocate before courts and juries. He achieved much reputation by his forceful prosecution of the celebrated "Millington-Avery case," in this city, in the winter and spring of 1891. In December of that year he transferred his residence from Fort Collins to Denver, where he is now actively engaged in practice with satisfactory results.

BAERRESEN, Harold W., a prominent architect, was born in Copenhagen, the capital of Denmark, June 1, 1846. He received a liberal education in the better schools of his native land. At the age of fifteen, his health being impaired, his father advised a sea voyage; therefore, in company with a friend of his father, he took a trip around the world. On his return, he was apprenticed to the carpenter's trade. In the early spring of 1864, war breaking out between Denmark, Germany and Austria, he was drafted into the navy, and served in the naval engagement

of Heligoland. After the close of the war, he, with others, was ordered to act as escort at the marriage of Princess Dagmar of Denmark who became Czarina of Russia, at St. Petersburg. On returning home he studied architectural drawing. In 1869 he emigrated to New York, where he worked as a carpenter. In 1872 he moved to Louisville, Ky., and there engaged in the planing-mill business, and in due course was married to one of the belles of that state. In March, 1879, he came to Denver and engaged in architecture and building. In 1886, his brother, V. E. Baerresen, became associated with him, under the firm name of Baerresen Bros., architects, and by strict and honorable attention to their clients have acquired a fine business; many of the elegant residences, churches and business blocks in Denver and other points of the state were designed by them, and they now rank among the more advanced of the profession. Mr. Baerresen is a member of the Chamber of Commerce. Feb. 15, 1892, he received the appointment of vice-consul of Denmark for the state of Colorado.

BAILEY, Joseph L., was born in Philadelphia in 1835; descended from a soldier of the Revolution, by the grandfather, his father having served in the Continental army in the war of 1812. Joseph received such education as the public schools of his time afforded, then went out and began his struggle of life under an apprenticeship to the carpenter's trade, his father being a builder and contractor. At the age of maturity, provided with a kit of tools, he emigrated westward, finally locating in Leavenworth, Kan., where in that aspiring metropolis, then young, just at its beginning, he found lucrative employment for his youthful energy and the implements of his trade. He was just in time, also, to take earnest part in the great political and warlike disturbances which sprang up between the partizans of slavery and the free state advocates. In Jan., 1859, just as the reports from the Pike's Peak gold mines began to obtain wide circulation, he collected a group of fine sturdy young fellows like himself, resolved to push into the wilderness of the plains, and on reaching Topeka they went into camp and remained there until the following April, when they passed up the valley of the Arkansas river to the newly established City of Denver, arriving in June. Here, as gold was the main object of their search, they engaged in prospecting, but at length struck out for the Gregory diggings in Gilpin county. Trading their outfit for a mining claim on a promontory known as Casto hill, they worked it without result, until entirely impoverished, when they returned to Denver thoroughly satisfied with that chapter of experience. Bailey went to work at his trade for the Overland Express company, and later bought on credit a butcher's stall on

Blake street, where, in the ensuing year and a half, he and his partner cleared a profit of more than \$30,000. There being no banks which they could trust, this money, except sufficient for current expenses, was buried beneath the floor of the stall. But their bookkeeper, being aware of the amount hidden and the place, suddenly decided that he wanted to join the Southern Confederacy, and so dug up the treasure and disappeared, which again left Bailey and his associate as poor as when they began. During the succeeding years Mr. Bailey held various offices of public trust under the city government: Street commissioner, city marshal, provost-marshal, under Col. John Wanless, and deputy United States marshal, under A. C. Hunt. He was at one time engaged as government detective in tracing counterfeiters; served as deputy to Sheriffs Sopris, Kent, Wilson and D. J. Cook for several years, and was twice elected to the city council; was chief of the volunteer fire department for two years, and did much toward bringing it to an effective stage, and also organized the firemen's officers' association. The Bull's Head stock corral under his management, and of which he was for about twenty years chief owner, was the center of livestock trade, and a general gathering place for farmers and stock growers while in the city. He dealt in hay, grain, etc., and was one of the organizers and promoters of the Colorado Cattle Growers association, and for two years its president. After about twenty five years' engagement in business he retired, having amassed a comfortable fortune.

BAKER, Jim. See Vol. I, page 150.

BALL, J. J. T., railway agent, was born in Mendon, Monroe county, N. Y., March 15, 1827. In every community, however large or small, there are certain noted characters, distinguished from their fellows by uncommon traits, whom everyone knows, and who are liked or disliked according to the trend of their striking characteristics and their influence for good or evil. For twenty years Mr. Ball was a conspicuous figure in Denver, a person to be looked at more than once when met on the street or elsewhere, by reason of his daring in dress, his stout frame, peculiar carriage, but, above all, the large, strong head set squarely upon broad shoulders, and a face which instantly told the observer "here is a man with a history." He was a royal host, fond of genial companions, an incomparable story teller, one to "set the table in a roar." After the usual probation in school he entered the railway service, and in 1850 was appointed manager of the western freight transfer of the New York & Erie railroad, at Dunkirk, then its western terminus. After five years in that position he moved West and was appointed clerk of the Dubuque & Minnesota packet line on the upper Mississippi. Early in 1859 he went into the packet

trade on the lower Mississippi. In August of that year he was stationed at St. Joseph, Mo., in the interest of the St. Louis & Keokuk Packet company. In 1861 he left the river service to accept the western agency of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, with headquarters at Leavenworth, Kan., where he remained until Jan. 1, 1870, when he came to Denver as general agent of the Union Pacific railway. Subsequently he was made ticket agent for the Colorado railway association or pool, which he retained until other arrangements were formed, when he retired from active business, and until his death was engaged in caring for his property interests in Denver which yielded him a comfortable income. He died in Denver, Nov. 23, 1893, leaving a wife and one daughter, Mrs. Kate McClure.

BEGOLE, Augustus W., miner and business man, was born on a farm in Washtenaw county, Mich., Sept. 22, 1837, and resided there until 1858. He was educated in the public schools. From Michigan he went to Emporia, Kan., whence, after six months, he went to Santa Fé, N. M., remaining there until 1859, when he came to Colorado and settled in Denver. After some months spent in unprofitable prospecting, he journeyed to San Antonio, Tex., remaining one year; thence to Mason county in that state, where he engaged in the stock business, continuing until 1865. His next move was to Old Mexico, where he traveled for six or eight months, then returned to Michigan. After a short visit there, he wandered off to Arizona and engaged in mining near Prescott. In 1870 he came to Colorado, passed into the San Juan mountains and began prospecting about the present town of Rico. In 1875 he was one of the first to explore and locate mineral veins in the present county of Ouray, and was the discoverer and owner of the famous "Begole Mineral Farm," which he subsequently sold. In 1880 he engaged in the grocery business at Ouray, in which as well as in mining he was very successful. Some account of his early prospecting there may be found in the history of Ouray county. Mr. Begole was universally esteemed for his integrity and good citizenship.

BROWN, J. J., miner, was born in Wayne county, Pa., Sept. 27, 1855 from whence he removed to Luzerne county, in the same state, where he attended the public schools. When nineteen years of age, he located in Nebraska. Soon afterward he went to the Black hills of Dakota, where he engaged in mining until April, 1880, then came to Colorado, and in June of the same year went to Aspen, where he continued in the mining business for three years; then removed to Leadville, where he was connected with Messrs Moffat and Smith until May, 1894. He is interested in the now celebrated Little Johnnie gold mine at Lead-

ville as well as others of the Ibex group. Through his business tact and energy, Mr. Brown has accumulated a handsome fortune.

BISHOP, F. L., business man, was born at Leecompton, Kan., June 25, 1863, and came with his parents to Denver, Colo., one year later. He is a graduate of the high school of our city, where he finished his course in 1882. For three years preceding that time, and one year after that date, he was employed in the "Tribune" office in Denver. Subsequently he became deputy clerk of the criminal court, where he remained until that tribunal was abolished, then engaged in the real estate and insurance business with Bartels Bros. In April, 1891, he was elected alderman from the 5th ward for two years, and was re-elected in 1893. He was the nominee of the democratic party, in 1891, for the office of county clerk and recorder, but was unsuccessful.

BENSON, Horace G., lawyer, was born in Atchison, Kan., Sept. 18, 1863, the youngest son of Harrison T. and Eletha E. Benson. In 1866 his parents moved to Springfield, Mo., where his mother and brother died. From that place he moved to a farm situate midway between Lawrence and Topeka, Kan. He came to Colorado in 1871, settled in Golden for a time, and in 1873 came to Denver. His next change was to Del Norte, going thence to Lake City, where he remained two years; thence to the San Miguel country, residing there until Sept., 1879. During a part of this time he had attended the public schools and also learned the carpenter's trade. In 1879 he came to Denver and attended the schools up to 1881, when he entered the law office of E. B. Sleeth and began his studies. He remained with Mr. Sleeth and his partner, O. B. Liddell, until 1884; passed a creditable examination before he attained his majority and received his license as an attorney, Oct. 24, 1884. He then began practicing, and in the meantime has achieved very gratifying success. Oct. 7, 1885, he married Miss Mary E. Schlink of Denver. Mr. Benson is a member of the Knights of Pythias, P. O. S. of A., and also of the Rocky Mountain Camp of Modern Woodmen; was elected one of the managers for a long term, and chosen delegate to the meeting of the head camp, held in Chicago. After many trying experiences for one so young, he seems well calculated to hew out a satisfactory career in the great profession he has adopted.

BALCOM, Pelimon A., manufacturer, was born in Halifax, N. S., June 22, 1850. He lived there until he was twenty-seven years of age and graduated from the high school of that city. He engaged in the importing and jobbing of china and queensware, and in 1877 came to Colorado and embarked in the same business on the corner of 15th and Market streets. Two years later he accepted a position as assistant gen-

eral manager for the Detroit Copper Mining company at Moreno, Arizona, remaining with that company until 1885, when he returned to Denver. He then became connected with the Colorado Soap company, which was succeeded by the Union Soap and Box Manufacturing company. In 1891 he organized the freight bureau of the manufacturers, and in 1893 established the P. A. Balcom Soap company. He was also the founder of the Home Patronage association. In March, 1894, he organized the P. A. Balcom Manufacturers' agency, and in September following the P. A. Balcom Agency company, with office and warehouses on Blake street. Mr. Balcom possesses great energy and business tact and brings to his efforts fine practical judgment.

BORDEN, Timothy, ranchman, was born in Sullivan county, N. Y., in Sept., 1826. He attended the common schools and worked on a farm until 1858, when he moved to the West, and locating in Clinton county, Iowa, again worked on a farm until 1861. He then came to Colorado and entered the gold mines of Summit county, where he was engaged in mining and prospecting during the next six years. He then decided to abandon mining for a time and located a ranch in South Park. The next season, however, he returned to the Summit county mines, but remained only during that season, returning at its close to his ranch. Having become possessed of about 2,000 acres of fine hay and grazing land, he stocked it with cattle and horses, and cut from the grass lands large quantities of fine hay. Mr. Borden is a member of both the Masonic and Odd Fellows orders. In 1880 he was elected one of the commissioners of Park county and held the office many years, being chairman of the board for three years. In 1849 he married Miss Adelia A. Williams of New York City. The town of Bordenville, where he now resides, was named for himself and brother, Mr. Olney A. Borden. Both families are widely known and as widely respected throughout Park county. Since the foregoing was written Mrs. Borden has passed to her eternal rest. She was born in the city of New York in 1827, the daughter of Purdy and Maria Vredenburg, descended from the old Knickerbocker family, who were among the earliest settlers of Manhattan Island. Mrs. Borden died Feb. 4, 1892, mourned by a very large circle of admiring friends.

BORDEN, Olney A., ranchman, was born in Sullivan county, N. Y., March 11, 1831, and was educated in the common schools. At the age of 21 he began life on his own account by working on a farm. He also learned the carpenter's trade and followed those pursuits for many years. In 1865 he came to Colorado and engaged in mining near Golden City that summer, after which he went to Park county, purchased a ranch near Jefferson and has since resided there. He now owns 2,000 acres of land, 300 of which are

under irrigation, and from which he gathers each summer large crops of hay. Other portions of the land are occupied by his extensive herds of cattle and horses. In 1867, and for some years thereafter, he was engaged in the manufacture and sale of pine lumber, having saw mills in the forests near Jefferson. Taking an interest in educational matters, he aided in organizing the school district and was made a director of the board. In 1880 he married the young and accomplished widow of Dr. H. A. Barlow of St. Louis. She had four very bright children, William, Edward, May and Grace. Mr. Borden, as an industrious, thrifty, temperate and prosperous citizen of the county, has accumulated a valuable property.

BORDEN, Mrs. O. A., was born Sept. 1, 1874, in Mason county, Ky., and was the eldest of a family of five. She is the daughter of Capt. H. R. Miller of Pennsylvania. His mother was a member of the old and aristocratic family of MacDowell. Jane Smither, her mother, came from one of the first families of Virginia and moved to Kentucky in an early day. Mrs. Borden attended the best select schools of Kentucky until the civil war broke out, when the family removed to Vevay, Ind., at which place she attended school until married to Dr. H. A. Barlow of Cincinnati, Ohio, who was a Union soldier. They resided at Cincinnati for a short time, then moved to St. Louis, Mo. From St. Louis, they moved to Vevay, Ind., where Dr. Barlow died, July 14, 1876, leaving his widow with four children while yet in her twenties. In March, 1880, the family removed to Jefferson, Colo., where her three brothers were then residing. They settled on the Willow Springs ranch near Bordenville and started in the stock business. July 22, 1880, Mrs. Barlow was married to Olney A. Borden. The children being very bright, they gave them first-class advantages. They were mainly educated in Colorado Springs and Denver. Mrs. Borden was raised a Baptist, and was an ardent and unselfish worker among the needy, never refusing to lend a helping hand.

BAKER, David, stock grower, was born in Reedsburg, Wayne county, Ohio, Aug. 16, 1844, and received his early education in the common schools. When he was nine years of age, the family moved to Mahaska county, Ia., and there he worked on his father's farm until old enough to enlist in the Union army. April 16, 1864, he joined company E, 7th Iowa cavalry. He served on the frontier in Nebraska, Kansas and eastern Colorado until May 17, 1866. After returning to Iowa, he attended Oskaloosa college and Normal school for more than a year, and then began teaching in the public schools. In Nov., 1868, inspired by glowing reports from the Rocky Mountains, he came to Colorado, engaged in ranching in Clear Creek county for two years, then moved to Clear Creek valley, near Denver,

where he spent two more years. In 1873 he located in Park county and acquired a tract of fine land which now embraces 1,200 acres. Much of it is under irrigation and all under fence. Extensive stock sheds and barns that will store 270 tons of hay have been built. The greater portion of the land is in meadow, from which large quantities of hay are cut each season, and sold at a good profit in the neighboring markets. He owns quite a number of horses and cattle, which thrive upon the grass which grows in luxuriant abundance upon his land. There are also a number of good springs upon the tract, which supply ample water for the stock. Mr. Baker has served on the school board eleven years, and also as a justice of the peace in 1879-80. In 1867 he married Miss Emily F. Vance of Iowa, and to them have been born six children, five of whom are now living.

BREEN, Michael, merchant, was born in Kilkenny, Ireland, Nov. 30, 1835. In Sept., 1856, he emigrated to America, landing in the city of New York without money, friends or even acquaintances. At Albany he enlisted in company F, 10th U. S. infantry; was sent from there to Leavenworth, Kan., and thence to Salt Lake City, Utah, with the army of Albert Sidney Johnson. Afterward, in 1859, he marched with General Canby's command across the mountains to old Fort Garland in the San Luis valley, where he remained about six months, when the troops were ordered to Santa Fe, N. M., and finally to Fort Craig. He was engaged in the battle of Valverde against Gen. Sibley's Texan force in 1861 that had come up from the south for the conquest of New Mexico and Colorado, and in the actions at Peralta and Albuquerque. In March, 1862, he was honorably discharged, and then went to ranching in the San Luis valley, near Fort Garland. In Jan., 1866, he married the eldest daughter of Thomas Toben, the famous scout, guide and mountaineer. He occupied his ranch about five years, and then entered the employ of Ferd. Meyer & Co., as a clerk in their mercantile house, continuing with this firm some twelve years. In 1872, he went to Del Norte, at the time that town was founded in the midst of the mining excitement incident to the discovery of valuable mines at Summitville and in the San Juan region, which brought hundreds of prospectors to that point. Here he engaged in the mercantile business, remaining until 1878, when he took a stock of general merchandise to Silverton, opened a store and remained there to the time of his death. Being a careful business man, just, honorable and prompt in meeting all engagements, and enjoying the esteem of the entire community, he was very successful. Indeed, he was the leading supply merchant of that section. This position compelled him to carry a large stock of goods, for the reason that the base of supplies was very distant, and in the severe winters the railway was blocked, which created extraordinary de-

mands. It became necessary to provide in the fall for the needs of the people in winter, therefore he had large warehouses that were kept well stocked with provisions for such emergencies. Mr. Breen left five children, all born in Colorado, the eldest a daughter 24 years of age, now married and living in Silverton. When Hon. B. H. Eaton was elected governor of the state, Mr. Breen was appointed on his staff with the rank of colonel. He was as widely known, respected and admired as any citizen of the southwestern country. High minded and generous, kind hearted and helpful in time of need, one of the jolliest of comrades, he attained an enviable popularity. His portrait appears in Volume III, page 248 of our general history.

BROMLEY, Emmet A., farmer and stock grower, was born in Clinton county, N. Y., Feb. 14, 1858, and remained at the place of his nativity until sixteen years of age. When nine years old he lost his parents. Upon reaching his eighteenth year, he removed to Vermont, where the ensuing two years were passed. In 1877 he came to Denver and very soon thereafter engaged in farming near Sand Creek, about six miles north of that city. In 1884 he removed to Brighton, where he now resides on his valuable farm consisting of 200 acres, all of which is under a high state of cultivation. A portion of his land is devoted to the growing of small fruits. In addition to his farming interests, Mr. Bromley has devoted much time to the raising of stock and the constant improvement of some of the best breeds of cattle and horses. At the present time he is giving special attention to the raising of some fine Cleveland bays, and now owns an interest in a twenty-five hundred dollar stallion of the same breed, which he and two other gentlemen have recently purchased. Mr. Bromley is a Masou and master of the Brighton lodge as well as a K. of P. and master of the grange which was recently organized in his district. He has been deputy sheriff and deputy assessor of Arapahoe county, and was elected to the House of Representatives of the Eighth General Assembly and was re-elected to the ninth legislature, being the only democrat ever re-elected in the county of Arapahoe.

BIRD, F. E., was born in Boston, Mass., in 1831, and there received a good, practical education, which laid the foundation for the life of usefulness which he has since led. New England has given much of her best blood and brains to Colorado. Mr. Bird went to Iowa in 1852, thence to Illinois, and settled in Leavenworth, Kan., in 1854, where he engaged in contracting and building. He erected the first two-story frame house that was constructed in that city, and many of the best and most substantial buildings of that place were put up after his designs and under his supervision. He had the honor of placing Judge Brewer (now one of the judges of the U. S. supreme court) in nomination as a dele-

gate to the first free state convention that was called in Kansas. In 1856 he, with others of the free state men, were driven from Leavenworth by the border ruffians headed by Fred Emory, and after taking his wife and children to their old home, he returned to Kansas and assisted his friends in making it a free state. He suffered the privations and hardships of pioneer life in Kansas, and in 1859 came to Colorado, but after a brief sojourn returned to Leavenworth, where he remained until 1872, when he took up his permanent abode in Colorado. He settled on the site of his well improved home in 1877, and has devoted himself principally since that time to gardening and fruit growing. In both of these industries he has been eminently successful, and in a number of instances, at fruit exhibits by the state, he has carried off the chief prizes. He was one of the organizers of the Horticultural society and one of its officers during the first few years of its existence, and has, perhaps, done as much to promote the interest of fruit growing as any man in the state.

BASSETT, Mrs. E. J., was born in Westchester county, N. Y., and is the daughter of John and Margaret Travis. She received her education at the place of her nativity, and at a very early age married Joseph Travis, of her native town. To them was born one son, George Clinton Travis, who is now a prominent business man in the city of New York. In 1869 Joseph Travis came to Colorado and located in the San Luis valley. In 1870, his wife followed him, when they engaged in farming and raising stock. Mr. Travis died in 1877, and in 1880 his widow married W. H. Bassett, of Del Norte. Mr. Bassett was thrown from his carriage in 1890, and met with such a serious injury that he lived only four days after the occurrence of the accident. Mrs. Bassett still resides on the same farm she has occupied since coming to Colorado.

BREECE, H. H. C., was born in New Jersey and came to Colorado in 1861. He followed mining and prospecting in Summit county, and also in Central City, Georgetown and Buffalo Flats, and purchased a half interest in the lead mines at Galena Gulch, where he remained five years. He then went to New Mexico and embarked in the cattle trade, and finally settled at Hardscrabble Park in 1870, on a ranch containing 240 acres. In Dec., 1871, he married Miss Emma Lester. He is a successful farmer, and is a Royal Arch Mason.

BABCOCK, A. S., was born in Connecticut in 1838, and when twenty-one years of age came to this state, going first to Boulder county, where he remained until the following spring, when he located on his present place. He has resided there ever since, excepting one season which was spent in mining. He enjoys the confidence of a wide circle of

friends, not only in his own county, but throughout the commonwealth. He has witnessed the growth of the state from a feeble beginning, and has been a participant in many of its efforts at advancement. As one of the pioneers, he is justly proud of his adopted state and the achievements of its people.

BREWER, John I., farmer, was born in Frederick county, Va., Feb. 25, 1819, and was raised on a farm. At the outbreak of the Revolutionary war his grandparents lived in New Jersey, and after its close settled in Pennsylvania. Four sons and two daughters were born to them. His father was a minister and moved to Virginia, where he remained all the balance of his life. There were four brothers, including his grandfather, who served under General Washington in several battles. In 1844 the subject of our sketch took a trip through Virginia and afterward through Pennsylvania, and at length went to Kentucky, where he married and settled in Carrollton, remaining there ten years. All his children, three sons and two daughters, were born there. In Nov., 1860, he removed to St. Joseph, Mo., and May 10, 1861, he procured an outfit and started for Denver, where in due time he arrived, and went to the mountains, but remained only a few weeks, then returned to Denver. Deciding to engage in farming, he went down the Platte river eight miles and began working on a ranch owned by James M. Broadwell at \$30 a month, continuing until 1863, then rented a ranch from Broadwell and cultivated it. Soon afterward he went back to St. Joseph and brought out his family. In 1865 he moved over to the west side of the river, where he has resided ever since. It is one of the most extensively improved farms on the Platte.

BRIGHT, O. L., farmer, was born in Tennessee, in 1841, in which state he grew to manhood, receiving his education in the public schools, after which he engaged in farming, continuing until 1865, then came to Colorado. He first went to Black Hawk and thence to Turkey creek, remaining until 1869, then went to Elk creek for one year, and from there to Tarryall, where he remained two years. In 1872 he took up a ranch near Denver, on which he has resided to the present time.

BROWN, H. R., farmer, was born in Bedford, Ind., in 1836, and when seven years of age went with his family to Iowa, where he remained until 1862, during which time he attended school, finishing with a college course. He came to Colorado in 1862 and went to Park county, where he engaged in mining for about a year, then moved to Colorado City and acted as deputy county clerk for the same length of time. In 1864 he enlisted in company G, 3rd Colorado cavalry, and served 115 days against the Indians, when he returned to Colorado City and followed farming for a short time, then located in Denver and en-

gaged in the paint business for twelve years, and finally moved to his farm where he has since lived. This valuable tract of land consists of 253 acres, all under a high state of cultivation, mostly devoted to the growth of small fruits. He is a republican in politics, and as an evidence of the esteem in which he is held by his friends and neighbors, may be mentioned the fact that in 1890 he was elected to the legislature from Jefferson county, and in 1892 to the state Senate. Although he has passed the meridian of life he is still active and vigorous.

BROWN, S. W., farmer, was born in Baltimore in 1829, and was educated in the public schools of that city. When sixteen years of age he shipped as assistant ship carpenter, serving about four years, during which he visited a good portion of the civilized world; most of that time, however, was spent in South American and West Indian waters. Upon the breaking out of the Mexican war he enlisted in the 2nd regiment, New York volunteers, under Col. Burnett, and immediately went to the front, where he served two years, participating in a number of battles, among them the siege of Vera Cruz and the capture of the City of Mexico. After receiving his discharge he went to California, where he remained until 1854, and then to Chicago, but soon thereafter spent a year in Central America, where he was engaged in mercantile pursuits. Returning to the United States he joined his brother on a farm in Iowa, but the winters there being too severe for him he removed to Kansas, where he followed the same occupation two years. He finally drifted to Colorado in 1859 and went to the mountains, but after a short stay there located at Golden, and during the same year settled on his farm near Denver. This farm consists of 480 acres and is well adapted to agricultural and stock raising pursuits, in which he has since been engaged. He married the daughter of John Perry and to them have been born four children, three of whom are now living.

BANNING, John A., contractor, was born in Wheeling, W. Va., in 1836. In 1840 he went to Burlington, Iowa, where he remained until 1856. He spent four years on the frontier in Nebraska, and carried the mail across the plains between Nebraska City and Salt Lake City. He moved to Breckenridge, Colo., and followed placer mining for four years, and in 1864, came to Jefferson and Arapahoe counties. In 1868 he built the first railroad into Colorado, and was one of the original incorporators of the Rio Grande railroad company. He assisted in building the Rio Grande from Denver to Pueblo and to other points in the state, and also took part in constructing the Union Pacific railroad in 1878 to Longmont and the old Julesburg route to Ft. Morgan. He built some of the largest ditches in the state, and is still engaged in the same line of work; has also dealt considerably in horses and cattle. He made investments in



J. G. Miller

Boulder, Jefferson and Arapahoe counties, and realized handsome profits in each instance. He is a democrat and takes a lively interest in the success of that party.

BARBER, J. M., was born in Washington county, N. Y., Oct. 13, 1809. He remained there until he was fifteen years of age and then moved to Genesee county, same state. Coming West, he located in Michigan near Detroit, engaged in farming, and continued there until 1869, when, on account of impaired health, he went to California and resided there until 1879, when he became a citizen of Arapahoe county, Colo. He has acquired large property interests, to which at the present time he is devoting his attention.

BARKER, Edmund S., contractor, was born in Firth, Yorkshire, England, Oct. 13, 1842, and educated in the common schools. He is a stonemason, and began to learn his trade at the age of thirteen years. He came to America in 1859, landed at New York, and came on to St. Louis, where he lived about twenty years, following his trade and the business of a contractor. Dec. 20, 1861, he enlisted in company I, 1st Mo. state militia, infantry (Union army), as a private soldier, and was honorably discharged from service May 15, 1865. He came to Colorado May 17, 1879, and located in Denver, where he took contracts in all branches of stone work, especially flagging. June 17, 1872, he married Sophia Cramer in St. Louis. He is a member of the G. A. R. Financially successful he owns a fine residence at the corner of First and Grant avenues, which he built, and is the possessor of other property accumulated in Denver.

BARNARD, W. H., stock grower, was born in Ulster county, N. Y., in 1852, and educated in the public schools of that state. When eighteen years of age he moved to Paxton, Ford county, Ill., where he spent two years in the hotel business. He then located in Sedalia, Mo., and engaged in farming for six or eight years. In the spring of 1879 he came to Colorado and settled in Leadville, where he opened a furniture store and commenced mining operations. Remaining in Leadville until 1885, he came to Denver. He began business in the furniture line on Curtis street, but five years later erected a large business block at the corner of Eighth avenue and south Eleventh street. He is the owner also of four ranches and is interested in raising stock. In April, 1889, he was elected alderman from the 7th ward for the term of two years. He is an Odd Fellow, K. of P., one of the Red Men, a Woodman, a P. O. S. of A. and an A. O. U. W. His rapid accumulation of property has given him a substantial and influential position as one of the wealthy property holders of southwest Denver.

BARNES, Henry Lee, was born in 1835 and reared on a farm in Green county, Pa.

In 1862 he lived in Marion county, Iowa, where he followed stock raising and agricultural pursuits. While there he married Rebecca H. Harp. He came to Colorado in 1873 and is engaged in the live stock commission business in Denver, to which he came in 1873, and has resided here since that time. He is a Mason and an Odd Fellow, and was Noble Grand of the latter when he left Pennsylvania.

BARRIGER, G. G., was born in Shelby county, Ky., May 23, 1834. He moved from that portion of the state to Paducah when twelve years of age, remaining there until Jan., 1879, when he came to Denver, and for four years conducted a foundry and machine shop on Fifteenth street. Since disposing of that establishment he has been chiefly engaged in managing his large property. He owns a large amount of real estate, both improved and unimproved.

BARRON, J. W., pioneer, was born in Howard county, Mo., in 1820. He left Hannibal, Mo., in March, 1850, crossing the plains in those perilous days of Indian warfare, and arrived at Fort Lupton June 10 following. He participated in nearly all the Indian battles that have occurred within the borders of Colorado, besides numerous others as far east as the Missouri river, and recites many thrilling adventures of fierce encounters with and hairbreadth escapes from the redskins, with other interesting reminiscences of border life. He owned a one-half interest in the Overland stage line running to Denver, and operated the same from 1867 to 1869. On retiring from that, he embarked in the cattle business at Hugo, Colo., where he remained until 1882, at which time he removed to Denver, where he has since resided. His fearless bravery gained him the esteem of all good men, as well as the wholesome respect of the lawless. He served the people of this western country with fidelity for twenty years in the capacities of deputy sheriff and sheriff. As shown by the dates given above he is one of the oldest settlers of the state.

BECKWORTH, Jim. See Vol. I, page 118.

BEGLEY, T. F., was born in Newfoundland in 1855. The first nine years of his life were passed in that country, when his parents moved to Portland, Me. Here he remained three years and then went to Solomon City, Kan., where he took a collegiate course. In 1879 he came to Denver, and after living here about five years went to Idaho, and a year later to Montana. Twelve months afterward he returned to Colorado, and engaged with the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Co., continuing until 1888. In April, 1891, he was elected alderman from the 9th ward.

BOURNE, John, was born in Sussex county, England, Oct. 26, 1844, and came to

America in 1866. He lived a short time in New York, and then moved to Kansas, where he remained three years. He settled permanently in Denver in 1872, and resided here until the time of his death, which occurred April 25, 1891. He was a carpenter and builder, employing a large force of men for many years. Besides improving his own property, he filled many contracts in the erection of public and private buildings in all parts of the city, which stand as monuments to his skill as an architect and builder. He was married Sept. 24, 1867, to Miss Mary Mesler. Ten children of this union survive. His investments were mostly in inside property in Denver, which, with the assistance of his wife, he improved and made sufficiently valuable to provide a competency for his family. He was prominently identified with various benevolent orders, by which he was held in high esteem.

BLISS, Mary C., was born in Denmark in 1818, and for some years resided in Copenhagen. Her first husband was a seafaring man, and their first financial distress resulted from a shipwreck. Both came to America and settled in Chicago. Her second marriage was to Mr. Thomas Bliss, who served in the quartermaster's department during the late civil war. He was mustered out of service in 1863, when he came to Colorado. He and his wife resided a number of years at Black Hawk, where they were in hotel keeping. Mr. Bliss died in 1872, and his widow continued the business. She is now the owner and proprietor of the Revere house on Blake street, Denver. A woman of great courage and fortitude, she has won a comfortable fortune to comfort her declining years.

BOWN, George F., was born in England in 1840, and crossed the Atlantic in 1872 to try his fortune in the "Centennial state," arriving in Denver during that year. In 1888 he purchased 130 acres of land near Fort Logan. He also preëmpted a ranch on Clear Creek, which he still owns. In 1888 he was appointed superintendent of the county farm, held it for three years, when he was superseded. His successor not giving satisfaction, he was removed after a six months' trial, and Mr. Bown reappointed. He still retains the position.

BROWN, Aunt Clara. See Vol. I, page 483.

BURGHARDT, William, brewer, was born in Hessen, Germany, in 1850. At the age of seventeen he came to America, located in Texas, and for two years was employed in a dry goods store. He then removed to New Orleans, remaining in the South until 1878, then came to Denver and was engaged in various pursuits until 1886, at which time he was appointed agent for the sale of Lemp's St. Louis beer for Colorado, continuing six years. He next became interested with the City Brewing company, and being made its

president and general manager, the title was changed to The Union Brewing company. Under his supervision its business developed rapidly, and it became a large and prosperous concern. The capacity of the plant has been more than doubled.

BERTOLETTE, John C., farmer, was born in Berks county, Pa., Dec. 18, 1831, received his education and grew to manhood there. He emigrated to Colorado in 1859 and the following year began mining operations in Gilpin county. In April, 1862, he enlisted in the 2nd Colorado cavalry, and after faithfully serving his time out in the war he was discharged at Ft. Riley in 1865. During a riot that occurred at Black Hawk, Mr. Bertolette was present, commanding a company of men. Subsequently he purchased his present farm, consisting of 1,000 acres of land, where he resides and which he has placed under a high state of cultivation.

BAILEY, Ralph W., was born in Appleton, Wis., Dec. 5, 1866, and left there at the age of twenty-two. He graduated at the high school of his native town and took a business course at the Spencerian Business college of Milwaukee. He came to Denver in 1888, where he followed various pursuits until 1891, when he became permanently settled. He is in the artistic wire, iron and brass business. Nov. 20, 1889, he married Minnie G. Diehl of La Crosse, Wis. He was for three years a member of the Colorado National Guard.

BAKER, A. J., manufacturer, was born in Fulton, Ill., in 1842, educated in the common schools, and in 1860 came to Colorado in company with his father. He did not permanently settle here, however, until three years later, since which time he has been a continuous resident of the state, with the exception of a brief period spent in Deadwood, Dak. He was engaged in mining in Gilpin county about six years, and has since been more or less interested in mining. He located in Denver in 1870, and began making brick, in which employment he has been eminently successful. He married Miss Kate Barnes, of Council Bluffs, Iowa, and they have two children living. He is a generous contributor to churches and charitable organizations, as well as to the order of the A. F. and A. M., wherein he has risen to the degree of Knight Templar.

BURCH, Thomas R., miner, was born in Buffalo, N.Y., Jan. 13, 1848. He was reared on a farm, and, after acquiring his education, was thrown upon his own resources. Coming to Colorado in 1870 he has devoted the greater portion of his life to railroad pursuits, in the employ of the K. P. and D. & R. G. roads. He has also passed some time in ranching and in the dairy business. He is now superintending his mining interests in Ouray, and his real estate investments in Arapahoe and Jefferson counties. He is the secretary of the Silver Grey and San Juan Mining company;

is a democrat in politics, and takes a lively interest in the progress of the schools and the welfare of the community.

BROCKER, Alphonze G., son of F. A. and Amelie L. (Gehrun) Brocker, was among the first white children born in Colorado. He began his education in the public schools of Denver, and subsequently was graduated from the Denver University, and from Iowa college, which, with a special course at Yale, prepared him for the study of law, which he pursued in the office of Shafroth & Rogers. He was admitted to the bar in 1888. During his school days he "proved up" on a hundred and sixty acres of land, being the first Denver boy to receive credit for such a transaction. He has steadily increased his possessions until he now owns 2,000 acres of land, much of which is well improved. The "Thelma Mineral Water Springs" are located upon his property. He has become so thoroughly absorbed with his interest in matters outside of his profession that he has temporarily abandoned the practice of law, and seems well advanced on the highway of material prosperity.

BROCKER, Mrs. Amelie L. Her ancestors were natives of France, where she also was born. When thirteen years of age, she came to America with her mother, her father having died on the ship on which they embarked. The first few years after their arrival were spent in traveling with the view only of making a visit. Such a favorable impression, however, of America, was made upon their minds that they decided to make their permanent home here, and in 1862 they settled in Denver. In 1863 Miss Amelie was married to Mr. F. A. Brocker. The death of Mr. Brocker occurred in 1870, and as she met with pecuniary reverses about that time, she was left with small means and two children to raise and educate. She proved herself equal to the emergency, however, and through her business tact became interested in real estate transactions, out of which she realized handsome profits, and further added to her income by purchasing a half interest in the patents and inventions of Dr. A. Wellington Adams of Washington, D. C., for the general use of electric appliances for transit and lighting, and she still holds her half interest in them.

BROCKER, F. A., was born in France. When sixteen years of age, he came to America and located in St. Louis, Mo., where he followed the business of an importer for several years. He subsequently removed to Leavenworth, Kan., where he continued the same line of employment until 1858, when he emigrated to Denver. He at once established himself in the same business and conducted it with great success, until the time of his death, which occurred in St. Louis, Aug. 28, 1870. He was one of the first persons to use mule trains in the transportation of goods

from the Missouri river to Denver. He built one of the first brick buildings that was erected in the state, and was one of the original movers in the first building and loan association organized in Colorado.

BURNS, J. P., dairyman, was born in Clinton county, N. Y., in 1863, and in 1881 came to Colorado and engaged in gardening in the vicinity of Rocky Mountain lake near Denver. He was subsequently employed in the milling business by Mullen Bros. In March, 1888, he began dairying in a small way. His premises are handsomely improved with all modern equipments to facilitate his business, and were constructed with special reference to this object. In 1891 he married Miss Agnes Wallace. They have one child, Leonard, who was born Sept. 5, 1892.

BOWMAN, C. L., dairyman, was born in the state of New York, June 17, 1862, and remained at the place of his nativity until twenty years of age, during which time he attended the public schools. He removed to Clyde, Kan., and there dealt in livestock, mainly horses, for five years. He then located in Denver and embarked in the produce trade, continuing about fifteen months, when he entered the dairy business with Mr. J. F. Bowman. A short time thereafter he opened an establishment of his own, which he still controls.

BALL, J. H., dairyman, was born in Cornwall, England, in 1864. He came to America in 1880 and settled in Denver the same year, thereafter following various pursuits, but most of the time in the employ of the Denver & Rio Grande railway company. He has made one trip to his native land, returning to Colorado in 1888, when he engaged in the dairy business. He resides at Harmon, a suburb of Denver, where he has a pleasant home, surrounded with many comforts. He married Miss Elizabeth McElroy of Denver. They have two children—Louise and Anthony William.

BARNARD, I. E., dairyman, was born in Michigan, Nov. 16, 1865, where his early boyhood was passed. He lived ten years in Iowa, and came to Denver in March, 1881. For some years afterward he was engaged in the commission business, and in 1890 purchased an interest in a dairy with C. L. Bowman, who a year later sold to Mr. Barnard. This enterprise, under the judicious management of its present owner, has grown to be the second largest in the state.

BAUSINGER, T. U., dairyman, was born in Syracuse, N. Y., April 19, 1868. He there attended the public schools and when nineteen years of age came to Colorado. Soon after his arrival he entered the large clothing establishment of Garson, Kerngood & Co., remaining until June, 1892, when he began the dairy business, in which he has been more than ordinarily successful.

BANGERT, Charles, dairyman, was born in Germany in 1864 and remained there until 1882, in the meantime attending a high school and university, where his education was acquired. He came to America and then to Colorado when he was but eighteen years of age. Soon after arriving in Denver he engaged in the dairy business at Swansea, a suburb of Denver, remaining there two years, then located on his present place, consisting of 40 acres of land, where he has a pleasant home, and has acquired a large trade.

BORCHERDING, Edward, farmer, was born in Quincy, Ill., in 1860. He remained there until he was nineteen years of age, in the meantime attending the public schools. In 1879 he came to Denver, following the trade of a blacksmith, and was also engaged in the milling business for about six years, when he started a dairy. In 1893 he moved to a farm on Wheat Ridge and has since been very successful, gardening and raising fruit.

BROMLEY, M. R., dairyman, was born in the state of New York, Feb. 5, 1857; came to Colorado in 1877, and in 1879 began the dairy business, which he has followed ever since, each year increasing the area of his trade, until at the present time the product thereof is very large and lucrative.

BULLIS, George, dairyman, was born in Canada; lived six years in Ohio; came to Denver in 1883 and located near Sloan's lake, where he began the dairy business. Seven years ago he purchased twenty acres of land near the town of Harmon. Here he has built a residence, a large barn, dug an artesian well, and made other improvements necessary to the comforts of a good home, as well as to supply himself with the facilities for carrying on his business.

BURKS, William T., dairyman, was born in Wilson county, Tenn., and was educated in the public schools. He came to Colorado in 1886 and settled upon his ranch in the eastern portion of the state, but subsequently removed to Denver and engaged in the dairy business, in which he has been highly successful.

CASS, Dr. O. D. See Vol. III, page 165.

CURTIS, Rodney, president of the Denver Consolidated Tramway company, was born in Broome county, N. Y., Jan. 17, 1839. He received a good public school and seminary education, supplemented by a course in Bryant & Stratton's commercial college, in Chicago. In 1859 he went to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and for about a year was engaged in the grain trade. In the spring of 1860, in company with his brother, C. M. Curtis, he came to Colorado. Soon after his arrival he purchased a ranch near Denver, which he and his brother cultivated up to the spring of 1864. At this time James D. Clark, pay clerk of the United States mint at Denver, absconded with about \$37,000, and Rodney

Curtis was appointed to fill his place. In 1869 he was promoted to chief clerk, and Jan. 7, 1876, was commissioned by President Grant melter and refiner at the mint. He remained thus employed until 1883, when he resigned to look after his business affairs. In 1867 he and Clarence J. Clark laid out an addition to Denver, known as Curtis & Clark's addition, and in 1873 they built one of the best business blocks on Larimer street, subsequently occupied by the governor and other state officers. In 1885 he assisted in the organization of the Denver Tramway company, and was made its president. Since then he has devoted his attention to the promotion of that company's interests, and under his able management, about one hundred miles of road have been constructed and successfully operated. To his efforts is largely due the prompt and admirable street car service which the company has given the city. Being a shrewd, careful and enterprising business man, Mr. Curtis has amassed a comfortable fortune. He is a man of pleasant address, and possessing a social, generous and just disposition, he has many good and true friends.

CHANUTE, Arthur, metallurgist, was born in Peoria, Ill., Feb. 6, 1858. When seven years of age, his parents removed to Chicago, remained there two years, then settled in Kansas City, Mo., where his father built the first railway bridge over the Missouri river, which still remains in use. From Kansas City Mr. Chanute went to Lawrence, Kan., and thence to New York. Arthur's earlier education was received in the public and grammar schools, supplemented by a course at Yale college, from whence he was graduated in 1880. Upon finishing his scholastic career, he soon thereafter came to Colorado, and in a short time located at Leadville as a chemist and assayer, and within a year added mining. Realizing that mining would necessarily occupy the greater portion of his time, he received Mr. E. R. Holden as a partner in the assay department, and subsequently admitted him into the mining business; this partnership continued until 1885, when Mr. Chanute sold out. He then began operating the London mine near Alma, but not meeting with encouraging results, he closed it that fall, returned to Leadville, and in conjunction with Mr. Holden concluded to build a smelter. After visiting various sections of the state for the selection of a site, they finally decided upon Globeville, near Denver, and in March, 1886, the ground was purchased and the erection of the works begun under the name of the Holden Smelting company. Subsequently, those interested in the project deemed it advisable to enlarge the plant and increase the capital, when it was reincorporated as the Holden Smelting and Refining company, whereupon Mr. Chanute was elected secretary and treasurer. In a few months he was chosen vice president.

In 1889 the name was changed to the Globe Smelting and Refining company, Mr. Chanute remaining as vice-president. The plant has been very materially enlarged since then, until it is now the largest concern of its kind in the country, giving employment to several hundred men. In 1883 Mr. Chanute married Miss Matie Lockwood, of Tarrytown, N. Y. Two children are living, one son and a daughter. On Feb. 20, 1895, after a short illness, Mr. Chanute died of scarlet fever, cut down in the prime of life, in the midst of a successful business career, beloved by his associates, admired by all who knew him, and deeply mourned by his family.

CHARLES, John Q., lawyer, one of the pioneers of the legal fraternity in Colorado, was born in Belleville, Ill., Oct. 5, 1822. His father's family, including grandparents, several brothers and sisters, with their families, emigrated from North Carolina in 1818, a portion of it settling in Missouri and a part in southern Illinois. Mr. Charles resided at Belleville with the family until 1827, when his father moved to Jo Daviess county and located at Galena. Here he became somewhat noted as a politician and was elected as a whig to the legislature, and thereafter occupied the office of probate judge, which he continued to hold until his death, which occurred in 1846. John Q. had no advantages of a collegiate education, not even the benefit of a university nor an academic course, simply the very moderate instruction afforded by a few terms in the public schools. He was, however, always fond of books, always studious, and the rank to which he has risen has been attained by applying himself with a determination to make an honored place in the world. Soon after the year 1836, his father meeting with reverses, made it necessary for him to take employment as a clerk and bookkeeper in a commercial house at Galena. While thus engaged, and about the year 1844, he began to devote his leisure time to the study of law, borrowing from his friends of the legal profession such books as would qualify him for practice. In the spring of 1850 he and his only brother crossed the plains to California, reaching Nevada City in the month of July, where they engaged in mining with good success. He returned to Galena in April, 1852, and entered the office of the clerk of the circuit court as a deputy, and where he read law. Soon thereafter he commenced the practice of his profession in Galena and remained there until 1862, when he came to Denver, arriving here on the morning of March 22 of that year. He immediately resumed the practice of law and has resided here ever since, being noted as one of the ablest counselors in the profession. In 1864 his law library was swept away and destroyed by the memorable flood in Cherry Creek. He, however, began the collection of another library, which he has continued

through the years, until now what is known as the "Charles law library," located in his great building at the corner of Fifteenth and Curtis streets, has become one of the most extensive and valuable in the state. Although deeply interested in politics, he has never been a voluntary candidate for any public office. In 1866, however, the republican party of Arapahoe county nominated and elected him a member of the territorial council, where he served with marked ability. The same year he was made attorney for Arapahoe county, and was signally successful in prosecuting and convicting many noted offenders. During the territorial regime and since, but more particularly during the earlier years of settlement, he was a marked figure among the men of his time. Industrious, painstaking and profound, he penetrates to the root of every cause that comes to him for investigation, and, being thorough, is always a strong antagonist. Though not of high rank as an orator, he is a strong pleader, and being familiar with the authorities bearing upon his cases, is accurate and convincing. In the course of more than thirty years' residence in Denver he has acquired much valuable property. In 1889-90 he rebuilt the great block which bears his name upon the site whereon, for many years, his residence stood. In Oct., 1852, he married Miss Fannie Strode, at Beloit, Wis., she having been a resident of Galena, Ill.

CHAFFEE, Jerome B. See Vol. II, page 359.

CHEVER, Charles G., capitalist, was born in Salem, Mass., Sept. 17, 1827, and educated in the schools of that city. In 1849 he went to California, remaining until 1859, most of the time engaged in mining. When the discovery of gold in the Rocky Mountains was heralded broadcast over the Union, Mr. Chever left the town of Oroville, Cal., June 13, 1859, and came to Denver. In 1861, when the county of Arapahoe was organized under the act of Congress creating the territory of Colorado, he was elected first clerk and recorder, an office which he continuously held for six years. Soon after his retirement from this position he entered upon the business of real estate investments, and acquired much valuable property in the city. He also acted as agent for other parties, here and elsewhere, and by the subsequent growth of the young and vigorous metropolis, his holdings brought him a comfortable fortune. In 1889 he erected the beautiful Essex building on Lawrence between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, one of the finest business and office buildings in the city, and when that was completed and occupied erected another, equally ornate and handsome, but of different design and material, on Arapahoe between the same parallels first mentioned, known as the "Arapahoe building." He has witnessed every phase of development from the original encampment of tents and the

bivouac of emigrant wagons on Cherry creek, through all stages of progression, to the present magnificent achievement. The first county records are in his handwriting, and stowed away in the vaults of our court house are many historic papers that bear his filings. He was one of the men whom everybody knew, and with whom every property owner in the county had to deal. All abstracts of title to city lots and suburban lands begin with him, and of all that we have of legal record he was the original custodian. During the past few years he has divided his time between Massachusetts and Colorado, paying frequent visits to the city he has helped to build and the valuable interests he has therein.

CLARK, Frederick A., pioneer, was born in Southington, Conn., Jan. 3, 1838. Although the name of this gentleman was long since inscribed upon the numberless roll of those who have fathomed something of the mysteries of eternity, it is still a precious memory with the pioneers who knew and loved him for the many excellencies of his character. In the early years of Denver, Georgetown and Fairplay, he was known as one of the most admirable of men, a delightful comrade, spotlessly honorable, the incarnation of manliness, generous, self-sacrificing, and a deeply loving husband and father. As we invoke the shadowy idyls of the past, the days in which he lived and was a welcome presence among the generation that reclaimed the western desert, a thousand recollections of his amiable manners arise. His home was filled with treasures of literature and art, gathered in his extensive tour of Europe after his long struggle with adversity had been crowned with affluence. In repose his features were plain, but when lighted up in conversation they became almost handsome. It was then that the graces of the soul shone through, and magnetically drew all men to him. He received a liberal but not a complete education in the schools. As he approached maturity his inclinations turned to the far West, a tendency quite common with the sturdy young men of New England even to this day. When seventeen years of age he emigrated to Wisconsin, and subsequently to Kansas. Locating in Topeka, he took up the lumber trade, continuing therein until 1860, when he came to Denver, and shortly after opened a grocery and supply store. The business prospered until the conflagration of 1863 overwhelmed his property and left him almost penniless. Friends came to his aid, and he was soon re-established in the same line. A year later all his possessions were swept away by the historic flood in Cherry Creek, leaving him completely stranded. In Aug., 1863, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary M., daughter of John W. Smith. Until 1865 it was a constant hard struggle to maintain himself, for he would not accept further assistance from his

friends, though it was repeatedly tendered. In 1865, shortly after the discovery of silver mines in the vicinity of Georgetown, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Crow settled in that place, and in due course the latter became possessed of the Terrible mine, then merely a promising "prospect." He came to Denver, interested Mr. Clark in the venture, and together they developed it into one of the most valuable mines of that section. For some time, however, until the paying stage was reached, both families were very poor, though not altogether without hope of reward. The ladies bore their part in the home, while their husbands toiled upon the mountain side. After the great value of the vein had been fully demonstrated, in Feb., 1870, it was sold to a company of British capitalists in London for a large sum. Mr. Clark, accompanied by his wife, went to London, perfected the negotiation, and their fortune being assured, they made a tour of Europe, returning in July, 1870. Almost immediately thereafter both families were settled in Denver, and the partners erected the Clark & Crow building on Holladay (now Market) street, which still bears their names. Each also purchased a home, Mr. Clark on Curtis street next north of the present Cass & Graham block, now the center of business, and Mr. Crow the homestead now owned and occupied by Mr. Joseph Standley at the corner of Curtis and Fourteenth streets, which they enlarged and beautified. The success attending his first undertaking created the usual fascination for that pursuit, and now possessed of ample means, Mr. Clark was easily persuaded to examine the advantages of bar mining, on the Platte river, near Fairplay, Park county. Favorably impressed, but instantly recognizing the importance of applying the better methods used in California, he went to that state, investigated the management of placers there, purchased the requisite apparatus for hydraulic sluicing on an extensive scale, and prepared himself for the large enterprise involved. He had already planned for the purchase and consolidation of numerous claims along the scene of his contemplated operations. Returning from the golden coast he proceeded to the execution of his plans; dug ditches, built flumes, erected huge derricks for handling the heaviest boulders, and personally superintended his large force of workmen. On the 21st of July, 1874, while his men were adjusting one of these derricks, he observed that it had lost its balance and was about to fall. Rushing to their rescue, he had just succeeded in getting them out of danger, when the ponderous machine fell and crushed him. He was taken to a house in Fairplay, and medical attendance summoned, but without avail, and he soon expired. The remains were brought to Denver, and, followed by an immense concourse of friends, interred at Riverside. Thus perished in the bloom of his manhood one of the no-

blest men in Colorado, just at the outset of his fortune and the prime of his usefulness. Three daughters had been born to him, Maud, Mary and Pearl. To his family he bequeathed a large landed estate, and life insurance policies amounting to some \$25,000. This estate, by the wise administration of his executor, Mr. W. S. Cheesman, subsequently became immensely valuable. The children were educated at Wolfe Hall and in the select schools of New York City. From 1881 to 1889 much of their time was spent in Europe. In the year last named they returned to Denver, remaining until the summer of 1890, when, after planning a beautiful home on Logan avenue, Capitol Hill, to be completed during their absence, they departed for a tour of Japan, China and India. In the summer of 1891, having familiarized themselves with all countries of the old world, they established a permanent residence in Denver. In the untimely death of Mr. Clark, the writer lost one of his most valued friends, the community one of its most estimable citizens.

CLARK, George T. See Vol. I, page 398.

COBB, Charles D., manager of insurance, was born in Columbus, Johnson county, Mo., June 15, 1844. His early education was limited to the advantages afforded by the border schools of that period, that were not of the highest order. At the age of eleven years he was sent to the Irving institute, at Tarrytown, N. Y., with the intention on the part of his parents of preparing him for Yale college, but this hope was frustrated by the young man himself, who early imbibed somewhat positive desires to work out an independent career, and had a sharp disinclination to entering college. Therefore, after two years at Irving, he returned to his home, and subsequently entered the Benton grammar school in St. Louis, remaining only a single term. In 1861, when his native state began to take up arms, he was appointed a recruiting officer of the Missouri state guard, with the rank of captain, but when, later on, the state identified itself with the Confederate cause, he resigned and took up his residence in Lexington, then a Federal military post. In 1863, he came to Denver, and, as a beginning, took a clerkship in the commission house of H. Burton, and, a short time afterward, entered the wholesale grocery house of Mr. John H. Martin. At that time the city was but sparsely populated. It was a period, too, when thugs and footpads plied their calling upon the unlighted streets between dark and dawn. It happened to be Mr. Cobb's unfortunate experience to fall in with one of these gentry. One dark night on returning to the store after an evening call up town, at the corner of 17th and Champa streets, he was attacked by a muscular garroter with the sharp demand—"your money or your life!" Instead of retreating or attempting to avoid the issue, being armed,

he drew his revolver, and, in the struggle which ensued, shot and severely wounded his assailant. Holding him prisoner until relief arrived, the desperado was surrendered and lodged in the city calaboose. This event being published and universally discussed, brought the hero of the adventure into marked prominence. The shooting of outlaws who lay in wait for honest citizens was an act to be applauded, and in this instance the only regret was that Mr. Cobb failed to kill. In due course, the footpad recovered from his wound, and, as the old primitive jail was insecure, managed to effect his escape. In 1867 Mr. Cobb became associated with Col. Robert Wilson in the post-trader-ship and in government contracting at Fort Fetterman, enterprises that proved quite profitable. He returned to Denver possessed of considerable means, and in 1870, in company with Geo. E. Crater, established the business of fire insurance, which, with various associates, has been his principal vocation to the present date. He is now senior member of the firm of Cobb, Wilson & Co., which has from the first held a leading position in that line, doing, in addition to their large local business, a general agency business throughout Colorado, Wyoming, New Mexico, Utah and Montana. For five years Mr. Cobb was president of the Denver board of underwriters. From 1880 to 1884 he was a member of the board of education for school district No. 1, East Denver; has been one of the leaders in the I. O. O. F., elected to all the higher positions, including that of grand master of the state, and also representative of the sovereign grand lodge. He was elected to the city board of supervisors in 1885 served two years and declined a re-election. He has been secretary of Riverside Cemetery association for many years. A member of the Denver Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade, he has served it as director and vice-president.

COOPER, Job Adams, sixth governor of the state of Colorado (1889-91), was born Nov. 6, 1843, of English and Dutch descent. His grandfather, Thomas Cooper, was a manufacturer of paper, and his father, Charles Cooper, a mechanic, and subsequently a farmer. He came to the United States in 1820, settled first in New Jersey, later on in Ohio, and finally in Bond county, Ill., where Job A. was born. When ten years of age he attended school at Knoxville, Ill., and afterward entered Knox college, from which he was graduated in 1865. His studies in college were interrupted, however, by Mr. Lincoln's call for troops. He enlisted as second sergeant of company C, 137th Illinois infantry; was in the city of Memphis when the Confederate general, Forrest, raided it in 1864, and remained in service until his regiment was mustered out, then returned to college. After graduating he took up the study of law, was admitted to the bar of Illinois,

and, establishing himself at Greenville, in 1868 was elected clerk of the circuit court and recorder of Bond county, serving four years. In May, 1872, he removed to Denver, Colo., and began the practice of law. In April, 1876, he was made vice-president of the German National Bank, but before the close of the year was elected cashier. Its subsequent growth and prosperity was directly due to his skill as a financier. Nov. 6, 1888, on the 45th anniversary of his birth, he was elected governor of the state by the republican party (see chapter I of this volume). Soon after the close of his official term he was made president of the National Bank of Commerce, which position he still retains. In 1893 he built at the corner of Seventeenth and Curtis streets one of the finest business blocks in the city, known as the "Cooper building." His residence on Capitol Hill is one of the handsomest in that aristocratic quarter. He is identified with many important enterprises, including mining, at Cripple Creek and elsewhere. As an executive he was safe, conservative and faithful to the public interest, as a banker he bears an excellent reputation, and as a broad-minded, public-spirited citizen he exerts wide influence. Sept. 17, 1867, he married Miss Jennie O., daughter of Rev. Romulus E. Barnes, of Galesburg, Ill. Four children have been born to them, one son and three daughters. The son, Charles J., is a student at Knox college, Ill.

COOPER, W. A. L., merchant, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in June, 1849, descended from Quaker ancestry. He received a very thorough education in the public schools, and sixteen years later went to California and Nevada. On returning from the Pacific coast he settled in Mississippi, remaining there until 1870, then he came to Colorado, located in Denver, and found employment as a book-keeper. In 1879 he went to Leadville and was instrumental in establishing the furniture house of Pryor, Hagus & Cooper, which he conducted with marked success until 1883, when the firm removed to the city of Pueblo, he continuing therewith until 1884. During his residence there he was elected president of the Chamber of Commerce. In 1885 he came to Denver and established the Cooper-Hagus Furniture company, taking charge as manager. During the next seven years they built up an enormous trade, the city growing more rapidly during that period than in any preceding epoch of its history. Mr. Cooper possesses a natural aptitude for this line of trade, being magnetic, forcible and aggressively enterprising. He is a superior salesman and managing director, and as a citizen enjoys general confidence and esteem.

CRAIG, W. B., physician, was born in St. Joseph, Mo., Sept. 17, 1855, and received his education in the public schools of that city. At the age of eighteen years he entered the Bellevue Hospital medical college, New York,

where he received his diploma. He then attended the St. Louis medical college and after his graduation there returned to his native city, where he soon acquired a large and lucrative practice. In June, 1882, on account of his mother's health, he moved with her to Denver, where he has since resided. In Jan., 1891, desiring to attain a greater proficiency in some branches of his profession, he went to Europe to study.

CRANSTON, Earl M., lawyer, was born in Middleport, Ohio, Dec. 3, 1863. He is the son of the Rev. Earl Cranston, who was for some years pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church (now Trinity) and afterward presiding elder of the Colorado conference; a man of great ability and usefulness in that denomination. In 1884 he was appointed manager of the Methodist Book Concern in Cincinnati. Earl, Jr., was first educated in the Denver high school and Denver university, and afterward attended the Cincinnati law school, where he was graduated in May, 1886. He first came to Colorado in 1888, and here began the regular practice of his profession. Warmly attached to the republican party, young, enthusiastic and sanguine, he soon made many friends, and in common with other young men took an earnest interest in local politics. As a result he was elected to the House of Representatives in 1888, and took a prominent part in the proceedings of that body. In 1889 the board of county commissioners appointed him county attorney, which office he filled for two years. In 1888 he formed a law partnership with Robert J. Pitkin, only son of the late Governor Frederick W. Pitkin. April 16, 1891, he married Miss Florence Pitkin, sister of his law partner. The law firm of Cranston & Pitkin, though young, is now firmly established in a fine practice. Mr. Cranston is well educated, an industrious student, and, with the prestige of a generous public recognition of his fine capabilities, has won more than ordinary distinction at the bar.

CRESWELL, Joseph, manufacturer, was born in Kingston, Canada, March 13, 1844. The ancient estates of his ancestors were in Northumberlandshire, England. His father, emigrating to Canada, remained there for a time, but when Chicago began to assume a position of great commercial importance, he went there and opened one of the first pork packing establishments in that city. From these beginnings sprang its marvelous prestige in that line. His son Joseph acquired his education in the public schools, graduating from the high school in 1862. Misfortune overtaking his father, the family was left without means, therefore Joseph defrayed his expenses, for tuition and otherwise, by taking such employment as would enable him to earn the requisite funds. At length, soon after the attainment of his eighteenth year, he found a fair situation in the office of the American Express company,



Geo. B. Peck

and eventually a warm friend in its treasurer, Mr. D. W. Whittle. When President Lincoln issued his call for volunteers in 1861 tens of thousands of strong, vigorous, patriotic young men in Illinois promptly responded. Mr. Whittle enlisted a company for the 72nd Ills. infantry, locally known as the Board of Trade regiment, taking many employees of the Express Co., Mr. Creswell among them. They went to the hottest part of the western field, where Grant held command, and took part in its fiercest battles, including the assault upon and final siege of Vicksburg. Here Mr. Creswell was severely wounded. He relates this memorable incident attending his injury: "Major Whittle led a gallant charge upon the Confederate works, which was, however, stubbornly resisted and finally checked. Ordering his men to lie flat upon the ground, a storm of shot and shell rained over and about them. A shell struck and frightfully mangled a comrade at his side, scattering blood and ghastly fragments of human flesh over him; next it struck Mr. Creswell in the thigh, inflicting an ugly wound; next struck the color bearer, who fell dead. Mr. Creswell, when sufficiently recovered, was placed in charge of a section of Confederate prisoners at Camp Douglas, Chicago, where he remained until his honorable discharge, at the close of the war. Returning to civil life, he entered the house of Davis, Wade & Co., manufacturers of steam-heating apparatus, in Chicago, first as clerk, where he acquired the training in the line of business to which his after years were devoted. The firm having taken a contract to supply fittings for the Windsor hotel in Denver, then building, Mr. Creswell was taken into partnership, and at once established a small branch on Blake street, near the American house, and on the same side of that thoroughfare, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth. At that time (1880) the city, under the impulse of great mining discoveries in the mountains and a tremendous immigration, had entered upon the third epoch of its career. Hundreds of business blocks and dwellings were planned and constructed to accommodate the unprecedented demand. Necessarily the new house of Davis, Creswell & Co., then just established, was overwhelmed with orders for its steam heating and other supplies. This necessitated rapid enlargement, increased capital, working forces, all the power, in fact, they were capable of giving it. The great new building on Blake street opposite the original shops was erected and filled with men and materials, including plumbers' supplies. The concern was reorganized, and, in 1888, incorporated under the title of The Davis-Creswell Manufacturing company—John Davis of Chicago president, Joseph Creswell, vice-president and manager. From that time to the present

it has ranked first of its class in the region between Chicago and the Pacific coast. Unfortunately, after a somewhat brilliant and extremely useful career of nearly eleven years, this great establishment was destroyed by fire on the night of April 22, 1891. But with the insurance covering a large part of its intrinsic value, Mr. Creswell immediately rebuilt on the same site, and added a large iron foundry on Wewatta street. While quite young he married Miss Clara L. Hayes, whose acquaintance was made at Camp Douglas. Fixing his permanent home in Denver, as one of the results of his increasing prosperity, he built a beautiful residence of red sandstone in the aristocratic quarter of Capitol hill. A member of the Chamber of Commerce, and an earnest supporter of the efforts of that institution to encourage the development of manufactures, he has borne honorable part in the growth of the city. In Jan., 1891, he was elected president of the Manufacturers' Exchange. He is also president of the Colorado Marble and Mining company, organized April 22, 1891, chiefly to work the extensive marble deposits found in Gunnison county and convert the products into merchantable forms for building and ornamental finishings, a new and extremely important industry.

CROKE, Thomas B., merchant, was born on a farm in Rock county, Wis., March 4, 1852, and educated at Broadhead high school, that state, whence he was graduated in June, 1871. Well fitted for the post of instructor, he taught school at Newark Center, Wis., the succeeding two years, and one year at Valparaiso, Ind. At the close of his term at the latter place (June, 1874) he decided to locate in Colorado, and acting upon that suggestion he arrived in Denver Aug. 13 following. With the intention of resuming his profession here, he passed an examination and received a certificate from Mr. Frank Church, then superintendent of public instruction, but being unassigned, with no immediate prospect of assignment, he kept books for Mr. M. D. Clifford until April, 1875, and then took a clerkship with Daniels & Fisher, at a salary of \$50.00 per month. When that firm purchased the Morrison stock of carpets, that department was conducted in Mr. Croke's name. A year later he was allowed a small interest in the profits of the carpet and curtain department, and, five years after, a two-fifths interest, which, as the business was very prosperous, gave him a fine income. This arrangement continued until Jan. 1, 1889, when he withdrew from the firm, taking his share of the goods on hand, and opening a new and independent house. Meanwhile, as early as 1875, he began buying railroad lands of the Kansas Pacific company on the six year installment plan, paying the amounts annually accruing from his savings. This

practice continued until 1886, during which period he had acquired 3,520 acres, all within six miles of Denver, north. He has 3,200 acres in one body, inclosed by twenty-seven miles of fence. It is watered by about fifty miles of lateral ditches, reinforced by twelve reservoirs. In 1891 he had 1,200 acres in crops of various kinds. Upon this extensive estate he planted 6,000 fruit trees and 30,000 shade and ornamental trees, suited to the climate and soil. On a part of the ranch or farm, he had many fine horses and cattle. In addition to these possessions, he owned much valuable real estate in Denver. His business house was one of the largest of its class in the city, carrying a well-assorted stock and doing an extensive trade. From the foregoing it will be realized that in the brief period of sixteen years, starting from a salary of \$50.00 per month, Mr. Croke was not only energetic and industrious, but developed strong capabilities for business. His investment in wild land was a risk which few young men of his slender resources and experience would have contemplated at that time, for there was little to encourage the hope of early or large returns. Denver was a very small city, the surrounding country but indifferently settled. This farm of more than 3,000 acres, a large part now under cultivation, was simply desert land. As a result of his various ventures he became quite wealthy.

CARLILE, James N., railroad builder, was born in Carroll county, Ohio, Oct. 17, 1836. He was educated in the district schools of that section, but is mainly self-educated in the school of experience. For nearly twenty years past he has been one of the principal railway contractors of the West. His experience began at the age of fourteen, as an humble employé of the Pan-Handle railroad. The succeeding ten years were without event worthy of record. Early in 1860 he came to Colorado, went to the South Park mines, remained until September when he went across to French Gulch in the Blue river country, and there engaged in placer mining until 1862; then engaged in freighting from shipping points on the Missouri river to Colorado, New Mexico, Wyoming, Idaho, Nevada and Montana until 1866, when he returned to Denver and went into the old Elephant corral on Blake street. Two years later the firm of Moore & Carlile contractors and builders, was formed. They contracted to build the Denver Pacific R. R. from Cheyenne 40 miles south toward Denver, built the Colorado Central between Denver and Golden City, and the greater part of the Kansas Pacific between Sheridan and Denver. They contracted to build and constructed nearly all of the Denver and Rio Grande railroads between Denver and Pueblo and between Pueblo and Cañon City. In 1874 Messrs. Orman & Co. became members

of the firm, and the title was changed to Moore, Carlile, Orman & Co. They built 97 miles of the Afchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. R. In 1877 Mr. Moore withdrew and William Crook was admitted, when the firm name was changed to Carlile, Orman & Crook. They built the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé from Pueblo to El Moro, and most of the Rio Grande to Alamosa; also at least one-half of the latter company's road between Cañon City and Malta, in Lake county; all of the branch from Leadville to Kokomo in Summit county; also between 30 and 40 miles of the Denver and South Park R. R.; the Rio Grande extension from Alamosa to Del Norte, and the extension from Leadville to Red Cliff, in Eagle county. In later times this firm built considerable parts of the Missouri Pacific and the Chicago & Rock Island railways; also in 1890-91 the Rio Grande Southern from Dallas to Durango, 175 miles. Mr. Carlile settled in Pueblo, making his home there in 1870, purchasing a large tract of land, and being an enthusiastic lover of blooded stock, in company with his brothers, W. K. and L. F. Carlile, entered quite extensively into the business of raising such stock and dealing in horses. In 1876 he was elected to the First General Assembly of the state, and in 1880 was elected county treasurer, which office he held by successive re-elections until 1886. He has taken a deep interest in and exerted himself to promote the county and state fairs held in Pueblo, and in the live stock and racing departments of those exhibitions; was one of the original directors of the Central National Bank, organized in 1881; also a director of the Pueblo Savings Bank, incorporated in 1889. In 1890 he was elected state treasurer as a result of his universal popularity with the people and the public confidence in his integrity. He has a beautiful home in Pueblo. Mr. Carlile is a gentleman who, without any educational advantages whatever in early life, has made his way to fortune by the inherent sterling qualities of his nature, his indefatigable energy, the prompt and conscientious fulfillment of his pledges and contracts.

CHILCOTT, George M., ex-U. S. Senator and one of the more noted figures in the history of Colorado during the first twenty-eight years of its existence, was born in Huntingdon county, Pa., Jan. 28, 1828; raised on a farm and educated in the public schools. In 1844 the family removed to Iowa, where he was given for a time the advantages of a select school. As a matter of fact, however, he was mainly self-educated by close reading and study during his early manhood; subsequently he took up the study of medicine with his brother-in-law, with the view of adopting that profession, but soon abandoned it for school teaching. Preferring the legal practice, he studied law with the

famous lawyer and statesman, Hon. James F. Wilson. In the meantime, however, he was elected sheriff of Jefferson county, Iowa, served one term, and assisted in organizing the republican party in that section. In 1856 he removed to Burt county, Neb., and the same year was elected to the House of the territorial legislature. In 1859 he emigrated to the Pike's Peak gold region, settled in Denver, and was elected a member of the first convention to frame a state constitution, an unauthorized and wholly abortive movement, though well intended. In 1860 he became definitely located in Pueblo, and entered upon farming and stock raising. Having continued his law studies, he was admitted to the bar at Pueblo in 1863, and to the supreme court of the U. S. in 1866. He was elected to the first territorial legislature in 1861, and served though two sessions, 1861-62. Until his death he was the recognized leader of the republican party in southern Colorado. In 1863 he was appointed register of the U. S. land office for Colorado by President Lincoln, and established his office at Golden, then the territorial capital, but subsequently located in Denver. Before him came for determination a vast number of land claims, which were satisfactorily adjusted. He held this office four years, and popularized himself with all the people by his efficiency and genial manners, to an extent which endured throughout his life, and led to rapid preferment in high stations. In 1865, when the second movement for state organization under the enabling act of 1864 resulted in the formation of a new constitution, and the selection of candidates, he was nominated for Representative in Congress, and elected, but the project failed through the determined opposition of President Johnson, as related in Volume I. In 1866 he was nominated for delegate to Congress under the territory, elected and finally seated. (See Volume I., pages 384 to 389, and for services rendered his constituents, page 454.) In 1872 he was again elected to the council or Senate of the territorial Assembly, and was chosen president of that body. In 1874 he was re-elected to the same branch. In 1878 he was elected to the House of Representatives of the Second General Assembly of the state, and stood as second choice in the vote for U. S. Senator. April 11, 1882, he was appointed U. S. Senator by Governor F. W. Pitkin to serve out the unexpired term of H. M. Teller, who had been made secretary of the interior by President Arthur. He served in that capacity until about the 1st of Feb., 1883, which closed his political career. George M. Chilcott began life in Colorado poor and well nigh destitute. By the treachery of a trusted friend, who robbed him of his team, wagon and equipment, all he possessed, and fled the country, he was compelled to seek

menial service on a ranch for support. But, in 1863, he located a ranch of his own twelve miles east of Pueblo, and held it throughout his life. By degrees he became possessed of much property in and outside the city, which in the advancing years grew to be very valuable, therefore at the close of his life, in 1890, he left a large estate to his family. He was married in Jefferson county, Iowa, in March, 1850, to Miss Jennie Cox. Four children, three sons and one daughter, were born to them; the mother, two sons and the daughter, Kate, survived him. As we have seen by the epitome foregoing, Mr. Chilcott was conspicuously identified with the political annals of the territory and the state, beginning with the first legislature of 1861, and terminating as a Senator of the U. S. in 1883. It is indisputable that he was, during that long period, the one great leader of the republican party in the southern division, the influence that organized and held it together, for naturally that section adhered stoutly to democratic principles, very many of its early inhabitants coming from southern states. But for the high standing he occupied with all classes, and in all counties of that division, the party to which he was so ardently attached could not have maintained its supremacy. When Jerome B. Chaffee, who in 1865 became the leader of that party in Colorado in all the after campaigns, came to prepare his plans for a general election, his first movement was to consult Mr. Chilcott as to the condition of affairs politically in that part of the country, and to secure his active co-operation. Yet Mr. Chilcott was never an unscrupulous politician. His ways and methods were honorable throughout. He was so popular with the masses, because of his integrity and extreme geniality, kindness of heart, benevolence and uprightness, he felt that, however urgent the demand for success, he must conduct the canvasses and the elections in a straightforward manner, and though generally successful, he has never been charged, to my knowledge, with any meretricious proceedings. In the various offices he held in the legislature, in Congress and in the Senate, he was universally respected for the fine qualities of his nature as well as for his ability. He was not a brilliant speaker, indeed seldom made public addresses on any subject, but he was an earnest thinker, and a conscientious worker in all the walks of life. All who knew admired him, and he was very widely known. In the city and county of his adoption, he was universally esteemed. While a practicing attorney, his time and talents were chiefly given to the acquisition of a fortune and, as we have epitomized, to politics. When he passed away, not Pueblo alone, but the state, lost one of its most eminent and useful citizens. During all the later years he was tormented and

broken down almost continually by rheumatism, which inflicted inexpressible suffering. His hands and limbs were knotted and twisted out of shape by excruciating torture, from which, though at times temporarily relieved, he was rarely free. While undergoing medical treatment at St. Louis, on March 6, 1891, death put an end to his agonies. The remains were brought to Pueblo, and there interred, March 12, amid general mourning. Having known and admired Mr. Chilcott for many years, the foregoing testimonial has been prepared from my personal knowledge of his character and virtues.

CROWELL, Alfred N., contractor and builder, was born in Pulaski county, Va., Oct. 4, 1843, and was educated in private schools. April 1, 1861, he enlisted in the Pulaski Guard, Fourth Va. regiment, C.S.A., which formed a part of the famous "Stonewall brigade." He was wounded in the first and second battles of Bull Run. May 12, 1864, he was taken prisoner at Spottsylvania Court House. After his release, in July, 1865 he returned to Abingdon, Va., and took up the carpenter's trade, which he pursued in Bristol, Tenn., and in Russell county, Va., until 1867, when he engaged in the same trade in Knoxville, Tenn. July 23, 1868, he married and removed to Marysville, Tenn. He was raised to the degree of Master Mason in New Providence lodge, No. 128, in 1870. In 1871 he settled in Bristol, same state, and there was engaged as a builder and contractor until 1872, when he came to Colorado. Arriving in Denver June 1, he worked at his trade four years, then began to contract and build, which continued until the spring of 1881, when he changed his residence to Bonanza district, in Saguache county, where he embarked in the lumber trade. When the town of Bonanza came to be organized, Mr. Crowell was elected to the first board of trustees. In the fall of 1881 he was elected a justice of the peace, serving until the spring of 1882, when he returned to Denver, and re-engaged in the business of taking contracts and building. The same year he was made a Royal Arch Mason, in Denver chapter No. 2. June 20, 1887, he located in Pueblo, and there erected some of the most prominent buildings in that city, notably the Swift and the Central blocks, the McLaughlin, Graham and Wescott blocks, the Centennial school building and a number of fine residences. He is a zealous Mason, a member of the Methodist church, an active and enterprising citizen, who has left the traces of his handiwork upon two of the great cities of Colorado.

CANON, Benton, banker and horticulturist, was born in Carthage, Hancock county, Ill., Oct. 13, 1845, raised on a farm and educated in the common schools. In the spring of 1865 favorable reports from the Rocky Mountains persuaded him to emigrate

thither. He arrived in Denver June 22 of that year. The following autumn he went to Pueblo, and thence to Huerfano county, where he resolved to settle. His first occupation was that of a farmer and stock grower, which was profitable. When in 1867 the present county of Huerfano was segregated from its neighbors and local government duly organized, he was appointed its treasurer, and by successive elections held that office six years. During a part of that time Mr. D. J. Martin was deputy and acting territorial treasurer. Mr. Canon, having no more speedy and direct method of conveying the taxes collected by him to Martin's headquarters in Denver, mounted a mule, concealed the funds about his person, and rode all the long distance, not infrequently dodging bands of hostile Indians, to make his annual official settlement. Besides his engagement in ranching, he had a small store in Walsenburg. Owing to the sparsely settled condition of the country and the difficulty of securing joint action on the part of its scattered office holders, Mr. Canon served as undersheriff and deputy assessor as well as treasurer. His ranch comprised 1,700 acres, situated at the foot of Spanish Peaks in the Santa Clara valley, which he occupied until a recent period. The incident subjoined exerted marked influence on his after life, and came dangerously near putting an untimely end to his existence. Sept. 18, 1866, while out on a hunting expedition with a comrade named J. D. Patterson, at the headwaters of Apache creek, at the base of Greenhorn mountain, as a passing amusement he began rolling rocks from a high cliff. Having a Colt's navy revolver in his belt, it accidentally dropped out, fell upon a rock and, being discharged, the ball passed clear through his body, within an inch and a half of his heart. The nearest physician was at Pueblo, a vast distance in such an emergency, but he was summoned. Fortunately he was skillful, and in time the wound healed, but the cost of the medical and surgical attendance, \$300 for each trip, utterly exhausted his capital. Furthermore, as a result of this injury his hair and beard turned white as snow, and although only twenty-one years of age at the time, gave him the appearance of a man of fifty. In 1886, having disposed of his stock and ranch in Huerfano, he went to Mesa county and there engaged in a mercantile business, in other words, opened a supply store with a stock suited to the wants of that young and not thickly inhabited region. In Feb., 1888, a friend from Huerfano county, Mr. C. P. Noland, became a partner, and in the spring of 1889 another friend from the same place purchased an interest. At that time Mr. Canon, in association with Mr. M. D. Thatcher of Pueblo, bought a controlling interest in the Mesa County State Bank at

Grand Junction, of which Mr. Canon has since been the president. Its capital and surplus at this time is \$60,000. Favorably impressed with the prospective value of lands adapted to horticulture in and about Grand Junction, he has acquired large bodies of such lands and put them under cultivation, mostly devoted to fruit raising. That section, by reason of the superior climate, the peculiar qualities of soil, and the abundance of water for irrigation, seems destined to be the largest producer of standard fruits in the state. Very large tracts have been planted, and as many of them have now reached the bearing stage, the crops are very abundant and of excellent quality. The history of the settlement and progress of that beautiful and very fertile valley appears elsewhere in this volume. Mr. Canon is president of the Orchard Mesa Heights Land company that owns an addition to the town of Grand Junction, which is being extensively improved. For two years he was president of the Board of Trade. His standing as a citizen, banker and a persevering worker for the advantage of the town, through the development of its great resources, is attested by all who know him.

CHAMBERLIN, H. B., real estate operator, was born in Manchester, England, Feb. 7, 1847. In 1852 the family emigrated to New York and settled in Oswego, that state, where he attended the public schools, and also took a course in the state normal school. At the age of fifteen he entered the office of the New York, Albany & Buffalo Telegraph Co., where he learned telegraphy and became an experienced operator. In 1863, by appointment of General Thomas T. Eckert, he was attached to the military telegraph corps in the field, serving at the headquarters of Generals Schofield, Howard, Palmer and Terry. At the close of the war he returned to Oswego and took a clerkship in a drug store. The next year he was made a partner. Some time later he opened a drug store of his own in the much larger city of Syracuse, where he remained until 1876, when he was elected general secretary of the Young Men's Christian association, with headquarters in Brooklyn, N. Y. Always a hard worker, his health failed, and nervous prostration followed. Therefore, in 1880, by the advice of his medical adviser, he came to Colorado and spent the season in the mountains. In 1881, having decided to establish his permanent home in Denver, he accepted the presidency of "The Tugger Boot & Shoe Company," a venture that eventuated in failure, but without entailing serious losses. After settling up its affairs, in 1882, he formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, Mr. D. C. Packard, in the real estate and insurance business. In 1885 the firm dissolved, Packard retaining the insurance, and Mr. Chamberlin the real estate department. In Jan., 1886, his brother,

Alfred W., joined him and was made a partner. A year later a second brother, F. J., came out, and he also was admitted to partnership, the firm being H. B. Chamberlin & Bros. May 1, following, The Chamberlin Investment company was formed, with H. B. Chamberlin president, A. W. Chamberlin vice-president, F. J. Chamberlin treasurer, and F. B. Gibson secretary. The paid up capital announced was \$1,000,000. After the subsidence of the remarkable epoch between 1879 and 1884, during which Denver was phenomenally prosperous, there came a pause in all movements which extended to the spring of 1886, when a new and still greater period of development began, moving with rapidly increasing momentum until about the close of 1890 when the financial centers of the world became seriously congested by a series of events that brought widespread depression. But from the beginning of 1886 onward to the period just named, the volume of real estate transactions was prodigious. Among the leading operators were the Chamberlin brothers. The scope of their transactions extended beyond Denver to Pueblo and Trinidad, and finally still further south to Fort Worth, San Antonio, Corpus Christi, Aransas Pass and other points in Texas where large landed estates were acquired and great companies organized to handle them. A branch office was opened in Fort Worth. H. B. Chamberlin assumed the supreme control as president and financial manager of the several great enterprises, while his brothers and agents looked after the details. He became president, also, of the Beaver Brook Water company that supplies north Denver; vice-president of the Denver, Colorado Cañon & Pacific R. R. Co.; vice-president of the Kibler Stove Co.; president of the Young Men's Christian association of Denver; was for one year (1889) president of the Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade; was at the head of the Denver Savings Bank; of one or two loan and trust companies; an important influence in Trinity M. E. church, to which he contributed \$40,000 of the large sum expended in the erection of the new and beautiful sanctuary on Broadway; gave to its university located in University Park, South Denver, an astronomical observatory, and donated \$25,000 to the Young Men's Christian association as a nucleus for its proposed building. Making a specialty of what is known as Capitol hill property, his operations in the sections lying east and south of Broadway were very extensive. In less than three years after he began to buy and plat additions there, nearly every tract became thickly populated, and by the combinations he entered into with other owners and with the builders of rapid transit lines, was soon threaded with cable and electric roads, which with the superior class of dwellings and other improvements following, have made the sev-

eral divisions of Capitol hill the most desirable and beautiful residence parts of the city. It is not claimed that all that has been accomplished there was due to his personal efforts, but that in the various combinations of capital and effort he was a potential factor. As a consequence, tracts of land which he and those directly or indirectly associated with him bought at nominal prices in 1885-86, because of their unsettled condition and their remoteness from the then existing exterior lines of settlement in that direction, became, by reason of the strong tide of settlers upon those elevated and incomparably beautiful uplands, immensely valuable. Mr. Chamberlin made several trips to England where, principally in the great manufacturing cities, he delivered lectures and distributed much literature bearing upon the resources of Colorado, its advantages for settlement and the investment of capital. He traveled through most of the eastern, middle and southern states in the same interest. He was largely instrumental in locating some important manufactures in and about the city of Denver, and was sharply identified with many other progressive movements of the new era. The astronomical observatory which bears his name stands upon the most elevated promontory in University Park, its imposing dome 5,400 feet above the level of the sea. The telescope with its object glass 20 inches in diameter and its tube 26 feet in length, fitted with the most approved modern appliances, is the largest between Washington and San Francisco. The dome of iron weighs twelve tons. There is a fine library building in connection with the observatory.

CLOUGH, John A. See Vol. III, page 216.

COLEMAN, Alexander, physician, was born in Macoupin county, Ill., on July 30, 1850, and remained at the place of his nativity until five years of age, when the family moved to Graham county in the same state, where their residence continued until 1866, at which time Dr. Coleman went to Greene county, Ill., remaining there until 1868. He then went to Iowa and began the study of medicine, and after receiving his diploma, engaged in the practice of his profession in that state until 1877. Removing to Stromsburg, Neb., in the year last named, he at once established himself among the more progressive men. He was elected to the Nebraska legislature on the union labor ticket, and served during the years of 1889-90 in a manner creditable to himself and satisfactory to his constituents. Dr. Coleman has always taken an earnest part in matters that tend to the improvement of the masses, and when he located in Colorado in Jan., 1891, he at once took measures for the upbuilding of the people's party. His sound advice and keen perception have assisted in guiding it steadily forward. In 1892, as an evidence of the confidence and esteem with

which he inspired his friends and co-workers in his chosen field, may be mentioned the fact that he was selected as chairman of its state committee, and to his management of its affairs was largely due its success that year, when its entire state ticket was elected.

CORNFORTH, Birks, merchant and stock grower, was born in Macclesfield, Cheshire, England, Dec. 12, 1837. At the age of twelve years he was a clerk in the dry-goods house of Geo. A. Duncan at Manchester, where he served five years; then took a like position in the same trade with Wm. Binns at Salford, Manchester, where he remained until twenty-one. He then came to the United States and located in Sumner, Kan., where, with his brother Joseph T., who had preceded him to this country, he established a grocery house which they conducted about five years. Meantime, however, Birks had twice visited Denver with cattle trains laden with merchandise, that was quickly disposed of at considerable profit. In the spring of 1863 the brothers removed the greater part of their stock to Denver and there established themselves in trade. The partnership continued until 1865, when the goods were equally divided, Birks withdrew and took his share to Salt Lake City. He was seventy days on the way, and frequently harassed by Indians. The market there being controlled by the Mormon hierarchy which brooked no interference by Gentiles with its absolute monopoly, the goods were finally disposed of at a loss. He then returned to Denver and in the fall of 1865 purchased the grocery of Holton & Grill, and went into business in his own name. Being a careful and economical manager his trade grew to large proportions, increasing with the years. In 1870 a wholesale department was added, and this, too, prospered. Thenceforward he was continuously fortunate; bought a large ranch near the city and engaged in breeding fine live stock, horses, cattle and sheep. Until 1889 his store, known as the "Bee Hive" from its incessant activity, was situated on lower Fifteenth street, between Blake and Wazee. In 1887 he decided to move up-town, and in the Clayton building, on Lawrence street, fitted up one of the finest retail stores in America and filled it with the choicest goods to be had for money, all displayed in the most attractive manner. This house was the admiration of all beholders for the beauty of its exhibits and the variety of the goods. Constant application to business early and late, for he supervised every detail during so many years without rest or healthful recreation, undermined his health, therefore in 1890 he sold out to a company which, after a year or so of trial, failed. He has devoted the better years of his life to building up a reputation for honesty, fair dealing and tireless energy. The aim of his aspiration has been well accomplished.

CORNFORTH, Joseph T., merchant, was born in Macclesfield, Cheshire, England, July 4, 1839. He received a fair common school education, which has been extensively broadened by self-culture, for he is a voracious reader and student of history and the better class of ancient and modern literature, with a decided taste for science and political economy. In early life, indeed until long after maturity was reached and passed, he had few advantages of schooling, only occasional access to libraries or valuable books of any kind, and his days being filled with toil, from the necessity of earning a livelihood, the desire for self-cultivation was not gratified until after the basis of his fortune had been laid in Colorado less than twenty years ago. It was then his acquaintance with literature began, and thenceforward made rapid progress. When a mere boy he was placed in a dry-goods shop in his native town and subsequently went to another in the same line at Manchester. Here were acquired his initiatory lessons in trade and commerce that became very useful to him in after life. In 1855 he came to the United States, moved West, and for a year was located in the town of Peru, Ill. In 1858 he met his brother, Birks, in New York on his arrival from across the sea, and together they embarked in a general grocery business at Leavenworth, Kan. When in 1859-60 Denver came to be a considerable trade center they freighted supplies from the Missouri river to that place. In 1863 they removed to Denver and were in business together until 1865 when the partnership was dissolved. Joseph continued freighting between the points just named and the various military posts during the next four years, when he sold out, went to the then newly established town of Cheyenne, Wyo., to which the Union Pacific railroad had been completed, and there opened a grocery house. In 1865 he, with others, obtained a contract for supplying with beef cattle a number of military stations that were to be located in Dakota, but this enterprise proved disastrous, owing to the hostility of the Indians. In 1870 his store in Cheyenne and all its more valuable contents were destroyed by fire, which left him impoverished. But naturally energetic, clear-headed, sanguine and progressive, he was not prostrated by these cumulative misfortunes. He returned to the Missouri river, and in Kansas City began anew as a general commission merchant, where he remained until 1874, when he came back to Denver and in company with Mr. John H. Martin, under the firm name of Martin & Cornforth, engaged in the wholesale trade of foreign and domestic fruits, mainly purchasing in California which had been opened by the Pacific railroad. This was the beginning on an extensive scale of our fruit trade, which has rendered the Denver market one of the greatest in that line. In the fall of 1878 Mr. Cornforth with-

drew and opened another house in the same trade under the firm name of J. T. Cornforth and company, which was largely successful to 1893. When the Merchants' Board of Trade was organized in 1878, Mr. Cornforth became a member. Indeed, he was one of the foremost in its formation and was elected president. This institution, after some years of usefulness to the trade and to the city at large, was consolidated with the Denver Chamber of Commerce in March, 1884. He was chosen one of the board of directors of the new Chamber and 2nd vice-president. A year later he was advanced to 1st vice-president. For three successive terms he was elected to the directorate and proved one of the most intelligent and efficient members of that body in the formative period when great skill and thorough knowledge of the lines of trade and the operations of railway transportation were required. These were among the subjects of highest importance with which the Chamber had to deal in the public behalf. It was the time when the railways were combined in an association or pool whose governing principle was to exact every dollar of tribute that could be gained, by practicing the most outrageous extortions upon the commerce of Colorado, regardless of the effect upon the country. By persistent hammering they finally succeeded in creating a decided diversion for the better. In these conferences Mr. Cornforth was one of the wisest counselors. It is entirely just to say, that in the useful works it performed this board was the most eminent that has ever been chosen. In public affairs Mr. Cornforth has borne an important part. Known to be public spirited, he is frequently called upon to unite with or to lead important movements for the reformation of morals and government, for charitable work and for the reception and entertainment of distinguished guests. He is a man of force, rapid in despatch of business and generally successful in his undertakings. Though of foreign birth he is one of the most loyal and patriotic of American citizens.

CORNFORTH, Thomas T., merchant, was born in Macclesfield, England, June 26, 1843. In 1858 he emigrated to the United States and settled in Kansas, remaining four years. From 1862 to the fall of 1866 he freighted from the Missouri river to different points in Colorado. Realizing considerable profits therefrom, he opened a wholesale grocery store in Cheyenne, Wyo., in Aug., 1867, with branch houses at Bryan, Wasatch, Echo and Green river. He sold out in 1870 and went into the Sweetwater country, becoming interested in the "Miner's Delight"—a noted mine. It returning to Colorado in 1874 he entered the mercantile business at Georgetown, remaining two years, when he went to Deadwood, Dak., and embarked in the grocery business; was burned out in Sept.,

1878, when he returned to Colorado for the third time. It being the height of the mining excitement at Leadville he opened a wholesale grocery house in that camp, where he remained until 1882, then came to Denver and engaged in the wholesale fish and oyster trade, which he has continued until the present time.

CLAYTON, Thomas S., merchant, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 16, 1838, son of Curtis and Margaret Clayton. He was educated in the public schools and afterward took a clerkship in the mercantile house owned by his elder brothers, William M. and George W., where he remained until Sept., 1863, when he came to Denver and again engaged with them in their general merchandise store in this place. In 1866 he established a hat store in his own name, and from that time to the present his place of business has been as familiar as household words to every resident of the city. In the earlier years of his residence he manifested a deep interest in church matters, and was largely instrumental in organizing two Episcopal Sunday-schools, from which Trinity Memorial and Emanuel churches of the current epoch were the natural outgrowth. For many years he was superintendent and an earnest worker in St. John's Sunday-school, and in all the primary work of that society, under the famous Bishop George M. Randall. Young, enthusiastic, thoroughly sincere, tireless in his devotion to that church in the days of its trials, much of its progress was due to his energetic and self-sacrificing assistance. The next important phase of his career is found in gallant service with the Denver volunteer fire department. In 1873 he was elected foreman of Hook & Ladder Co. No. 1, and proved so efficient in that capacity he was re-elected in 1874-75-76. In the latter year also he was made chief of the entire department. June 20, 1879, he resigned. During all this time he served without pay, saving many lives and much property from destruction. He was vigorous, generous and kind to the last degree, and brave almost to rashness in the performance of duty. Nov. 15, 1881, having organized the paid fire department, although not a candidate he was appointed its chief and served out his term of two years with characteristic ability. On retiring he was presented with an elegant token of esteem by both volunteer and paid firemen. On this occasion, as repeatedly before, the city press pronounced him the most capable chief ever elected to that position, coupled with many enthusiastic expressions voicing the public appreciation of his fidelity. In 1865 when Denver was scarcely more than a well founded village, in connection with other young and sprightly citizens, he assisted in starting and maintaining the social dancing club, which under judicious management, became the most popular organization

of its class ever instituted here. It was designed not only for the entertainment of ladies and gentlemen in this city, but for worthy visitors from other towns, and admirably served the purpose of its creation through many years. He is eminently benevolent and charitable. If it be true that the Lord loves a cheerful giver, Tom Clayton's name must be well toward the head of the celestial ledger. There have been many times, as all the old residents know, when he risked his life to save others from danger without a thought of the personal peril involved. To the sick and afflicted he filled our highest ideal of a good Samaritan. There is many a sleeper in the old cemetery back of Capitol hill, as also in beautiful Riverside, whose last hours on earth he comforted, and for whom he performed tender ministrations that should blot out every failing, every weakness, all mistakes and follies, and make the pages of his life shine with resplendent luster.

CLINTON, Charles M. See Vol. III, page 205.

COSTIGAN, George P., lawyer and jurist, was born in Perry county, Ohio, Dec. 1, 1848, and remained at his birthplace until eighteen years of age. After receiving his education in the common schools he entered the law office of Major C. H. Blackburn of Cincinnati, and after attending the law school of that city, he was admitted to the bar in 1875. He practiced two years in Cincinnati and then came to Lake City, Colo., but moved from that place to Ouray during the same year. In 1883 he was appointed judge of the county court of San Miguel county by Governor Grant, and was subsequently elected to the same position for two terms. He engaged in mining and was largely interested in mines near Telluride, the most important of which was the Belmont which was disposed of to an English syndicate of Chinese merchants for \$200,000. The judge is still in the mining business and at the present time makes Denver his headquarters. In 1868 he married Miss Emily Sigure in Cincinnati. They have two grown sons who are graduates of the Denver high school and also of Harvard college. Judge Costigan's record is that of an efficient, faithful and conscientious officer, an enterprising, public spirited citizen, and an honest man.

COOPER, Cy E., cashier, was born in 1861, at Huntsville, Ohio. Later, his family moved to Saline county, Neb., where he was educated in the public schools. He began his newspaper career at the age of fourteen years, on the "Opposition," a democratic weekly, published at Wilbur, Neb., and worked on weekly papers until 1881, when he came to Denver and took a clerical position in the business department of the Denver "Republican." In Oct., 1889, he was appointed cashier, which he still re-



James A. Fleming

tains. In Jan., 1885, he married Miss Sarah Stahlberg of St. Louis, Mo.

CORNWALL, W. T., manufacturer, was born in Mansfield, Ohio, in 1842, and began his education in the public schools. When he was thirteen years of age the family removed to Iowa, where his education was completed in the high schools of that state. In 1862 he enlisted in company B, 18th Iowa infantry, and served three years, at the end of which he was mustered out of service. He then went to Cleveland, Ohio, where, after taking a further course in school he returned to Iowa, and soon thereafter was elected treasurer of Union county, serving two terms. He then farmed until 1880 when he went to Montana, engaged in business at Butte City for a short time, then closed out and went to California with the intention of locating, but having received an advantageous offer from the Denver Fire Clay company he accepted, and arrived in Denver in the early spring of 1882. Shortly thereafter he was elected secretary and treasurer of the company, which positions he still occupies. Mr. Cornwall is an active and prominent member of the Masonic order and of the Mystic Shrine.

CAYPLESS, Edgar, criminal lawyer, was born in Auburn, N. Y., June 8, 1855, and educated in the public schools of that city. The family subsequently removed to Albany, the state capital, where he resumed his acquaintance with the public schools, and during the sessions of the legislature from 1867 to 1870 was employed as a page in that body. At length the family settled in New York City, whence he was immediately sent to Glenwood collegiate institute at Matawan, N. J., where he remained three years. In 1871 he traveled over the western states with a theatrical company. In the spring of 1872, having acquired a knowledge of stenography, a friend to whom his qualifications were known, procured for him the position of court stenographer at Columbia, S. C. At the close of the term he was matriculated in the South Carolina college and in 1874 graduated with the degree of L.L.B., after which he taught classes in the preparatory department from 9 to 11 each morning, and from that time until 4 p. m. performed clerical work in the engrossing rooms of the legislature. During the earlier hours of each alternate evening he gave instructions in shorthand reporting, and in the intervals taught negro legislators to read and write. He was offered by ex-Governor Fenton the appointment of 2nd lieutenant in the regular army, but having adopted the profession of law, declined it. He practiced law under license and also acted as United States commissioner until 1876, when having attained his majority he was admitted to the bar in Columbia. All personal and educational expenses while in that city were paid from his earnings in the several capacities of

clerk and teacher, as above set forth. In the latter part of 1876 he went to Europe, making a general tour of the continent. While in London he was offered and accepted the secretaryship of the Maxwell Land Grant company of New Mexico, organized in that city. Returning to the United States he moved to Cimarron, N. M., the headquarters of the company, and assumed the duties of his position, continuing until 1880, when he moved to Santa Fe, opened an office and entered upon the regular practice of law. Having a decided predilection for criminal practice and the opportunities being numerous, he soon was engaged as counsel for the defense in some of the more celebrated cases to be found in the annals of that city and country. It was a time when society was most seriously disturbed, when all manner of lawlessness ran riot and startling tragedies were of almost daily occurrence; the days when Billy the Kid and other noted outlaws of the border and of the cattle ranges successfully defied the constituted authorities and kept the communities they infested in constant terror by their wild and bloody deeds. The reader will find in Volume III, page 254, a condensed account of two of the more famous cases in which he appeared for the defendants. In Jan., 1884, he settled in Denver. His fame having preceded him, he was almost immediately favored with a large and lucrative practice, both civil and criminal. He is a methodical and untiring worker, a subtle and effective manager. As a pleader at the bar he is earnest and often eloquent.

CURTIS, Henry H., farmer, was born in Wales in 1830. He learned the trade of jeweler and watchmaker, and soon thereafter went to Australia. Here he pursued his employment a short time and then exchanged it for the more arduous and precarious one of digging gold. After trying his fortune in the gold fields of that country, he returned to the land of his nativity, and finally in 1871, he concluded to make another venture in a foreign field. This time, however, his eyes were turned toward the New World and to the young state of Colorado, to which he emigrated during that year. He went to Douglas county, but after a short stay continued his journey to California, where he remained long enough to plant and cultivate an orchard and then returned to Colorado, which he has since made his permanent home and is engaged in farming.

CRANDALL, Louis D., was born in Vermont and came to Colorado in 1859, going first to Central City. He made a prospecting tour of the Rocky Mountains, located several claims, and finally invested in the celebrated "Bobtail" mine, from which he acquired some profit, but just at the threshold of greater success disease, and finally death, overtook him in 1861. He left much valuable property.

CRANDALL, Lucy A. (Crook), wife of Louis D. Crandall, followed her husband to Colorado in 1860, and for many years thereafter endured numerous trials and hardships, such as those who, with limited means, dwelt here in pioneer days. Left a widow in 1861, litigation deprived her of much of the property that her husband had acquired, and, being still young and inexperienced, she was compelled to struggle for a livelihood, but did this so successfully that she is now one of the wealthy residents of Denver, owning the Crandall block and the Witter block in Denver, and a half interest in the Pioneer mine of Nevada.

CROSS, Jacob Cline, merchant, was born in Phillipsburg, N. J., Feb. 4, 1850, and removed with his parents when quite young to Pennsylvania, and not long thereafter again moved with the family to the state of New York, locating in Aurora, Cayuga county, where he attended school, while following the occupation of a farmer. He finished his education at the Cayuga academy, and then began life on his own resources. Moving westward, he stopped first at Stillwater, Minn., where he was employed in the lumber trade. May 15, 1878, he married Miss Henrietta Downs, and came to Colorado, settling in Boulder, where he engaged in gardening, and a year later located in Denver, taking a position with Kilpatrick & Brown, furniture dealers, who gave him charge of their wholesale department. Here he remained eight years, and subsequently served one year with the Hax-Gartner Furniture Co., when he established in the same line on his own account on Larimer street, Denver, until 1890, when he removed to larger and more elegant quarters on Welton street, and reopened under the firm name of Cross & Sauntry.

CROW, Henry. See Vol. III, page 189.

CUNDEY, C. R., physician, was born Oct. 7, 1841, in Stockport, England, and was educated at Brown's academy in that place, whence he graduated in 1853. Immediately afterward he obtained a position as assistant book-keeper with the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire railway, where he remained until his sixteenth year, when he decided to emigrate to America. After an eventful voyage he arrived in New York and proceeded to Philadelphia, where he resided until the outbreak of the civil war, in 1861, when he enlisted in the 2nd artillery and served until the final surrender of the Confederate armies, a considerable part of the time as assistant surgeon. After the war, being partially disabled from wounds, and from disease contracted in the service, he began the study of medicine and metaphysics, as taught by Plato, Socrates, Pythagoras and other sages. He came to Colorado Sept. 1, 1882, and engaged as book-keeper, and later was elected secretary of

the Colorado Telephone company. For some years he taught the sciences named, practiced and imparted to others the great science of magnetic healing, and achieved fair success.

CARUTHERS, William P., ex-assistant postmaster of the city of Denver, is a native of Texas. He remained in that state until eighteen years of age, when he left for the purpose of completing his education at the University of Kentucky and at Ann Arbor, Mich., supplemented by a graduation from the law school of the latter university. Returning to Texas, he engaged in the United States coast survey for one year, and afterward held a responsible position with the Mexican National railroad during its construction into Mexico. He resigned to engage in newspaper enterprises; established and published for six years the leading paper at Corpus Christi, and was one of the strongest advocates of deep-water harbors, being selected by his section of the state to appear before the river and harbor committee at Washington. He was largely instrumental in securing the deep harbor convention which was held in Denver in 1887, and contributed in no small degree to its success. In 1887 he made Denver his permanent home and at once became interested in real estate, which business he followed until 1894, when he discontinued it to accept the position of assistant postmaster. He is an active democrat in politics and assisted in starting a democratic paper in Denver, the "Evening Post," in 1892, and was manager and treasurer of the company.

CAMPION, Andrew J., packer, was born near Springfield, in the town of Rutland, Mass., July 4, 1860. His parents left there when he was six years old, and moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, where they lived three years; then went to Lafayette, Ind., where Andrew remained until he was twenty-two years of age, being educated in the district schools. He came to Colorado in 1882, located at Cañon City, and engaged with Herman & Hirsch, continuing eight months, when the firm failed, and he went to Chicago. He returned to Colorado in the fall of 1882, and in the following spring engaged with Henry Grimm of Denver. The succeeding year he traveled for Joseph Metzler, and then kept books for H. H. Mills at the stockyards in 1884. He remained with Mr. Mills three years, when the Burkhardt Packing company was formed, he being the chief corporator. Remained there three years longer, when the partnership that existed between himself and Mills was dissolved, and the name of the firm was changed to the Colorado Packing company. Some time afterward the B. & M. Packing company was organized, and a year later Mr. Burkhardt sold his interest. Mr. Campion is a member of the Chamber of Com-

merce and was on the Dallas state exhibit. He was married in June, 1890, to Miss Emily Kaub.

CARSON, Kit. See Vol. I, page 153.

CHASE, T. C., mechanic, was born in Harwich, Mass., in 1845, where he lived until twelve years of age, then moved to Walworth county, Wis. After two years he located in Effingham county, Ill., and at the age of twenty-two returned to his native state and took up his residence at Taunton. After being engaged for the winter in the iron works of that city, and the following summer on a farm, he, in 1869, entered the bridge department of the Providence and Wooster railroad company, spending two years therein; he afterwards worked in the car department of the same company eight years. He came to Colorado in the summer of 1879, and entered the service of the Denver, South Park and Pacific railroad company, as foreman of the car department, and continued with the road until the spring of 1880, when he tried prospecting in Clear Creek county. After that he engaged in railroad and contract work in Colorado and the East, until 1888, when he was employed by the Mexican Mica Mining Co. In 1891 he was elected supervisor of the city of Denver, and filled that position, as well as all others he has held, in a highly satisfactory manner. At this writing he is assistant building inspector for the city of Denver.

CHILDS, H. C., business man, was born in Vermont in 1829. He was left an orphan at seven years of age, and was educated in the common and academic schools of New England. He taught the English branches in a graded school several terms, beginning at the age of eighteen; early entered the college of human experience and does not intend to be graduated until about the age of ninety. He became a citizen of Chicago in 1853, was engaged in manufacturing, banking and insurance; was a member of the constitutional convention of Illinois in 1862; entered the Illinois House of Representatives the same year, and continued a member until 1870. He purchased ranch property in 1869, in El Paso county, Colo.; sent into the state sixty head of short-horn cattle, mostly imported, a large flock of pure blood merino sheep and a large herd of American horses. He became a citizen of El Paso county in 1871, and has been interested in stock growing, mining, lumber business and farming. In 1873 he was appointed by the state board of land commissioners, register of state and school lands, which position he filled with marked ability for two years, then retired to his business pursuits in El Paso county.

CRAMER, C. B., engineer, was born in Saratoga, N. Y., Nov. 24, 1858, but when only ten months old was taken to Kansas, where he lived (with the exception of two

years spent in New York) until 1881. His education was derived from the public schools of Kansas, supplemented by a course at the state university, from which he was graduated in 1879. After leaving the university he taught school for two winters. In 1881 he came to Colorado and settled in La Junta, where he became connected with the Santa Fé railroad, and remained there until Christmas of 1881. He worked the first month for that company as rodman and was then given a level. The following two years his summers were spent in the pursuit of his profession and during the winters he took the post-graduate course at the Kansas state university. In the spring of 1884 he returned to Colorado and went into the San Luis valley, where he was connected with the Henry ditches for one summer; then removed to Breckenridge, where he remained until 1893, being engaged during that time as mining engineer and U. S. deputy mineral surveyor. He was county surveyor of Summit county and city surveyor of Breckenridge. In 1893 he was appointed state engineer and made an excellent record in that important office.

CROWLEY, J. H., farmer and horticulturist, was born in Lexington, Ky., June 25, 1849. His father died when young Crowley was but eighteen months old. In 1856 the family moved to Lucas county, Iowa, where he attended the public schools. He began life as a farmer and continued this pursuit until 1865, when his step-father took a railroad contract and the subject of this sketch accepted a position as foreman on the work. He remained in the employment of the railroad company for the period of one year, when he located in Warren county, the same state, and resumed the occupation of farming, in connection with bridge building. In 1869 he removed to the "Neutral Strip," where after a residence of seven months, he returned to Fremont county, Iowa, and engaged in the railroad business for two years. From there he went to Lincoln, Neb., and took employment on the Nebraska railroad and also the B. and M. railroad for six years. In 1878 his wife's health became so impaired that he decided to come to Colorado and try the effect of this climate, and accordingly came to Booneville and engaged with the Santa Fé railroad company. After six month's service he removed to Larkspur, where the ensuing six months were spent. Returning to Nebraska he remained there until 1881, when he again became a resident of Colorado, resumed his connection with the Santa Fé road and continued with that company until the summer of 1882, when he engaged in the general merchandise business at Nepesta. He continued this for two years, sold out and lived on a ranch for one year. From Colorado he removed to Missouri and engaged in the fruit business in

the southwestern portion of that state, where he remained ten months. His wife's health again failing, he returned to Colorado and worked for the Santa Fé road for ten months, then occupied his present ranch in Otero county, of 160 acres, 55 of which are devoted to fruits and nursery. In connection with this it may be said that Mr. Crowley made the first fruit exhibit from his county. In 1892 he was elected to the House of Representatives from Otero county and his career in that body was that of an honorable, industrious and an able member. Among the bills he introduced and passed was the one to construct the Twin Lakes reservoir; one to provide for getting the water in the ditches earlier in the season and to place the House and Senate journals in each county of the state. He has always taken a great interest in county and district fairs, and was appointed county agent to collect the agricultural exhibit for the Columbian Exposition, and was also state agent for the collection of Colorado fruits for the same purpose.

CARNEY, Francis, contractor and miner, was born in county Fermanagh, in the north of Ireland, Sept. 20, 1846, where he resided until 1859, at which time the family removed to New York and located at Corning. There the following three years were spent, when the family went to Watkins in the same state. Here Mr. Carney's education, which had been begun in Ireland and continued in Corning, was completed, finishing with a course in the Watkins academy. After the completion of his education he engaged in bookkeeping, but finding indoor life too confining he soon resigned his position and learned the mason's trade in all its branches. He followed that business in New York for ten years, then came to Colorado and located in Ouray; upon his arrival he pursued his trade and has continued it up to the present time with marked success. He has erected a large number of the more prominent buildings in his county and has done a general contracting business. In connection with his other pursuits he has been quite extensively engaged in mining, and at the present time is the owner of some very promising property. In 1879 he was elected a county commissioner of Ouray county for the term of three years, but finding that his business, was suffering on account of so much time devoted to county affairs, he only served one year and then resigned. In the fall of 1892 he was elected to the House of Representatives from his county on the populist ticket, and soon became a leading and an influential member of that body. Mr. Carney struggled up from the foot of the ladder to an honored seat in the legislature of his adopted state, the record of his life showing what a man possessing ambition, industry and a determination to win may accomplish.

CATER, James H., justice of the peace, was born in Grantham, England, Jan. 1, 1854, and at the age of thirteen was apprenticed to the blacksmith's trade. His opportunities for an education were very meager, affording him the chance only of learning the merest rudiments in the common schools. He came to America in 1878, and located at Blackfoot, Idaho, where he became a clerk in his uncle's store. In 1882 he moved to Eagle Rock in the same state, and entered the railroad shops, resuming his trade. While there he took part in the labor movement, and was known as one of its most earnest champions. He continued to live at Eagle Rock until the shops were removed to Pocatello, when he changed his residence to that place. Although industriously following his vocation, he engaged in politics, and at the solicitation of his friends became a candidate for the office of probate judge. He received a majority of the votes cast, but says he was finally counted out. In 1889 he came to Denver, and continued his labors as a blacksmith until he became the editor of the silver state "Odd Fellow," holding the position about six months. He was afterward editor of the "United Labor," a paper published in the interest of working men. A year later he embarked in the insurance business, being the general agent of the Red Men's life and accident insurance company. In the latter he won signal success. He then received the appointment of bailiff in the police court under judge Frost, and in 1893 was elected a justice of the peace for the city of Denver. He was for two years vice-president of the trades' assembly of Denver; was the grand master of the interstate brotherhood of blacksmiths (organizing that institution and writing its constitution), and in 1873 was grand seignior sagamore of the imperial order of Red Men. About the year 1873 he married Miss Lotta Summerfield of England, and to them have been born five children—all girls. Mr. Cater has achieved some prominence as a public speaker, and while residing in Idaho he was known as the "blacksmith orator," being frequently called from his anvil to the hustings during political campaigns, to aid the cause which he so ardently espoused. While residing in Idaho he was an intimate friend of Senator Dubois of that state. He possesses a well-knit, compact and muscular physique, and enjoys robust health.

CASTELLO, Frank F., was born on Rose Hill farm, St. Louis county, Mo., Aug. 23, 1857, and came to Colorado with his parents six years later. The family located in Park county, where he remained until 1870. He was educated in the public schools, and during the year last mentioned moved to El Paso county, his present home. In 1878 he engaged in the mercantile business, and has continuously followed it, excepting about a year and a half. He was postmaster of Florissant from 1878 to 1891, except the interval men-

tioned, when he was engaged in mining in Dolores county. He was a member of the House of Representatives, of the Eighth General Assembly of Colorado in 1891-92, and was one of the conscientious, faithful, and working members of that body.

CAMPBELL, Horace, was born in Tippecanoe county, Ind., Oct. 15, 1847, and remained at his home until he was nineteen years of age. He was educated in the common schools, and afterward spent one year in Kentucky and Tennessee on a farm. He crossed the plains in 1868, with a six mule team, but did not settle in Colorado until 1869. He engaged in freighting from the railroad to different points in the state until 1873, when he finally located in Saguache county. Here he has been following agricultural pursuits and stock raising. In 1891 he was elected county treasurer on the people's party ticket, and in 1893 was re-elected by a handsome majority. Mr. Campbell's management of the affairs of his office has won for him the commendation of the public, through his efficiency as an officer, and because of his personal worth and sterling integrity.

CANTRILL, W. W., came to Colorado from Ohio in 1862. Being a pioneer he is well and favorably known. He engaged in the lumber trade and did the largest business in that line of any man in the state. He is the proprietor of the West Cliff hotel, and the owner of a sawmill, which he manages with fine success. Mr. Cantrill has held the position of county commissioner of Custer county, and has been on the aldermanic board of West Cliff. He is one of the substantial, thrifty men of Custer county, known by almost every person in that part of the state, and highly respected.

CARROLL, Miles, came from Illinois to Leadville in 1878, and worked in the mines until the following fall. He then went with a party of six men to Roaring Fork on a prospecting tour. He located the Little Giant and some other claims at Aspen but made little money from them. He planted the first potatoes that were grown in Pitkin county, in 1881. During that year he settled in his present home on Brush creek and has lived there since 1882. He owns 169 acres of good land, and 100 head of stock, the latter being the increase from 13 cows which cost him \$200, the money being borrowed with which he made the purchase. When he left Leadville his property consisted of a pair of mules, but being industrious and economical, his accumulations have been considerable. The first winter that he spent on his ranch he carried in his supplies on snow shoes, and suffered many hardships and privations, of which the more recent settlers in Colorado know but little.

CALKINS, H. D., farmer, was born in New York in 1828, and at the age of fifteen emi-

grated to Wisconsin and became a tiller of the soil until 1871, when he came to Colorado. He remained six months in Denver, and then permanently located on his present place, where he has since resided. He combines farming with raising horses and cattle, and his efforts have been largely remunerative.

CROWFOOT, David, horticulturist, was born in England in 1819, and has resided in America since he was nine years of age. He grew to manhood in Oswego county, N. Y., and obtained his education in the public schools of that state. He moved to Wisconsin, worked at the blacksmith's trade and farmed for fourteen years, then went to Minnesota, where he remained ten years. He emigrated to Colorado in 1865, and engaged in the stock business on a ranch on Cherry creek. He afterward spent some time at Sampson's Gulch and Red Springs, and finally removed to his present farm where he is raising small fruits. At the outbreak of the late civil war he enlisted in the 5th Minn. volunteers, and served twenty-two months in the Union army. He was commander of Major Anderson post, G. A. R. He is married and has seven children.

COURVOISIER, August, jeweler, was born Nov. 11, 1821, in the county of Neuchatel, Fleurrier, Switzerland, near the boundary line of France. He learned the jeweler's trade and after remaining in his native land until 1852 came to America, locating in Providence, R. I., but after a brief residence there and at Attleboro, Mass., he moved to Madison, Wis., in 1855, where he remained eleven years. He came to Denver in 1866, and resumed his old profession. He married Victorine Colard, a native of France. Mr. Courvoisier is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having been "raised" in his native land. He has been quite an extensive traveler, having thrice visited his birthplace, while living in Wisconsin. During the late civil war he was drafted into the Union army, but hired a substitute. He went to New Orleans to spend the winter, and while there was drafted into the Confederate service, but made his escape.

CLARK, John S., iron founder, was born in Troy, N. Y., where he lived until 1879, then engaged in river boating, and became captain of the "Edith," serving in that capacity four years. Afterward he was employed as conductor on the Troy & Boston railroad, remaining three years. He emigrated to Colorado in 1879, and was engaged in a number of pursuits until 1887, when he was established in the foundry business. His ancestors were among the early settlers in the Mohawk valley, and were contemporaries of the Van Rensselaers. About the year 1870 he married Sarah A. Allen, daughter of G. B. Allen, who was for fourteen years sheriff of Reno county, N. Y. George E., the only child, is in his father's employ.

COOPER, A. D., was born in Venango county, Pa., Sept. 19, 1822, and until sixteen years of age his early life was passed on a farm. He received his education in the common schools. At sixteen he attended Franklin academy, remaining two years, then entered Farmington academy in Ohio, where for two years he studied the higher mathematics, with Latin and Greek. In the fall of 1844 he went to Kentucky and there taught school three years. In 1848 he returned to Pennsylvania and engaged in the live stock trade. In 1858 he went to Nebraska, locating in Bellevue, and in 1859 came to the Rocky Mountains and engaged in mining in the counties of Summit and Clear Creek. He was elected a delegate to the first constitutional convention of 1864, and also to the Senate of the first state legislature of 1865, which elected John Evans and Jerome B. Chaffee, U. S. Senators. He was enrolling clerk of the House in the 4th and 5th territorial legislatures. In 1870 he settled in Cañon City, whence he was elected to represent Fremont, Park, Lake and Saguache counties in the House of the 9th territorial legislature. In 1875 he was elected to the constitutional convention which framed the present state constitution. An account of his services in that body appears in our second volume. He was twice elected mayor of Cañon City, and served two terms as postmaster of that town. As will be seen from this rapid epitome, Mr. Cooper was an active participant in the early political history of the territory. He was a member of the republican party from its organization, a good citizen, a just and upright man.

CLINE, Solomon, farmer, was born in Norfolk county, Canada, in 1839, where he grew to manhood and received his education. Having been reared on a farm, in 1867 he came to Colorado and located on a ranch north of Clear Creek, where he remained two years, and then moved to his present farm consisting of two hundred and eighty acres. For ten years he was a director of school district No. 3, and also held the office of road commissioner two years.

CROWE, Patrick, was born in Ireland, and came to America in 1877. He remained in the East two years and in 1879 came to Colorado. Locating in Leadville he was employed in the smelters for a year, and then began transporting ores from mines to smelters and railways. He has also leased and worked several mining properties. In 1885 he was elected to the city council, and re-elected in 1887. In 1894 he was elected to the House of the state legislature.

CARROLL, W. C., was born in Lenaway county, Mich., in 1840; came to Colorado in 1859, and located at Golden, where he followed the carpenter's trade for a year or so, and then moved to Glencoe and engaged in farming until the fall of 1861, when he en-

listed and served three years and two months in the Union army. Returning from the war he followed agricultural pursuits, and his trade as a blacksmith. He is a member of the G. A. R., and has for twenty years been a director of the school district in which he resides.

CLARK, John, farmer, was born in England in 1832, emigrated to America when twenty-two years of age, and settled in Wisconsin, where he passed the two subsequent years of his life. He came to Denver in 1860 and remained in the city until the following year, when he located on his present farm, situated in Jefferson county. It is a valuable tract, consisting of two hundred and forty acres, and is chiefly devoted to crops of alfalfa. Mr. Clark is said to have been the first Colorado farmer who raised wheat at a profit.

CRISMAN, John, farmer, was born in Ohio, Aug. 15, 1852, and emigrated to Colorado with his father, in 1862, where he was given such advantages for education as circumstances afforded. He lived in Black Hawk and the town of Golden for some years, but now occupies his farm a few miles east of Denver. His principal occupation for many years has been that of a farmer and dairyman. In 1880 he married Miss Tanner. They have one child, a daughter, who lives with her parents in their beautiful home.

CRISMAN, Obed, manufacturer, was born in Maryland, Dec. 10, 1817. He went with his parents to Buffalo Creek, Va., and there learned to be a mechanic, and labored at his calling all the early years of his life. He then lived in Iowa from 1855 to 1858, spent two years in Missouri, and in 1861 came to Colorado; went to Gilpin county, farmed a short time in Jefferson county, and managed a flour mill at Golden for three years. He located in Denver in 1871, and erected the flour mills known as the "Star Mills," which he conducted for ten years, after which he built a quartz mill in Boulder, then returned to Denver and re-engaged in the milling trade; purchased largely of real estate, lands and lots, improved and unimproved, thereby acquiring a modest competency. His first wife was Nancy Wells, to whom four children were born; his second was Mrs. A. G. Pepper.

CARICO, James M., was born in Carroll county, Va., Oct. 15, 1845. He was the son of a farmer, and while attending the schools of the neighborhood, assisted his father in agricultural pursuits until 1861, when he, but a mere boy, enlisted in company C, 24th Virginia infantry, Confederate army, for the period of twelve months. He participated in a number of important battles, after which he was taken sick and sent to the Lynchburg college hospital, where, after recovering, he was detailed as hospital steward. Remaining there something over a year, he rejoined the army, this time enlisting in Gen. Lee's body

guard of scouts, guides and couriers. He was sent to Camp Lee at Richmond, Va., and was with the Confederate chieftain until the close of the war. When peace was declared he went to Clinton county, Ohio, and engaged in farming for one year; thence to Kansas; located on a farm near Topeka, and from there went to Ft. Dodge, where he entered the employ of the government. He then purchased a span of mules and went to New Mexico, from whence he came to Denver in 1867, or 1868, and engaged in freighting until 1878. He then engaged in railroad contracting until 1882, when he returned to Denver, since which time he has been engaged in the real estate business.

CAMPBELL, Mrs. I. B., artist, was born Dec. 15, 1832, in Cuhressen, in one of the western provinces of Germany. Her father was a successful merchant and landowner. Up to eight years of age her life was extremely happy; then shadows, which darkened all her future, began to appear, through acute dissensions in the family upon differences of religious belief. She was sent to Hassen Cassel, one of the best educational institutes for young ladies. On attaining her twelfth year came her first great affliction in the death of her mother; the next, when but a mere child she contracted a marriage that proved very unhappy. At twenty, after the death of her children, she applied for and obtained a divorce. Disowned and disinherited by her father because of her marriage against his wishes, she emigrated to America in 1850. In the spring of 1860 she came to Colorado and found employment with Mrs. Daniel Palmer, a fashionable dressmaker in Denver. On the 27th of March, 1863, she married Mr. Wm. Campbell. After four months of extreme happiness, her husband was foully murdered, Aug. 15, 1863. This awful tragedy dethroned her reason, and for the remainder of that year she was a raving maniac. Her husband left some city property, and also a fine ranch a few miles distant. In the summer of 1864 much of the city property was swept away by the terrible flood in Cherry Creek, which all old residents remember. Next, a cloudburst and a deluge upon the farm destroyed a large and splendid crop, ruined the land, and obliterated the irrigating ditches. This left her well nigh destitute, but with sublime courage she began the struggle anew. After fourteen years of hardship and trials she joined the tide moving upon Leadville in 1878, began speculating in real estate and mining, was successful and accumulated a considerable competency. At the age of fifty-three, after a due course of study, she became an artist, to which calling her talents have since been devoted with gratifying success.

CORBIN, George & Sons, are natives of Worcester, Mass. They came to Colorado in 1879, and in 1880 began the dairy business.

They are now among the larger and more prosperous dealers in their line. Their property, consisting of twenty-four lots, has been improved by the erection thereon of modern brick buildings, intended for stores.

CANNON, David, dairyman, was born in Chester county, Pa., July 4, 1861, where he grew to man's estate, and where his education was received in the public schools. His life has been almost entirely devoted to the dairy business, he having engaged in the same with his father in his native state. Since coming to Colorado, in 1890, he has followed that business exclusively, conducting the "Broadway dairy" in connection with Mr. Saunders. Mr. Cannon has managed this enterprise so many years he understands every phase of it.

DAILEY, John L. See Vol. III, page 137.

DECKER, Westbrook S., lawyer and jurist, was born on his father's farm, in Seneca county, N. Y., April 22, 1839. He worked during the spring and summer months, and attended a district school in the winters, the ordinary and commonplace beginnings of many distinguished Americans. In 1856 he entered Brockport collegiate institute, remaining one year. This comprised the sum total of his early mental training in the schools, sound and substantial undoubtedly, but not extensive, embracing only the ordinary branches of a general English education. It is a passion with most young men whose lives begin with the almost interminable drudgery of a New York farm to long for experience in the West, born of romantic visions that come early, lay strong hold upon them, and finally impel a movement in that direction. Once launched they seldom return, whether their dreams are realized or blasted. It is an open sea, free to all, and the opportunities afforded to the penniless or but scantily furnished, depending upon their capacity for reaching out and seizing them at the vital moment. Mr. Decker found none of the western trails strewn with roses, but in 1857 he went there to stay, regardless of whether roses or thorns awaited him. His first employment was in a sorghum mill. Needing the wages offered, but by no means fascinated with the duties, he remained until something better was presented. Finally a school teacher was required. He applied for the position and was accepted. This was in Coles county, Ill., where he remained until the spring of 1861, meantime taking up the study of law. The winter of 1861-62 he spent at his old home in New York, and in the spring enlisted in company I, 126th N. Y. infantry. Sept. 15 of the same year, when Col. Miles surrendered Harper's Ferry to the Confederates, private Decker with the rest of the troops stationed there became prisoners of war. Prior to that, however, on the 13th, he had taken part in the battle of Maryland Heights. In December following, these captured troops were exchanged, and again united

with the federal army. Thereafter, until June, 1863, Mr. Decker's regiment was placed on picket and outpost duty near Washington; then joined the second army corps commanded by Gen. W. S. Hancock, pursued Gen. Lee into Pennsylvania, and took part in the battle of Gettysburg, in which Mr. Decker was severely wounded, on the afternoon of July 3rd, he being with the forces against which the Confederate General Pickett made his famous charge. He was conveyed to a hospital in Trenton, N. J., where he was detained nearly five months. Finally recovered, he rejoined his regiment at the front, and there found awaiting him a commission as second lieutenant, with an assignment to duty with the 19th U. S. colored infantry, attached to the 9th army corps, Gen. Burnside commanding, which made the memorable campaign from the Rapidan to Petersburg, and was a participant in many of its engagements. He was promoted to 1st lieutenant and appointed ordnance officer on the staff of Gen. Ferrero, and in that capacity served also on the staffs of Generals Hartman and Hartsuff. After the evacuation of Petersburg in April, 1865, he was ordnance officer of the district of Nottoway; subsequently was transferred to Gen. Giles A. Smith's command, went to Brownsville, Texas, and there served as provost-marshal of that military district until Aug., 1865, when he resigned and returned to New York. Two months later he entered the law school of Michigan university at Ann Arbor, whence he was graduated in the spring of 1867 with the degree of L.L.B. This course of tuition was paid for from the savings of his soldier's pay. Well nigh impoverished, but still energetic and hopeful, he opened an office in Kankakee, Ill., and by devotion to business soon made a fair beginning in practice. In the summer of 1867 he was united in marriage to Miss Kate Worden of Seneca Falls, N. Y. In the spring of 1868 he was elected city attorney of Kankakee, and in 1869 re-elected. In the fall of the latter year he was elected county judge, which position he held until the fall of 1873. By this time his long and arduous service in the army, combined with hard study to fit himself for his profession, so seriously affected his health as to compel him to seek a change of climate. Therefore, in Jan., 1874, he came to Denver, resumed practice, and on the 12th of Jan., 1877, a few months after the admission of the state, was appointed U. S. district attorney for the district of Colorado. In political creed a republican, being a forcible speaker, he has taken part in most of the state and many of the local campaigns of that party during his residence here. In 1887 he was elected judge of the 2nd judicial district for Arapahoe county for an unexpired term, and in 1888 was elected to the same for a full term of six years. He discharged its duties ably until Jan. 1, 1891,

when he resigned because he could no longer afford to serve for the compensation authorized by law, and again resumed his practice, which was more remunerative. Upon his public and private life there is no stain. His character is pure, his associations with men and with public duty honorable and conscientious; of refined and genial manners, he is widely popular. As a soldier he served his country faithfully, undergoing great hardships, and earned promotion by his devotion to the cause.

DE REMER, J. R., soldier and railway engineer, was born in Carbon county, Pa., April 5, 1847, and remained there until 1863, when he enlisted in company H, 47th Pa. volunteers, and served until the close of the civil war. He took part in the battles of Berryville, Winchester, and others in the Shenandoah valley. After the general surrender of the Confederate forces he was employed as a detective on the staff of General Gerry. He then went to Poughkeepsie, N.Y., and entering college there remained one year, then came West, and in Oswego, Ill., took charge of a division of the Fox River railroad, remaining until 1866, when he removed to Springfield, Mo., and became connected with the Atlantic & Pacific road, in charge of the laying out of new towns along its line. He continued in this occupation until 1867 and then engaged with the Kansas Pacific railway, continuing until 1870, then went to the Rio Grande road as rodman, continuing until 1882, at which time he was assistant chief engineer. It was during his connection with this road that the great contest between Gen. Wm. J. Palmer and the manager of the A. T. & S. F. road for possession of the Royal Gorge of the Arkansas river occurred, and it is but just to state that the resulting victory for the former was largely due to his efforts. The dangers, trials and hardships he endured during that memorable struggle are a part of the exciting history of that period, the principal details of which have been recounted in preceding volumes. It was mainly by his heroic attitude that the Santa Fé was prevented from securing possession of that important highway to the mountain mining camps. At one time he was compelled with a party of engineers to swim the Arkansas river when that swift stream was filled with floating ice, in order to defeat the forces of the opposition. The manager of the Santa Fé offered a reward of \$10,000 for his capture "dead or alive." He put to flight, by a shower of stones and large rocks, a deputy sheriff and twenty men sent to capture him. Upon severing his connection with the Rio Grande he traveled until 1885 for the restoration of his much impaired health. During President Cleveland's first administration he was appointed register of the U. S. land office at Leadville, receiving his appointment in March, 1885, but in June following he re-



John A. Epley

signed, though the resignation was not accepted until July, 1886. In 1885 he took a contract on the Colorado Midland railway, but before its completion he secured a larger one with the Rio Grande, and subsequently one with the Denver, Texas & Fort Worth. He executed all the work complete from Trinidad to the line of New Mexico, and also to all the timber and tie camps and coal fields in Las Animas and Huerfano counties, to the Red river in New Mexico. He owns the De Remer opera house in Pueblo, a fine ranch of 1,600 acres near Elizabeth, and a great amount of improved and unimproved property in Denver and other parts of the state. He has a beautiful residence in Denver, a wife and three children.

DAILEY, William M., stock grower, was born April 22, 1836, in Seneca county, Ohio, near Tiffin, the county seat. In 1848 the family settled in Allen county, Ind., where they made their home in a wild timber section, which William and his two brothers assisted in clearing. After passing the usual courses in the district school he attended an academy two or three terms, teaching country schools in the intervals for means to pay the cost of higher tuition. He remained at home or in that vicinity until the Pike's Peak excitement of 1859, when he joined a party from among his neighbors and came to the Rocky Mountains. Proceeding at once to the Gregory diggings, he worked a claim in connection with his brother in Russell Gulch until the fall of that year, when he returned to Denver and engaged in carpenter work, a trade he had learned in Ohio. Among the buildings he erected one still remains in West Denver, near the Market street bridge over Cherry creek. For a time it was occupied by Byers & Dailey as the office of the Rocky Mountain "News." In the spring of 1860 he took up a ranch claim on Platte river (on the ground now platted as Lake Archer subdivision), and continued farming until the land was washed out and practically ruined by the Cherry creek flood of 1864. During that summer he enlisted in company A, 3rd regiment Colorado volunteers, and with it engaged in the famous battle of Sand Creek. After being mustered out of the service he again engaged in mining and prospecting until the spring of 1867, when he embarked in the live stock trade with ex-Governor John Evans, first locating on the Arkansas river Pueblo county, then moving his herd to Vance's Park on Bear creek. During the winter of the first year the snow fell to great depth, which induced him to move to the Little Thompson in Larimer county. After a few years in that locality, his herd outgrowing his limited range, he removed to the Black hills of Wyoming. During the prosperous years of the cattle business he sold the herd, returned to Denver and engaged to superintend the development of mines on Rock

creek, Gunnison county, which pursuit he continued for two years, during which time he married Miss Nellie M. Tilton of Denver, who accompanied him to his mining camp and spent one summer there, when they returned to Denver and remained until his death, March 29, 1890. His widow with their three children still resides on South Broadway. Mr. Dailey was one of the most estimable of men, of irreproachable character, and of the highest standing in this as in every other community in which he lived.

DAILY, James M., miner, was born in Tyrone county, Ireland, Dec. 25, 1844. In his native land he received no education whatever, yet in later years he not only acquired a good education, but high standing among the strong business men of this state. Apprenticed to the trade of a machinist in Ireland, his training in that and other branches of mechanics was very thorough. In 1864, having meanwhile saved from his meager earnings sufficient to pay his passage, he came to America and soon after found employment under the principal owner and manager of the Gas Light company in Plainfield, N. J. Faithful, conscientious, upright and remarkably ingenious, he soon became a marked favorite. He had learned much of this business in Glasgow, Scotland. He remained with this company something over four years, during which he was promoted to assistant manager of the works. He then went to Highpoint, Guilford county, N. C., as manager for a gold mining company; built a crushing mill and took charge of its mining operations. In 1869 he came to Colorado and settled at Georgetown, Clear Creek county; was connected with various mines and mills thereabouts, until 1877, when he discovered the Joe Reynolds mine on Silver creek, near the present town of Lawson. Extracting a quantity of the surface ore and finding it extremely rich in silver, he gave this discovery the name mentioned above, and subsequently sold it to the man whose sobriquet of "Diamond Joe Reynolds" was known throughout the nation, retaining, however, one-eighth interest in the property. At the time of Mr. Reynolds' death, in 1891, Mr. Daily was his only partner, the remainder of his vast possessions, valued at twelve to fifteen millions, being in his individual control, or in connection with incorporated companies. From 1882 to the present time Mr. Daily has been the sole manager of the Silver Creek mines. Although not large producers, like some of the great deposits at Leadville, Aspen and other noted districts, the ore veins were very rich, and by his method of working them always had abundant reserves in sight. The group is operated from a tunnel 685 feet in length, the underground workings being 600 feet below the tunnel level. The net profits of the mine from date of discovery until Jan. 1, 1891, amounted to \$1,100,000. The average value of the silver contents of the

ore was about 150 ounces per ton. Several veins adjoining the principal lode, combined under the name "Joe Reynolds Group," are worked in the same connection, and all are in a systematic stage of development. Mr. Daily married Johanna Cavanaugh in Plainfield, N. J., in 1867, and seven children have been the issue of this very happy union. Having accumulated a moderate fortune from his share of the profits of the mines just considered, and with the view of giving his children the advantages of the public schools of Denver, in May, 1886, he purchased an elegant residence on Capitol hill in that city, and there established a permanent home. Like most of our citizens to whom the country has been kind, he is intensely loyal to Colorado. From Monday to Saturday he superintends the mine, spending the Sunday intervals with his family. He is a member of numerous important financial and social organizations of Denver, and is a generous contributor to, and patron of, the fine mercantile library of the Denver Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade. There are none who excel him in the higher and better qualities of citizenship.

DAVIS, Joseph, retired merchant, was born in Boston, Mass., Nov. 24, 1840, educated in the superior public schools of that city, and graduated from the English high school in July, 1858. Thenceforth, until the spring of 1861, he was employed in the drygoods commission house of Almy, Patterson & Co., Boston. A devoted student and an ardent lover of literature, he embraced every opportunity for self-culture after leaving school, and with the splendid libraries of that city at his command, he made excellent use of his leisure among the books thereof. When Abraham Lincoln issued his first call for three months' volunteers, under the apprehension, then widely entertained, that the civil war would not exceed that length of time, Mr. Davis responded by enlisting in company E, 5th Mass. infantry. At the expiration of this term, not yet weary of war, he enlisted as hospital steward in the Eastern Bay State regiment, New England division, raised by Gen. B. F. Butler, afterward the 30th Mass.; was successively commissioned 2nd and 1st lieutenant, and adjutant, which latter position he held until his resignation in 1865. He served in Louisiana and Virginia under Butler, Banks and Sheridan, taking part in the battles of Baton Rouge, Donaldsonville, the siege of Port Hudson, the first siege of Vicksburg, Opequan, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek and numerous less important engagements. In July, 1865, he came to Denver and took a clerkship in the clothing house of A. Jacobs & Co., with which he remained eighteen months. In the meantime, however, Mr. Jacobs purchased the Denver, Pueblo and Trinidad branch of Barlow, Sanderson & company's stage and express

line, when Mr. Davis was placed in charge of the Trinidad terminal. Almost immediately afterward the latter, with Henry A. Barraclough as partner, opened a hotel in connection with the stage office, and later added a stock of groceries to the combination for retail trade. Davis & Barraclough soon sold the hotel to P. B. Sherman. At that time, indeed until recent years, Trinidad was a primitive frontier settlement of perhaps 300 Mexican inhabitants, who dwelt in adobe houses, with less than a dozen Americans. Beginning his several ventures with a gross capital of \$700, by careful management, economical habits and close attention to every duty, he advanced with the passing years and the increase of population to first place among the merchants of that now quite large and flourishing city. Not content with mere local influence and a moderate trade, he pushed his traffic lines to the utmost limits of the neighboring territory and far into New Mexico. One of the essential prerequisites of his success in commerce was the early mastery of the Spanish language which he soon learned to speak. Jan. 1, 1871, he took as a partner Mr. Phil. B. Sherman of Connecticut, who then gave up hotel keeping, and for years thereafter the firm of Davis & Sherman, general merchants, was as familiar as household phrases to all dwellers in southwestern Colorado. It was the leading house in all that region of country. By virtue of his long and gallant service in the Union army, Mr. Davis was elected to the Loyal Legion of the U. S., and is a charter member of the Colorado commandery of that order. While a resident of Trinidad, he was a member of its municipal government for four years. Like all members of old colonial families in New England, the record of his ancestry has been religiously preserved and cherished with exalted pride. He is descended from William Davis of Roxbury, Mass., by his third wife, Jane, a family that furnished some illustrious men to the first century of American civilization, among them Col. Aaron Davis of the provincial Congress; Thomas Aspinwall Davis, mayor of Boston in 1845. Penetrating still earlier times, we find that he is descended, also, through two lines of ancestors from Thomas Dudley, one of the old colonial governors of Massachusetts; from Governor John Winthrop, also, the father of New England. Still further back, one of the line was secretary of the commission which tried King Charles the First of England, and sent him to the scaffold. His grandfathers were merchants of Boston and Roxbury. His great-grandfather furnished the Continental troops under Washington with provisions at Roxbury, taking his pay in Continental currency, which at the end of the war he patriotically destroyed for the benefit of the government. The father of our subject was one of the prominent merchants of Boston, and agent for Steiglitz & Co. of

St. Petersburg, afterwards bankers for the Russian government. Mr. Davis, who, it will be seen, inherited his patriotism as well as his fine capabilities for trade from a long line of martial and successful business men, retired from business in Trinidad in July, 1883, having accumulated a satisfactory fortune from his various enterprises, and removed to Denver.

DAVIS, William H., physician, was born near Vernon, Jennings county, Ind., Nov. 28, 1848. All his tastes and inclinations turning to the medical profession, after the customary course in the public schools he entered the Northwestern Christian university (now Butler university) at Indianapolis. After a very thorough course of instruction there he attended the lectures of 1869-70-71, at the Indiana medical college, whence he was graduated in March, 1871. Immediately thereafter he commenced practicing in Indianapolis. In 1876 he graduated from Bellevue Hospital medical college, New York. Completing his studies there he returned to Indiana, resumed practice, and in 1877 was elected superintendent of the Indianapolis city hospital; was re-elected in 1878 and continued in charge of that important institution until July, 1879. Looking to this new field of the West for his future, in Jan., 1880, he came to Colorado, practiced in Denver one year, then removed to Golden, where he was appointed surgeon of the Colorado Central division of the Union Pacific railway. In Oct., 1883, he returned to Denver and opened an office at the corner of Lawrence and Seventeenth streets. He has held the professorship of dermatology in Gross medical college from its inception, an honor which attests his knowledge and skill, for Gross medical college is noted as one of the finest institutions of its class in the West. In the nine years of his residence in Denver he has acquired a large practice, to which he devotes all his time and energies.

DODGE, David C., railway manager, was born in Shirley, Mass., Nov. 17, 1837, of the eighth generation from the first American settler of that name, who left England in 1638 and on his arrival in America settled in Salem. At the age of sixteen David entered the engineering department of the Fox River Valley railroad at Elgin, Ill., continuing with that and the Wisconsin Central road until March, 1856, then engaged with the Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska railroad, for which he was general freight and passenger agent, and paymaster, also, from 1857 to 1862. In 1864 he served in the commissary department of the Union army at Chattanooga, Tenn., and in the quartermaster's office in Memphis. In Oct., 1864, he returned to Iowa and became general agent of the Chicago & Northwestern railway at the Western terminus of that road. In May, 1865, he came to Denver, and for a time was engaged in mercantile pursuits, but in 1867 re-entered the employ of the Chicago

& Northwestern as general agent for Colorado and New Mexico, continuing until 1870, when he took a like position with the Kansas Pacific railway, which was completed to Denver in August of that year. The first division of the Denver & Rio Grande railway was completed to Colorado Springs, Oct. 21, 1871. May 1, 1872, Mr. Dodge was appointed general freight and passenger agent of that road, continuing until Dec., 1878. In March, 1879, he was made general manager, and served as such until April, 1884, when he became vice-president and general manager of the Rio Grande Western railroad from Grand Junction, Colo., to Salt Lake City, Utah, which position he still retains. From 1885 to 1888 he spent much time in old Mexico in charge of the Mexican National railway. He is known as one of the most efficient railway managers in the service. He has a fine residence in Denver, but his office is in Salt Lake City. An account of the more active part of his career will be found in the history of the Rio Grande railway, Volume I to III inclusive. His portrait is given at page 364, Volume II.

DENVER, Gen. J. W. See Vol. II, page 326.

DOWNING, Jacob, soldier and lawyer, was born in Albany, N. Y., April 12, 1830, and educated at the Albany academy. At the age of fourteen he entered the Albany City Bank, of which Erastus Corning was president, remaining five years. In 1850 he, with his parents, moved to Cleveland, Ohio. In 1855, after traveling through a number of states, he settled in Chicago, where he began the study of law, remaining until 1860, and then came to the Rocky Mountains, going first to the gold mines at Mountain City, but after a short time there located in Auraria, now West Denver. In the fall of 1860 he was elected judge of the municipal court, styled the court of common pleas. At the outbreak of the civil war he recruited a company of volunteers, and with it joined the 1st regiment, afterward the 1st Colorado cavalry; marched with it to New Mexico and was engaged in all the battles and skirmishes of that memorable campaign, the principal details of which have been set forth in the first volume of our history. From captain he was promoted to major for gallantry in those actions. When relieved from duty in New Mexico, he returned to Colorado. On arriving at Fort Lyon, on the Arkansas river, he was ordered to proceed to Fort Larned, Kan., and take command of that important frontier post, situated in the midst of a region that had been seriously disturbed by hostile Indians. Instead of fighting he took measures to pacify the tribes, or, finding them resolved to make war, skillfully managed it so that they should fight among themselves instead of depredating upon our lines of communication. He was compelled to protect 240 miles of the Arkansas stage and emigrant

route, with only 150 troops, but successfully accomplished that difficult undertaking. When relieved from this command some time later, he was highly complimented by Major-General Curtis for the able manner in which his duties had been performed, both in the management of the savages, and in having so thoroughly accomplished the protection of the long line of travel that not a life was lost, nor the stages and traffic materially disturbed. He was appointed assistant inspector general to inspect Camp Fillmore, Fort Lyon, Camp Wynkoop, Fort Garland, Guadalupe, Forts Laramie and Halleck, Camps Collins, Sanborn and Wild, posts widely separated and embracing a vast region inhabited only by roving bands of Indians. As detailed in our first volume, the Indians made general war on the plains in 1864, therefore the few troops in this department were kept almost constantly occupied in pursuing them. Many people were killed, freight trains, stages and emigrants attacked. Col. Chivington, then commanding the military district of Colorado, ordered Major Downing to take such troops as could be spared from Camp Sanborn, search for and punish the hostiles wherever found. After a long chase he found them encamped at Cedar Cañon, 140 miles below on the Platte. At daybreak he charged upon them, and after some hours of hard fighting, mainly in a hand to hand encounter, the Indians were routed with a loss of 38 killed, and a large number wounded. More than six hundred ponies were captured and the village was destroyed. In the fall of 1864 Major Downing led one of the columns in the famous battle of Sand Creek, and soon afterward was mustered out of the service. In 1867 he was elected probate judge of Arapahoe county, and ever since the expiration of his term has been engaged in real estate enterprises, farming and stock raising. He owns a ranch of about 2,000 acres four and a half miles west of Denver, the greater part under cultivation. Certain tracts are planted with fruit trees. At this time he has about 250 blooded horses, some of which are among the finest thoroughbreds in the West. He believes Colorado to be the most favorable of climates for developing the lungs of horses and other animals, and for giving them health, strength and speed. The only drawback is, that the dryness of the soil is liable to affect their feet unless very carefully watched. He owns much valuable real estate in Denver. Downing avenue was named in his honor. He laid out Downing's additions to East and North Denver and Downingtown. Throughout the stormy period of settlement here he was regarded as one of the boldest and most uncompromising of Union men, the loyal supporter of both federal and local government, and always prepared to fight for the principles he advocated. In the battles of the 1st regiment he was at the front directing and leading his men. In

the battles of Pigeons' Rancho and Apache Cañon he did heroic service. In civil life he is a very pronounced and positive force. Fond of engaging in political contests, except for the office of probate judge, he has not been a candidate, but has frequently aided his friends to secure their political aims. From his real estate and other investments he has acquired a large fortune.

DENMAN, A. A. See Vol. III, page 212.

DOLL, Henry C., carriage manufacturer, was born in Harrisburg, Pa., Oct. 25, 1838, and received his education in the common schools. He served an apprenticeship of four years at the shops of the old Pennsylvania railroad company, learning the trade of a machinist. At the expiration of his term of service he engaged in the iron trade, and after operating one year he enlisted in the Union army as a ninety-day soldier, joining company F, 25th Pa. volunteers, May 2, 1861. When his time was out he went to St. Louis and became a clerk in the quartermaster's department. He was at Pittsburg Landing and through the southwest, and one year at Omaha. In April, 1864, he went to Montana during the gold excitement at Bannack City. Was there two months, and then resided at Salt Lake City two years, connected with the Indian department. In April, 1866, he came through Denver on his way to Harrisburg, where he resumed the iron business. One year later he went to Fort Hayes and again took a position in the government service, where he remained five months; spent the winter at Fort Leavenworth, and in the following spring moved to the southwestern part of Iowa, engaging in the mercantile and express business. He left there in 1870, returning to Salt Lake, and worked for the government in the same old employment, at Fort Douglas. He then, in partnership with Nathaniel Robertson and Howard Seebree, engaged in the agricultural implement business, and in the fall of 1880 returned to Harrisburg. In Jan., 1881, he located in Denver, and soon thereafter established himself with Mr. Robertson in the carriage business, which he now follows. In Jan., 1874, he married Miss Catherine B. Giesy of Lancaster, Ohio, who was visiting Salt Lake at that time. They have four children living; three sons and one daughter. Mr. Doll is an elder in the Central Presbyterian church of Denver.

DORSEY, Stephen Wallace, was born on a farm in the town of Benson, Rutland county, Vt., Feb. 28, 1843. His early boyhood was spent in working on the farm and attending the village school. In 1860 he went to Oberlin, Ohio, intending to take a classical course at the college in that place. The war coming on, however, he enlisted as a private soldier in the 1st Ohio light artillery, April 19, 1861, and remained in continuous service in the same command until June 15, 1865, having been constantly in the field for four years and

about two months. He was present at all the minor engagements in West Virginia in the spring and early summer of 1861; such as Phillipi, Canafax Ferry, Rich Mountain, etc. Joining Gen. George H. Thomas in Kentucky in Sept., 1861, he took part in the first considerable battle of the war in which the Union army succeeded—Mill Springs—where the Confederate General Zollicoffer met his death. He participated in the following battles: Bowling Green, capture of Nashville, Shiloh, Chattanooga in 1862; Perryville, Ky., Stone River, Tenn., Tulahoma, Chickamauga, Look-out Mountain and Mission Ridge. In Jan., 1864, he was promoted and assigned to the 6th corps (Sedgwick's) of the Army of the Potomac, and went east with Gen. Grant. In the eastern army he took part in the battle of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Petersburg and Hatcher's Run. All these occurred in May, June and July, 1864. When the City of Washington was threatened by Early and Breckinridge in August of that year, the 6th corps was ordered to its protection, under Gen. Sheridan. Mr. Dorsey, then a major, went with his corps and was engaged in the battle near the city of Washington, at Winchester, Edinburg and Cedar Creek. The latter battle was made famous by the poem describing Sheridan's ride. The 6th corps was then sent back to Petersburg, and was engaged in the battles and capture of Petersburg, April 1 and 2, 1865. Following Lee's army, Colonel Dorsey was on hand at Sailors' Creek and at the final contest at Appomattox, where the Army of North Virginia surrendered. During this long service he was never absent from the army on leave, his command was never in reserve, but took an active part on the line of battle in every engagement named above and in many minor affairs. He held every rank in his regiment from private to colonel, and was mustered out of service in Cleveland, Ohio, June 15, 1865. He engaged in the manufacturing business at Sandusky, Ohio, after the war, as manager of the Sandusky Tool company; was made chairman of the republican county committee of Erie county, Ohio, in 1866; a member of the Congressional committee and of the Ohio state committee, and took an active part in politics while he lived in that state. He was elected president of the Arkansas Central railroad in 1869 and moved to that state with a view of making it his permanent home. He engaged in many enterprises in Arkansas successfully. In Jan., 1873, he was elected United States Senator from Arkansas, to serve six years, receiving 102 votes out of a total number of 105, the democratic party giving him its solid vote, though he was known to be a radical republican. Mr. Dorsey was appointed on the committee of Appropriations for railroads and was made chairman of the District of Columbia committee the day he was sworn in as Senator.

He was a delegate to the republican national conventions of 1868, 1872, 1876 and 1880. In 1872 he was placed on the republican national committee and upon the executive committee. He took an active part in the campaigns of 1872, 1876 and 1880. The latter year he was the manager of the campaign, having been placed in that position at the request of Gen. Garfield. It was one of the most remarkable campaigns in the history of our politics. Since that epoch he has devoted his time to his private affairs, in looking after his large ranch interests in New Mexico and his various mining enterprises in Colorado. He has located permanently in Denver, Colo., where he has a comfortable home on Capitol hill.

DUNLEVY, Elias Fassett, clerk of the County Court, Arapahoe county, was born on a farm near Granville, Ohio, in July, 1861. He attended the public schools at Granville until 1879, when the family removed to Denver, Colo. The same year he entered Brown university in Providence, R. I., was graduated in 1883, and then returned to Denver. In 1884 he accepted the position of deputy county clerk of Arapahoe county, under R. W. Steele, and in September of that year was appointed clerk of the county court, serving until 1887; he then accepted a clerkship with Mr. S. B. Morgan, in the real estate business, and in 1889 was appointed deputy clerk of the district court, in charge of the criminal division, serving until Jan., 1893, when he resigned, to again accept the position of clerk of the county court of Arapahoe county.

DUNLEVY, F. H. See Vol. III, page 225.

DE SOLLAR, Herbert S., proprietor of the Central business college, was born in Beardstown, Cass county, Ill., July 26, 1855, and remained at the place of his nativity until 1872. He was educated in the public schools, and when less than seventeen years of age obtained a teacher's certificate. The success he attained as principal of the village and district schools for many years, by teaching during the fall and winter months and assisting his father in the store in summer, until twenty-one years of age, enabled him to accumulate sufficient funds to defray the cost of a course of study in the Gem City business college at Quincy, Ill., whence he was graduated with the highest honors in Aug., 1879. He then became a book-keeper with Deere & Co. (plow works) at Moline, Ill., remaining many months. After leaving that noted house, with strong credentials, he accepted a professorship in Johnson's commercial college in St. Louis, Mo., where he remained a year as principal of the penmanship department. Resigning this position he engaged in teaching penmanship at various teachers' institutes. This, with itinerant teaching at various county seats throughout the states of Kentucky, Indiana, Iowa and Illinois, occupied his time for over two years. These ventures cleared him over \$600 a month. He

next became secretary of the Southern business college at Louisville, Ky., where he remained about six years. Soon afterward he located in Decatur, Ill., and established for himself a successful business college, continuing until 1887. He then came to Denver and immediately established the Central business college of this city. As his superior methods of teaching became more and more widely known, the attendance increased so rapidly that in the fall of 1889 the college had grown to enormous proportions necessitating a change to more commodious quarters, therefore he engaged the entire top floor of the Mack block on Sixteenth street, to which the college was transferred in Jan., 1890. During the last school year between six and seven hundred students were enrolled. Prof. De Sollar possesses a quick, nervous energy, acute business perceptions, indomitable perseverance, and pre-eminent talent for teaching. While interested extensively in real estate and farming lands in Arizona, Kansas and Colorado, he has also acquired valuable and extensive interests in both improved and unimproved property in the city of Denver, aggregating in all over \$100,000. He married Miss Hattie Le Brun of Chicago, Ill., July 26, 1885. They have one child, Hattie Janet, a little girl of five summers.

DOWNER, James P., soldier and farmer, was born in Uniontown, Pa., Feb. 22, 1818. He was liberally educated at Madison college in that place, and afterward served an apprenticeship at the saddlery and harness-maker's trade. In 1846 he enlisted in the army for the war with Mexico, 2nd regiment, Pa. volunteers, his company commanded by Capt. W. B. Roberts. The regiment was mustered at Pittsburg, sailed from New Orleans to Vera Cruz, joined the forces under Gen. Winfield Scott, and took part in the siege and capture of that city. This accomplished, the army, 10,000 strong, marched into the interior. At Cerro Gordo they met Gen. Santa Ana with his entire army, and after a hard fought battle gained a decided victory. Gen. Scott then advanced to Puebla, where after receiving large reinforcements he pushed on to the City of Mexico. At the storming of the Castle of Chapultepec Mr. Downer was placed in command of one of the parties which stormed and finally took that formidable fortress, and with the conquering host entered the City of Mexico. The treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo having been concluded, the surviving members of the regiment to which he was attached returned to Pittsburg and were discharged. In 1850-51 Mr. Downer represented Fayette county in the state legislature of Pennsylvania. In 1856 he went to Leavenworth, Kan., and engaged in the freight trade with Majors, Russell & Waddell. In 1861 he was a citizen of Junction City, Kan. When President Lincoln issued his call for 300,000 volunteers to suppress the rebellion,

Mr. Downer, Capt. McClure and others organized company B, 2nd Kansas regiment, marched to Lawrence and enlisted. They joined the forces under Gen. Lyon in Missouri and were engaged in the battle of Wilson Creek, where Lyon was killed. In a subsequent battle with Gen. Green of the Confederate army, Capt. McClure was severely wounded, and Mr. Downer took command of the company. After nine months of service the regiment was mustered out, but soon after reorganized as the 2nd Kansas, and served under Gen. Blunt in Arkansas. At Kane hill, in 1864, Mr. Downer was slightly wounded in his left leg, but erysipelas set in and it was with much difficulty that it was saved from amputation. After honorable discharge, at Fort Leavenworth he engaged with Col. Isaac Eaton, agent of the Butterfield Overland stage line, and came to Denver. In 1868 he went to Saguache county, secured a ranch and resided there to the date of his death, cultivating the soil and raising cattle and other live stock. He left a valuable ranch property, and enjoyed the respect and esteem of all his fellow citizens.

DRAKE, Frederick James, Senator, was born in the year 1851, at Belvidere, Boone county, Ill., where he passed his youth on a farm. He received his early education in the common schools and was graduated from the Illinois State university in the class of 1876. During his course there he taught school for a year in central Illinois, and afterward attended the law school at the university of Michigan, receiving his diploma and admission to the bar in 1879. The same year he came to Colorado and located at Leadville in the practice of his profession. In the fall of 1881 he moved to Pueblo, where he has since resided, continuing the practice of law. In 1884 he was elected city attorney, which office he held for one term. In 1888 he was delegate to the republican national convention at Chicago, and in 1892 was elected to represent Pueblo county in the state Senate for a term of four years. Senator Drake has never been much affected with what we may call passion for office. No estimate of his life would go farther from the facts than to measure the sum of his political activities by the brief terms of his official service. It is but just to say that he has been for twelve years one of the most active and influential republicans of his county. Within that period his influence has always been a strong force and has frequently been the leading force. His faculty for setting all the energies of the party in motion is remarkable. He is a man of convictions in matters political, but is usually liberal, and he is always loyal to them. His well-known liberality of views in the matter of laws for the protection of labor has operated to his political detriment at times, with the powers that control, but has made

him strong with the masses. His policy has been to hold the party up to the most advanced point of practical liberality, and after the legislative session of 1892-93 the Colorado Trades Assembly published his name in "the roll of honor" among those faithful and constant in support of the legislation sought in the interest of labor.

DYATT, Hugh, was born in County Antrim, Ireland, in 1849, and two years later his parents brought him to America. Flowing in his veins is the blood of the sturdy Englishman, the thorough-going Scotchman, and the sanguine Irishman, a combination which seldom fails to indicate sterling traits of character. As he grew to manhood he resided in various states of the Union, and in his early career experienced many phases of what may be termed a checkered life. He came to Colorado in 1879, and in the city of Leadville found a permanent place of abode. Quiet and unobtrusive, he took no active part in public affairs until 1892. At that time his many friends who knew and appreciated him as a man and citizen, urged him to become a candidate for the legislature, and to accept a nomination on the populist ticket. To this he reluctantly consented. Afterward the republican party tendered him the same honor, which he at first refused, because his acceptance might conflict with his obligation to the populist party, but when assured by the committee that waited upon him that he was expected to caucus and vote with his party, he also accepted that nomination, and was elected by a majority of 1,261 votes over his democratic competitor. He possesses genuine sympathy for the great masses of the people, and if he had his way would educate them, not by the incendiary and revolutionary methods too often practiced, but by legitimate appeals to their manhood and good citizenship. He cherishes an abiding faith in the grand future of his adopted state, and believes that it will ultimately be one of the most prosperous in the Union. He sees in her great abundance of material resources the elements to bring about that result. His constituents endorsed the course pursued by him in the extra session of the legislature of 1893-94. He was one of the most active and influential members of that body, devoted to the interest of his own county and the welfare of the entire state, evincing great fidelity and zeal in their behalf.

DAKE, Charles W., legislator and business man was born in Medina county, Ohio, July 28, 1839. His father was a pioneer in the famous Western Reserve. He received a good common school education—a broad and safe foundation on which any active and ambitious young man may build a superb superstructure, and this he has done. Thrown upon his own resources, at the age of eighteen years, he caught the Western fever and went to southern Iowa, where he lived for two de-

acades, marrying there in 1859. In Aug., 1862, he enlisted in the Union army, joining company G, 29th Iowa infantry volunteers, and served until the close of the war, being mustered out Aug. 9, 1865, at New Orleans, as 2nd lieutenant. Returning to Iowa, Mr. Dake took an active interest in business. He was twice elected treasurer of Ringgold county. He left Iowa in 1872 and went to Nebraska, remaining there until 1890, when he became a citizen of Jefferson county, Colo. He was nominated in 1892 by the republican party for the House of Representatives, and was elected by a handsome majority over a popular candidate. His record in the legislature is a good one and has no shadow upon it. He worked as a methodical business man, and accomplished much in the way of legislation. Aside from his successful efforts in behalf of the state institutions at Golden, he procured the passage by the House of a \$9,000 appropriation for the Bear Creek road in Jefferson county, which, however, was lost in the Senate. He was author of the new fish and game law, and was instrumental in passing the coal miners' bill that was desired by the miners at Golden. He introduced and procured the passage of a joint memorial to Congress to have the Lost Park reserve donated to the state, so that the game and the forest may be protected to the state. In 1883-84 he discovered that there was a spot far up in the mountains along the Platte river, in Jefferson county, that possessed all the elements necessary to make one of the most romantic and healthful of local resorts. He purchased 160 acres of land, embracing the point, and, in 1885, moved there, named it Pine Grove and began to develop it. Two years ago he organized the Pine Grove Resort company with a capital of \$100,000, he being the general manager. The company has built a fine hotel, and has erected twenty summer cottages on the spot. Since locating in Jefferson county, Mr. Dake has been one of the most aggressive spirits for the upbuilding of that section and has inaugurated and given shape and potency to numerous schemes, which, if finally carried out, will be of great benefit to his constituency and to the commonwealth.

DE LAPPE, John A., real estate, was born in Crawford county, Ill., Dec. 13, 1845, and remained at the place of his nativity until he was nine years of age, when his parents moved to Adams county, in the same state. Here, in the little town of Payson, young De Lappe, while assisting his father on a farm, attended the common schools until 1865, when he came to Colorado. He obtained employment in Denver with Lincoln & Strickler, in the auction and commission business. After working for this firm five years, he entered the large and well-known clothing house of Daniels & Eckhart, where he remained two years, then engaged with the

Denver & Rio Grande railroad company as a contractor. In 1878 he located at Leadville and continued the same business, still working for the D. & R. G. R. R. Co., and later on for the Colorado Midland railroad company. He hauled ore from the Crysolite and Pittsburgh mines to the Grant Smelter, which was at the time located at Leadville. He followed this about five years, when he purchased a ranch embracing 1,200 acres, situated in the Arkansas valley, near Leadville, which he still owns and cultivates as a hay farm. While residing in Leadville, he was elected a county commissioner of Lake county, and held the office three years. In 1887 he settled in Denver, and for three years afterward was engaged in grading the streets. Since then he has been in the real estate business, and owns "De Lappe Place," which is located at Manhattan Beach, consisting of 350 lots. In 1880 he married Miss R. Millie Green, who came to Colorado with her mother in 1861. They have two sons, De Stelle and Birch.

DISSMORE, R. H., ranchman and stock grower, is a native of Illinois, and came to Colorado in 1872. He spent about \$1,000 in mining in the San Juan country, therefore, when he arrived in Custer county, he was financially embarrassed and took a contract from Barlow & Sanderson to furnish hay for five of their stage stations on the mail route from Cañon City to Salida. Afterwards he took the mail contract from Texas Creek to Silver Cliff and held it until the railroad was completed through that country. He owns 760 acres of land in the Wet Mountain valley; about 400 acres are hay lands. He has 250 head of cattle, a Devon bull that cost \$1,000, a few horses from Norman stock, and is raising Yorkshire hogs, which were the first introduced in the valley, being taken there by him. He resides at Hillside, Custer county, and is also engaged in fish culture, possessing three small lakes which are stocked with trout.

DE MAINVILLE, Frank, was born at Leeds, England, Dec. 31, 1849. At an early age he was brought to the United States by his parents, who settled in northern New York, where he was educated in the public schools. In 1863, when only thirteen years old, inspired by the din of war and determined to take part in it, he enlisted as a drummer boy, and followed the regiment to which he was assigned through all its battles to the close of the rebellion. After his discharge from the service in July, 1865, he settled in Wilmington, Del., and became a salesman in a mercantile house, remaining until 1871, when he formed a partnership with Mr. W. H. Brisbane, which still continues. In 1876 they came West and settled in Cheyenne, Wyo. When the Leadville excitement caused a tremendous rush in that direction, Mr. De Mainville went to that place to seek an opening for the firm. A few months later he was

joined by Mr. Brisbane, when they engaged in the purchase and sale of real estate, mining, building, etc. In 1882 Mr. De Mainville was elected to the board of county commissioners of Lake county, and served from Jan. 1, 1883, to 1889. Since that time they have been engaged in various business pursuits.

DAILY, Marcus, was born in Pottsville, Pa., in 1840, and was educated in the public schools. After moving to New York City and to Iowa, he came to Colorado when nineteen years of age, arriving in Denver April 19, 1859, driving a yoke of oxen across the plains all the way from Morrison Ill., Senator Teller's old home. After remaining awhile in Denver he went to Gilpin county into what was then known as the Deadwood diggings on Beaver creek, near Rollinsville, and subsequently to Gold Dirt, about nine miles north of Central City. There he became interested in the Gold Dirt lode, and discovered the famous Perigo, one of the most extensive properties in that section. He then moved to Ward district and became interested in the Columbia mine. In 1870 he came to Denver and has resided here ever since. He was in the Gregory diggings when Horace Greeley arrived there in June, 1859. Sixteen years ago he married Miss McClelland in Denver. Four children have been born to them.

DOW, C. H. See Vol. III, page 224.

DEARHEIMER, Alsina M. W., the mother of Buena Vista, was born near Kingston, Canada, June 12, 1845, and remained there until ten years of age, at which time the family removed to Cheboygan county, Wis. Here she was educated, and at the age of fourteen received a teacher's certificate, after which she engaged in teaching at Russell, Wis., for a period of six months, when she renewed her studies with the intention of better fitting herself for her chosen field of labor. At the age of sixteen she married Prof. B. W. Smith, a professor of languages and music, who, at the beginning of the civil war, enlisted in the Union army and, after a service of three years, lost his life in the South. Returning to her labors in the schoolroom, she continued to teach until twenty-five years of age, when she married Mr. Dearheimer, in Beloit, Mich., and soon thereafter engaged in the mercantile business, continuing until 1877, when her husband's health necessitated a removal to Colorado. Mrs. Dearheimer first made the trip to the West alone, her husband following in August of the same year. Shortly after her arrival she made the trip on horseback to Cottonwood Springs, in Chaffee county, which were discovered and first improved by George K. Waite, her brother, and remained there until, through unfortunate circumstances, she was compelled to lose her property. After this misfortune she took up 120 acres of land where the present town of Buena Vista stands, building the first frame house in that country but, on account of ex-



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isting laws, was obliged to preëempt the tract in her husband's name. It was named "Grand View." She at once started a bakery, disposing of her goods to freighters and travelers, and thereby made the money needed to perfect the title to the land. Here, in course of time, a town sprang up, to which Mrs. Dearheimer gave the name of Buena Vista, and by the residents was called the mother of the town. At this time, and entirely unknown to Mrs. Dearheimer, a stock company was formed by her husband and others, who took complete possession, and in a short while the results of her energy and business ability were lost to her and hers. Removing to Denver she engaged in dressmaking and subsequently again entered the schoolroom, and by frugality and industry has managed to again secure a competency for herself and family. Mrs. Dearheimer takes an active part in public affairs, as they relate to the equality of women, and now devotes her time largely to matters of importance to state and country. She has one son, Elmer F. Smith, the fruit of her first union.

DONOVAN, John J., was born in St. Johns, N. E., and moved with his parents to Wisconsin in early life. When twenty-three years of age he came to Colorado, crossing the plains in 1868. He married Celia Burke in 1871, and seven children were born of this union. He died Sept. 25, 1892, esteemed by all who knew him.

DOW, Charles L., mechanic, was born in Maine, Oct. 16, 1850, and there learned the furniture business. He located in Denver in 1879, speculated extensively in real estate, and has erected twenty-five or thirty houses in the city. The year of his arrival, he established himself in the wall paper and paint business, and is really the successor of his father's business, of which he had charge before that gentleman's death. He married Mary Morrison, daughter of S. B. Morrison. He is a deacon in the Central Christian church and takes a lively interest in religious matters.

EVANS, John, second territorial governor of Colorado, was born in Waynesville, Ohio, March 9, 1814, son of David and Rachel Evans. His great-grandfather was among the early Quaker settlers in Philadelphia, and a manufacturer of tools. His sons, Benjamin and Owen, carried on the same trade on Chestnut street, near the old United States Bank. Owen was the inventor of the screw auger. Subsequently David, father of the subject of this review, settled with his family in the wilderness of Ohio and in due time became wealthy. John was brought up on the homestead farm and occasionally attended the district school. Upon attaining his majority he went to Philadelphia, took a course at the Clermont academy, and in 1836 began the study of medicine, graduating an M. D. in 1838. His first practice was among the pioneer settlers along the Illinois river. In 1839

he returned to Ohio and married Hannah, daughter of Joseph Canby, a distinguished physician and uncle of Gen. R. S. Canby, U. S. A. They settled in Attica, Ind., where he acquired a reputation as a skillful physician and also as a sagacious financier. He became deeply interested in the deplorable condition of the insane wards of the state, and instantly resolved to take measures for their improvement. In 1841 he succeeded in procuring the enactment by the legislature of a measure which provided for the building of an insane asylum, on the completion of which he was appointed the first superintendent of the institution. In 1845 he was elected to the chair of obstetrics and diseases of women and children in the Rush medical college at Chicago, a professorship he held for eleven years. While a resident of that city he became prominently identified with all the state and national medical associations. During the cholera epidemic of 1848-49, Dr. Evans published a monograph, maintaining that the disease was contagious, demonstrating it by the lines of march of the disease as along the lines of travel, and advocating rigid quarantine. He also urged Congress to establish a national quarantine. For a number of years he edited the "Medical and Surgical Journal," and was the founder of the Illinois general hospital of the lakes, subsequently transferred to the Sisters of Mercy and named Mercy hospital. He was largely instrumental in establishing the "Methodist Book Concern" and the "Northwestern Christian Advocate" in Chicago, and was one of the original promoters of the Methodist Church block; was one of the projectors and aided in raising funds to build the Chicago & Fort Wayne railroad, and for many years acted as its managing director. By adroit financiering, for which, by the way, he has always been noted, he secured its right of way into the city and valuable lands for its depot. It was here, in the now great city, that he laid the foundation of his very large fortune by shrewd investments in real estate. In 1852-53 he served as a member of the city council and introduced the ordinance providing for the appointment of a superintendent of schools and was one of the early promoters of the first high school. While a resident of Attica, Ind., he was converted and became a member of the M. E. church through the eloquence of the renowned Bishop Simpson, with whom he became well acquainted. In 1853 he advocated the founding of the Northwestern University, and with others selected a suburb of Chicago for its site, which afterward was named "Evanston" in his honor. Within two years the university was established. He also bought property, now in the heart of Chicago, and occupied by the Grand Pacific hotel, for the benefit of the university. He endowed the chairs of Latin and Mental and Moral Philosophy with \$50,000, and subsequently increased the endowment to \$100,000. He was the first president

of the board of trustees and occupied the position forty-two years. In 1861 Dr. Evans, in a public controversy with Judge Scates, of the supreme court of Illinois, stoutly and persistently advocated the emancipation of the slaves and their enlistment in the Union armies as one of the most effective measures that could be adopted for crushing out the rebellion. He was a candidate for Congress from Chicago, and one of the prominent speakers at the first republican convention at Aurora, Ill., but was defeated by the "Know Nothing" or American party. He was a delegate in the state convention which nominated his friend Abraham Lincoln for the presidency. In 1861 Mr. Lincoln tendered him the governorship of Washington Territory, but it was declined. In 1862 Dr. Evans was appointed governor of Colorado to succeed Wm. Gilpin. The remainder of his career, wrought out in this state, has been quite fully set forth in the regular course of our history. Great as his work had been in Indiana and Illinois, the full consummation of his beneficent efforts appears in more than three decades of usefulness to our people. The interested reader will find the impress of his genius for the organization and completion of mighty works on every page of our local history. He has but to look over the streets of Denver, out upon the broad plains and toward the snow-crested ranges of our everlasting hills, to discover the vast schemes of well-directed progress which he devised and put in operation. He was the first citizen of the territory and afterward of the state; the leader of men, of cities and of universal development. What he has builded lends imperishable renown to the commonwealth and covers his name with imperishable glory.

ELBERT, Samuel H., ex-chief justice of the supreme court, was born in Logan county, Ohio, in 1833. His father was a physician and surgeon, eminent in his profession, with honorary degrees from the medical colleges of Cincinnati and Philadelphia. In 1840 he moved with his family to the then Territory of Iowa, where young Elbert passed his boyhood, working upon the farm, and attending such schools as the new country afforded. In 1848 he returned to Ohio, and commenced a regular college course at the Wesleyan university, where he was graduated with honors in 1854. He then began the study of law in Dayton, Ohio, continuing until the fall of 1856, when he was admitted to the bar. He then returned to Iowa, and in the spring of 1857 moved to Plattsmouth, Neb., where he located and commenced the practice of law. Here he soon took a leading position in his profession and in politics. In May, 1860, he was a delegate from Nebraska to the Chicago convention, which nominated Mr. Lincoln. He took an active part in the presidential campaign of that year, and was elected a member of the council of the Nebraska legislature. In

1862 he was appointed by Mr. Lincoln secretary of the Territory of Colorado, and arrived in Denver in May of that year, since which time he has been prominently identified with the history of the territory and state. In 1864 he was a delegate to the Baltimore convention, which renominated Mr. Lincoln for the presidency. During his territorial secretaryship, he was frequently acting-governor by virtue of his office, and promoted the mobilization of the 2nd and 3rd regiments for the suppression of the rebellion, and the protection of the territory against incursions of Indians. The winter of 1864-65 was a memorable one in the history of the territory. All the plains tribes were hostile, and made a simultaneous attack upon the eastern frontier, stretching from the Platte to the Arkansas rivers. The Indians took possession of all the lines of travel between the territory and the states, and all communication with the East was cut off. Freight trains ceased to venture, mail coaches ceased to run, miles of telegraph wire were cut and carried away. Denver was then but a small place of a few thousand inhabitants, and serious fears were entertained that there was not a sufficient supply of provisions in the country to last through the winter. Mr. Elbert was acting-governor at the time, and the duty of meeting the emergency devolved upon him. It was impossible to get assistance from the federal government, as all its energies were employed in suppressing the civil war. In the poverty of the territory, it was impossible to arm and equip any sufficient number of troops to inaugurate an aggressive movement against the Indians. He, however, determined to open the principal line of communication with the states along the Platte river by way of Julesburg. With this purpose, he issued his call for six companies of militia, in all 300 men, and through the aid of the county commissioners of the different counties (there were no funds in the public treasury for that purpose) these companies were soon armed and mounted, and at the end of two months, under their protection, trade and travel was re-established. In June, 1865, Mr. Elbert was married at Evanston, Ill., to Miss Josephine Evans, daughter of ex-Governor Evans, and in the summer of that year he returned to Colorado and took an active part in the movement to organize the state government, and in the election of ex-Governor Evans and Jerome B. Chaffee, as Senators from the new state. In 1866 he resumed the practice of law in partnership with the Hon. John Q. Charles, under the firm name of Charles & Elbert. This firm had a large and lucrative practice until 1873, when Mr. Elbert was appointed, by President Grant, governor of the territory. During all this time he had been prominent in the politics of the territory. In 1869 he was elected to the territorial legislature. In 1870, as secretary, and,

in 1872, as chairman, of the republican territorial central committee, he is accredited with having first thoroughly organized the party. During his gubernatorial term he was earnest and effective in forwarding plans looking to the development of the material resources of the country, and thoroughly identified himself with the people in all their interests. He especially gave a great deal of valuable time to the study of irrigation, believing that it was a problem upon the successful solution of which the prosperity, not only of Colorado, but of all the western states, largely depended. Through his efforts a convention assembled in the summer of 1873, at Denver, composed of delegates from all the states and territories west of the Missouri river. He delivered an address to this convention on the subject of irrigation, and the necessity of government aid in that direction, which was marked by deep and scholarly research, original suggestion, and cogent and clear reasoning. At this juncture there arose bitter political feuds, and in the spring of 1874 he was removed from office. This subsequently appeared to have been the result of misrepresentations and machinations of political enemies in Washington. At the time of his removal he had the entire confidence and respect of the people. No charge was ever made or established against him. His removal resulted in great dissatisfaction in the republican party, and at the next general election the territory for the first and only time in its history went democratic. In time President Grant ascertained the facts of the conspiracy against Governor Elbert, and frankly acknowledged that he had been misled by interested and unscrupulous persons. In the fall of 1874 Governor Elbert went abroad, visiting all the prominent capitals and cities of Europe, and by close and appreciative observation of progressive industrial measures and appliances in the old world, he formed a wise judgment of the possibilities and necessities of this new country. Of his judicial career the opinions of two eminent jurists, Judge Dixon, who served fourteen years upon the supreme bench of Wisconsin, and upon retiring began the practice of law in Denver, and Hon. Moses Hallett, judge of the U. S. district court of Colorado, are appended. Judge Dixon wrote: "When, upon the admission into the Union of Colorado as a state in 1876, Judge Elbert was called to the supreme bench, then just organized, it was with an undoubted confidence and expectation on the part of the bar and the people that he would discharge the duties of his high office to the utmost satisfaction of all. In this neither bar nor people was disappointed. To say that his career upon the bench was universally acceptable is not, as I have every reason to believe, in the least to overstretch the truth; for, when, in 1882, it became necessary to elect a successor to his place, the feeling and expression were widespread and general that he should again

become a candidate, and, after it was publicly known that for considerations of health and other causes he peremptorily declined, expressions of regret on every side were heard. Again, in 1885, upon occasion of an election to fill a judicial term commencing in Jan., 1886, the same unlimited confidence was exhibited. As is well known, being influenced by like considerations which induced him to decline in 1882, it was on that occasion only after the most urgent solicitation of many people, and especially of many members of the legal profession that he consented to resume a position upon the supreme bench. Such consent was followed by his triumphant election and return to the office, but only to meet with further public disappointment when, toward the close of 1888, he was again compelled to withdraw from the laborious duties of the position. His resignation was generally looked upon as a serious public loss, and particularly so by and among the lawyers at large who had been chiefly instrumental in procuring his return to the bench." Judge Hallett said: "In the supreme court, of which he was twice a member, Judge Elbert rendered his best public service. The distinguishing qualities of a good judge, which are not often conspicuous at the bar or in political life, here found appropriate expression. Chief among these qualities is that exquisite discrimination which discovers the true principle of justice in every guise, and however it may be perverted or obscured by fallacious reasoning. In the law, as in morals, the line between truth and error is often narrow, and, in some minds, indistinct. It is plain enough to one who is endowed with a clear sense of justice and is faithful to it. He is not hampered by the most arbitrary rules of law, for, recognizing the law as the true exponent of justice, every will yields to her supreme authority. And so in high office Judge Elbert was always the true minister of justice who could find the right and wrong of every case, and maintain the right with implacable obstinacy. And this was done with a grace of diction and brevity and force of reason which beguiles and convinces the reader. Opinions of courts are not often found to be light or agreeable reading, and every lawyer has great satisfaction in such as are neither prolix nor obscure." While he was chief justice his alma mater, having previously conferred upon him the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts, honored him with that of L. L. D. Since the events mentioned he has spent the years in travel and in the care of his estate. Governor Elbert had the dire misfortune to lose his wife and only child in 1868, and has remained unmarried since. He is just in the prime of a well-preserved manhood. In all his walks thus far, he has borne good repute, meeting and receiving the hearty "well done" of the good people of Colorado, irrespective of party.

ELSNER, John, physician, is the son of an eminent physician of Austria, who in the war with Hungary, in 1849, led a body of 2,000 students attached to Kossuth's revolutionists, and at its unfortunate close was compelled to take refuge in Italy. His family followed him thither, and, soon afterward, all embarked for the United States. After practicing medicine some years in New York City, the father removed to Syracuse, N. Y., and there resumed his profession. John was born in Vienna, Austria, May 8, 1844, and primarily educated in Syracuse. Inclining to the study of medicine, he was sent to Europe, where he remained under instruction in some of the best medical schools until the fall of 1858, then returned to the United States and entered his father's office. Only seventeen when our civil war began, he was appointed to the U. S. sanitary commission. In 1863 he graduated from the New York eye and ear infirmary, and shortly after was appointed examining surgeon on board the U. S. receiving ship *Ohio*, at the Charlestown navy yard, but was subsequently transferred to the military service, with which he remained until the close of the war. Returning to New York, he entered Bellevue hospital medical college, graduating in 1866. He began practice in Syracuse but left during the same year for Denver. In 1870 he was appointed county physician of Arapahoe county. Under his administration of that office, as set forth in Vol. III, page 281, the public hospital service was concentrated and as thoroughly systematized as it could be under prevailing conditions. His efforts in that direction were highly beneficial, and, in time, led to important results. He was largely instrumental, also, in organizing the Denver medical society in 1871, several previous attempts to effect that object having failed. He was a delegate from this society and Arapahoe county to the American medical association, whose annual meeting that year was held in San Francisco. He wrote several articles for the society, that were published in its proceedings in 1872. He is a member of the Colorado state medical society, the Bellevue alumni association, the Denver and Arapahoe county medical societies; the Rocky Mountain, the National, the American microscopic and American health associations, and the International medical congress. He has a private hospital for the treatment of pulmonary diseases. During 1891 he made extensive observations with the various forms of treatment, being the first to employ Koch's, Shurley Gibbs', Lubrich's and Gavoy's methods in Colorado. During our Indian troubles of 1868, a man named Linley, living on the Kiowa, was shot, at first supposed to have been by Indians, but afterward found to have been an accident. The mayor of Denver offered a reward for a surgeon who would undertake to go there and attend the wounded man. Dr. Elsnér volunteered and, accompanied by a friendly Indian

guide, rode around the hostiles, reached Linley in safety, extracted the bullet which had penetrated his left breast and lodged under the shoulder blade, and treated him to recovery. For many years he has given much study to natural history and is a member of several foreign scientific societies. During his residence in Colorado he has gathered one of the finest collections of rare and curious specimens to be found in the state, adding a large number from foreign lands, including geology, mineralogy, paleontology, botany, etc., classified after Norman Choy's method and Dana's mineralogy. This cabinet is the result of well-directed labor in this field, and of correspondence and exchanges with scientists in different parts of the world. It has been examined and admired by many gentlemen interested in the lines of natural history it represents. He has written and published a work on the theory and practice of medicine, for reference by practitioners and students.

ELLIOTT, Victor A., ex-associate justice of the supreme court of Colorado, was born in Tioga county, Pa., July 23, 1839. He remained with his parents on their farm, attending such schools as were accessible in the rural districts at that time, until he was sixteen years of age, when he commenced teaching in a country district school, and the following year entered the academy at Wellsboro, the county seat of Tioga county, studying and teaching alternately for four years. At the early age of sixteen he expressed a desire to study law, but this did not accord with his father's wishes at that time. However, when he was eighteen, his father gave him his time, so that he might follow his long cherished inclinations. At the age of twenty-one, having accumulated a small balance, as the result of his teaching, after paying his tuition at the academy, he entered the Michigan university, in the law department, Oct. 1, 1860, and remained there until the outbreak of our civil war in 1861, when he returned to his home and volunteered as a soldier in the 11th Pa. cavalry. In March, 1862, he was commissioned as captain of volunteers in the 101st Pa. infantry, and served through the first peninsular campaign, under General McClellan. During that service he fell a victim to typhoid-pneumonia, whereby he was so disabled as to compel his retirement from the army for a year. In the spring of 1863 he was elected to the position and assumed the duties of superintendent of common schools in his native county, an office involving much labor and responsibility. After fifteen months in that capacity he resigned, his health being comparatively restored, and re-entered the army, at first actively engaged in recruiting volunteers to fill the quota demanded of his county and thereby save it from the necessity of drafting. He served as major of the 207th Pa. regiment until the close of the war, when he was recommissioned to serve out his

unexpired term as county superintendent of schools, continuing in that position until the summer of 1866, when he resumed the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1867. In the spring of 1868 he removed with his family to the city of Omaha, Neb., and then first opened a law office. At the expiration of two years he had secured a fair clientage for a young man, but became afflicted with asthma of a severe type which rendered him unfit for business and compelled him to return East and seek medical treatment. In the fall of 1872, getting no relief from anything that could be prescribed for him in the East, he set out for Colorado, arriving in Jan., 1873, and has resided since that time in Denver, receiving marvelous benefit from the healthful and invigorating climate. In Feb., 1873, he entered into the practice of law in Denver. In 1876, when Colorado was admitted into the Union as a state, he was nominated by the republican state convention for the office of judge of the 2nd judicial district by acclamation, and was elected at the general fall election for the term of six years. In 1882 he was renominated, first by his own political party and within a fortnight was nominated unanimously by three other conventions—the democratic, the greenback and the citizens' reform, and elected without opposition for another term of six years. After twelve years' continuous service as judge of the district court, in 1888 he was nominated and elected associate justice of the supreme court, which position he held until Jan., 1895. By the vast number of causes he has tried, he has in that time become thoroughly conversant with the law, widely familiar with the decisions of other courts, and fittingly endowed by this large experience to analyze and correctly pronounce upon the business coming to him for determination. It is in evidence that he was able, studious and painstaking, and that his decisions were prepared with infinite care, as the decisions of all judges should be. Whether any human being, on or off the bench, can be absolutely just and impartial in all things, wholly free from prejudice and partizanship, above and beyond criticism, is at least an open question, but the people have declared by their votes again and again, by overwhelming majorities, their confidence in Judge Elliott's skill and ability. He married Josephine E., daughter of Avery Gillette. His eldest son, Willis Victor Elliott, is a graduate of Michigan university law department and a member of the Colorado bar. Since 1891 Judge Elliott has been a member of the law faculty of the university of Nebraska, of the university of Denver and the university of Colorado. His principal lectures have been upon the irrigation laws of the West, and the mining laws of the United States.

EICHOLTZ, Leonard H., railway engineer, was born in Lancaster City, Pa., and educated

at the Moravian academy of Lititz, situate in Lancaster county, graduating from that institute as a civil engineer. He began the active practical duties of his chosen profession in 1852, with the corps of engineers employed by the Pennsylvania railway, remaining with that company until 1854, when he accepted a like position on the Philadelphia & Erie railway, with which he remained until 1860. After a year in charge of a surveying party on the line of the Honduras Inter-Oceanic railway in Central America under Col. John C. C. Troutwine, he returned to the Philadelphia & Erie road. Shortly after the outbreak of our civil war in 1861 he entered the service of the government as assistant engineer of military railways in the military division of the Mississippi, serving under General Sherman in the reconstruction of roads that were destroyed along his line of march by the Confederate forces, and in building new lines during the memorable campaign from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and throughout Georgia, leaving the service in 1866 as acting-chief engineer of military railroads in said division. In the autumn of 1866 he was appointed resident engineer of the Kansas Pacific railway, with headquarters at Wyandotte, Kan., and for the next year conducted the surveys of the 32nd parallel route to California for that company under the direction of Col. W. W. Wright and Gen. Wm. J. Palmer. Returning in the fall of 1868, he was engaged by the Union Pacific R. R. Co. as superintendent of bridge building on that road until its completion in 1869, and then was made superintendent of construction and chief engineer of the Denver Pacific from Cheyenne to Denver, and at the same time directed the construction of the Kansas Pacific from Denver eastward to a connection with the forces engaged in building westward from Kit Carson. With the completion of these roads terminated his active connection with railways, and for the next five years he conducted a general brokerage business in connection with Capt. Horace A. Gray, loaning money, etc., in the city of Denver. In 1872 he was one of the incorporators of the Denver & South Park railway company (now a part of the Union Pacific system in Colorado), and was elected chief engineer. Under his direction the South Park road was built from Denver to the Arkansas river and thence to Gunnison. From that time to the present, he has devoted his time to personal interests, and to large real estate transactions in Denver. As the hasty epitome foregoing demonstrates, he has been actively associated with the principal railway enterprises of Colorado, those which form the groundwork of the great system that has made Denver one of the most noted centers of the West. His experience has covered broad fields of action, extending over the famous battle grounds of the southwest during the war, and over the plains from the Missouri river to the Pacific, including the principal thoroughfares of our own state. Having

amassed a fortune, he is enjoying the comforts of a beautiful home and, surrounded by a happy family, with few cares to harass and annoy, Col. Eicholtz serenely contemplates the past as a life work worthily consummated, with occasional indulgence in visions of a great future for the city and state of his adoption.

ELLSWORTH, Lewis C., ex-banker and railway manager was born in Troy, N. Y., June 30, 1832. While in his sixth year, his parents settled in Naperville, Ill. At sixteen he was a clerk in a drug store. Two years later he learned telegraphy and afterward civil engineering. He received a very thorough English education, and, in 1852, became an employé of the Exchange Bank in Chicago, conducted by H. A. Tucker & Co. Having a natural aptitude for the profession of banking, he was advanced in the regular order of promotion through the various grades, and made a partner in 1860. Soon after the commencement of our civil war the bank paid all its obligations and went out of business. In 1864 Mr. Ellsworth became one of the corporators and owners of the Traders' National Bank in the same city, and was also associated with several important enterprises in that field. In 1867 he, with a partner, built one of the branch lines of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad from Buda to Elmwood. Soon after its completion they constructed the branch of the same line from Mendota to Prophetstown. In the summer of 1871 he came to Denver with a party of Chicago capitalists, and, while here, his attention was called to the practically unused charter for a street railway, that had been granted to certain corporators named therein, by the territorial legislature, in 1865. Scarcely any work had been done in compliance with its provisions. After investigating the present and prospective advantages of the city with reference to the enterprise, which then were quite encouraging, Mr. Ellsworth and his friends purchased the franchise, organized a new company, and soon began grading and laying track upon the initial line, beginning at a point in West Denver near Hallack & Howard's planing mills, and running along Larimer to Sixteenth street, up the latter to Champa, and along that thoroughfare to Twenty-eighth street. This work began in November, 1871. The weather was extremely cold, the ground frozen, making their progress difficult and expensive. The line mentioned was completed and opened to traffic, Jan. 2, 1872. The next was laid on the North Denver route during the summer of 1873; the Broadway line followed in 1874, and the Twenty-third street extension the same year. The Larimer street extension to the fair grounds of the Colorado Agricultural association began July 20, 1876, and a week later was completed from Sixteenth to Thirty-third street, a distance of 8,500 feet. Not-

withstanding the efforts of the company, the city being thinly populated, commerce and industry suffering from the monetary panic of 1873, as also from the appalling ravages of locusts which devastated the agricultural districts during 1874-75-76, the public patronage was not sufficient to maintain it, therefore financial embarrassment ensued. In 1878, however, a prosperous new era began, which imparted great value to their property. In 1883 the franchise and all the real estate and appurtenances of the company were sold to a syndicate composed of Providence and New York capitalists, by whom it has been developed into one of the most complete of western street railway systems. After the passage by Congress, in 1875, of an act to enable the people of Colorado to form a state government, Mr. Ellsworth was elected a delegate from Arapahoe county to the constitutional convention. In the formation of the committees, he was made a member of those on bill of rights, on public and private corporations, revenue and finance, and congressional and legislative apportionment. Mention of his service in that historic assembly appears in Chapter XIV, Volume II. The state of Colorado having been admitted into the Union in Aug., 1876, he was elected to the State Senate for a term of four years, representing Arapahoe county in the First General Assembly, and was appointed chairman of the committee on corporations in that body. On the 24th of June, 1879, when the Denver & Rio Grande railway, by reason of its conflict with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé railroad company, passed into the control of the U. S. courts, Judge Hallett appointed him receiver for that corporation. He exercised such control to the satisfaction of the public and all parties in interest until the final adjustment of the legal difficulties in Feb., 1880, when the road was surrendered to its original owners. When in 1877 the First National Bank of Georgetown (Clear Creek county) failed and passed into the hands of the first comptroller of the treasury, Mr. Ellsworth was appointed receiver of that institution and continued in charge until relieved by the final settlement of its affairs. In Jan., 1884, the First National Bank of Leadville closed its doors, under circumstances related in the history of Lake county (Volume III, page 458). He was at once appointed receiver for that also, but owing to the unhappy effect of the high altitude upon his health, he resigned the charge to other hands. The fascination of his manner, the genial intelligence of his conversation invites confidence, impels respect, and makes it a delight to know him. As a business manager, possessing superior qualifications for the conduct of financial enterprises, the uprightness of his dealings with all mankind is attested by the public with marked emphasis. He is now practically retired from active pursuits. Dur-

ing 1890 he made a tour of the world, not in eighty days, but taking sufficient time to observe and study, in its more important features, every country visited, from England and the Continent to Egypt, Asia and India. This expedition was undertaken by command of his medical adviser, who found his health so undermined and shattered by mental anxiety as to require absolute rest and the largest degree of recreation to be extracted from the novel and picturesque scenes met with in foreign lands. Returning from this tour, largely strengthened and restored, he was met by the death of Mr. W. B. Daniels, head of the great mercantile house of Daniels & Fisher, who had in his will provided that Mr. Ellsworth should be the executor of his very large and valuable estate. In due course he has invested the gains arising from the ventures in which he has been engaged so that a moderate fortune has accrued. In 1893 he was appointed receiver for the Chamberlin Investment company and remained in charge until its affairs were settled. No one will question that his place among his fellow men has been most conscientiously and worthily filled, or that he has justly earned the profound respect and boundless friendship accorded him.

EBERT, Frederick J., was born in Brunswick, Germany, Jan. 27, 1822, primarily educated at the Gymnasium, after which he was graduated with first honors from the Academy Collegium Carolinum, a polytechnic institute of high standing, and selected the science of forestry as the one toward which his stronger inclinations tended. In his twenty-fourth year he was examined by the government for the position of Forest engineer, receiving the degree of A., and was therefore duly commissioned, holding the position until 1850. At that time the reaction following the revolution of 1848 had set in, and Mr. Ebert, who had taken part therein, decided to emigrate to America. He landed in New York in June, 1850, and went to Milwaukee, Wis., where he remained about a year, engaged for the most part in studying the English language and familiarizing himself with the institutions and government of the country. His next move was to St. Louis, where he remained two years; next to St. Joseph, Mo., where for seven years he was engaged in land and railroad surveys. In that city he married Miss Mary Davis, in Dec., 1855, and on the 1st day of June, 1860, started with an engineering corps to survey a railroad line to Denver, which was the first survey of the kind west of the Missouri river. At the Republican river the Indians met and strenuously opposed their further advance, therefore they were compelled to abandon the enterprise. The engineers hastened to the main line of travel on the Platte and then came to Denver, arriving in December. A short time after his arrival Mr. W. A. H. Loveland engaged

him to make a survey from Denver to Central City, via Golden, with the view of determining the practicability of a railroad between those points. This was the first railroad survey made in the Rocky Mountain region. In 1862 he prepared the first map of Colorado and assisted Surveyor-General John Pierce in making the first land survey of the territory. He continued surveying until 1865 and then engaged in the stock and dairy business a few miles from Denver. This, as stated by him, proved the happiest and most fortunate event of his life. There he lived until 1875, when he moved to the city for the advantages afforded by the public schools for the education of his children. In 1873 he engaged in the banking business as a stockholder and director of the Exchange Bank, of which he was president from 1876 to 1878. He was elected a member of the constitutional convention which framed the fundamental law of the state. His services in that body have been noted in the chapter relating to that subject (Volume II, Chapter XIV). After the admission of the state he was made a member of the board of regents for the state university at Boulder. Deeply interested in all matters relating to the public schools, he was chosen a member of the school board for district No. 1, and was one of its wisest counselors. One of the finest school buildings in Denver has been named in his honor. Mr. Ebert was universally admired for his learning, his exalted character, his probity, candor and absolute truthfulness. He took profound interest in the advancement of the material interests of the city and state, and especially its educational and industrial interests. He was always an ardent advocate of manufactures, especially iron manufactures, and assisted in founding the first rolling mill established here. It would be difficult, if not impossible, to exaggerate the earnestness and fidelity of this most estimable man to the interests which looked to the exaltation of the public welfare in any direction which promised such result. We have never had a more valuable citizen to the extent of his power than Mr. Ebert. The esteem in which he was held by all classes gave him great influence, and it was invariably exercised for good purposes.

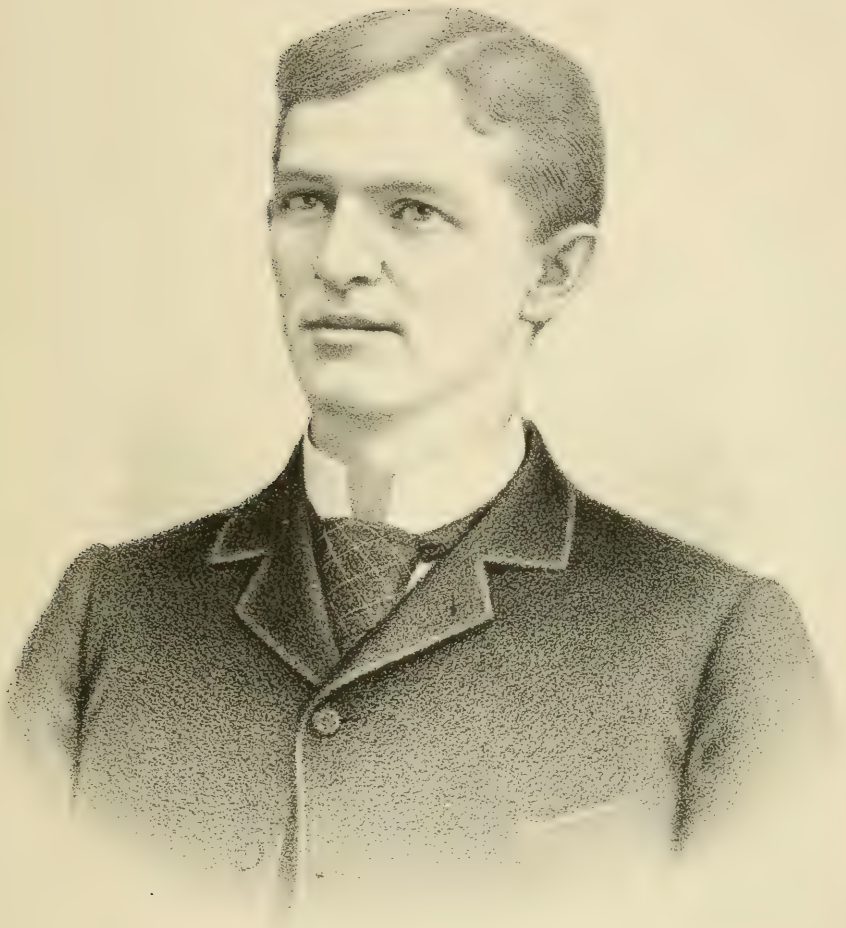
ELDER, Clarence P., retired merchant, was born in Columbia, Lancaster county, Pa., Dec. 11, 1839. In 1855, having acquired a fair education in the common schools, he took a clerkship in a dry-goods store at Iowa City. The third year thereafter, by his usefulness and strict attention to the interest of his employers, he was, though without capital, made a partner. In the fall of 1859 he organized the firm of C. P. Elder & Co., in the same business, and moved to Keithsburg, Ill. In 1861 he sold out at a profit, and under the same firm name, but with different partners, re-established in Burlington, Iowa, where he enjoyed a very prosperous

trade until 1863, when the stock in hand was transferred to Denver and located at the corner of Fourteenth and Larimer streets. For years afterwards the firm of C. P. Elder & Co., dry-goods merchants, was as well known as are any of the great mercantile concerns of the present era. In 1870 the business was sold, and from that time to this Mr. Elder has been engaged in various private enterprises, mainly real estate and mining. In 1872 he was elected to represent Arapahoe county in the territorial legislature. After the passage by Congress of our enabling act, in 1875, he was elected to the constitutional convention from Arapahoe county. He was chairman of the committee on executive department, and was extremely active in endeavoring to exclude the pernicious fee system from our fundamental laws, substituting salaries therefor, but, in spite of all that could be done, this laudable interest was overborne by a combination of officeholders under the fee system. However, as chairman of the committee on executive department, he succeeded in fixing salaries for all state officers. Further mention of his service in that convention of wise and patriotic men appears in Chapter XIV, Volume II of our history. In the fall of 1882 he was nominated for state Senator without his knowledge, first by the republican party, afterward indorsed by the democrats and elected without opposition, a rare compliment, evincing public confidence in his ability and worth. As chairman of the Senate committee on public buildings he reported the bill creating the state capitol and took charge of the appropriation bills which provided for its erection after they had passed the House. Therefore he takes some pride in being the father of the state house. Although strongly attached to the republican party and repeatedly tendered political preferment, with the exceptions noted, he has not been a candidate for office. He has been quite extensively interested in real estate and mining transactions in Colorado and New Mexico; has visited Europe a number of times on business, which enabled him to travel quite extensively in Great Britain and on the Continent. He has been very prominent in the I. O. O. F. in Colorado and Wyoming, and during its early history was one of its most influential supporters. As a natural result he has filled by election its highest offices. As chairman of the committee on the new constitution he was the author of the present fundamental law under which the order has achieved its greatest prosperity. The late Dr. R. G. Buckingham and himself were intimately, indeed almost inseparably, identified in the promotion of its welfare. Upon the death of Dr. Buckingham, Mr. Elder delivered the eulogy before the grand lodge.

EDBROOKE, Frank E., architect and builder, was born in Chicago, Ill., Nov. 17,

1840. The evidences of this gentleman's handicraft and architectural taste and skill are scattered all through the beautiful city of Denver, which has been made famous by the substantial character, no less than by the elegance of the artistic designs employed, of its public and private buildings. In this monumental work Mr. Edbrooke has borne a distinguished part, as all men of the existing generation of inhabitants readily comprehend. He was educated in the schools of the mighty city by the lakeside. He began his business profession by a thorough course of study, but when the civil war occurred he enlisted in the 12th Ill. infantry, with which he served three months, then re-enlisted in the 12th Ill. cavalry, and participated in all its engagements, battles and skirmishes for two and a half years. At the expiration of his term he returned home, resumed his studies and, in due course, began the practice of his profession. In 1879 he came to Colorado, settled in Denver and from that time, the beginning of a new epoch in building, to the present date he has been one of the foremost of the guild. He has designed and erected some of the most admirable blocks, churches and dwellings in the city and many in neighboring cities. His energy is almost phenomenal, his capabilities inexhaustible. Of powerful physique, he is the incarnation of swift and effective movement in the accomplishment of whatever work he may have in hand. He is respected for the indomitable force of his character no less than for his integrity and skill. When the General Assembly created a board of public works for the city of Denver, the governor promptly selected Mr. Edbrooke for one of its members. Though overwhelmed with orders, he accepted, but after a year in the municipal service found it impossible to continue, therefore resigned and once more put all his strength into the great private business he had built up. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, whose splendid temple in this city he designed and erected. The First Baptist church, the Patterson & Thomas building, Ernest & Cramer building, Peoples' National Bank building, Central Presbyterian Church, Unity church, Oxford hotel, H. C. Brown Palace hotel and many other of the finest business and residence buildings in the city were built upon plans furnished by him and mostly under his effective supervision.

ESTABROOK, George H., wholesale merchant, was born in Carbondale, Pa., April 16, 1847. Facing the Union depot in Denver is a large four-story brick business house, 70x125 feet. Along the top of this building, in large letters, are the words "The Struby-Estabrook Mercantile company." The name of the firm is familiar to all commercial travelers entering Denver and to all merchants in the grocery business in Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming and portions of



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Washington, Montana, Texas and Arizona. Mr. Estabrook is the junior member of this firm. His parents removed from Carbondale to Binghamton, N. Y., where they resided until he was two years old, when they located in Sheffield, Ill. Here they remained five years and subsequently lived in Fulton county, the same state, seven years. Young, ambitious and anxious to achieve something for himself, and looking to the West for broader opportunities, he started for Colorado, arriving in Denver, July 19, 1864. Soon thereafter he became connected with a book and stationary store, and after three years' service therein he engaged in the livery business with his father, continuing with him until 1875, when he operated the business for himself. In 1881 he embarked in the wholesale grocery trade with Mr. F. F. Struby and has successfully followed the same until the present time. Generous and companionable he has naturally many warm friends in the social and business world, and these traits of character, strongly supported by keen, practical judgment, have largely contributed to the success of the firm.

ENGLEY, Eugene, ex-attorney-general, was born in Attleboro, Mass., in 1853, and educated in the public schools, finishing at an academy of that city. Having been officially connected with a few offices of only a local character, Mr. Engley was comparatively unknown at the time of his election to the people of the state. His official opinions, many of which were evoked by altogether new emergencies, were clear and forcible, exhibiting depth of research, cogent reasoning and comprehensive knowledge of law. He came to Colorado in 1873 and located in the southwestern part of the state, where, excepting his term of two years in Denver, he has lived until the present time engaged in the practice of law, connected with journalism and also with mining and other interests. He was the proprietor of the "Southwest," the first newspaper published in La Plata county, and some years later published the "Daily Republican" at Durango, a city of which he was one of the incorporators and for which he was the attorney in 1882. He was mayor of Animas City in 1880, county attorney of Conejos county from 1884 to 1891, excepting two terms, and was the attorney for the town of Antonito in 1891. He was married in Colorado Springs in 1881 to Miss Hinda Gaines. He was elected attorney-general of the state in the fall of 1893 on the populist ticket, receiving 42,943 votes, as against 38,180 cast for Charles Libby, the republican candidate, and 8,135 for Henry Look, democrat. He is now in the full vigor and prime of life, and it may fairly be predicted that he has just entered upon a career of usefulness to himself and to the people of his adopted state.

ECKHART, John M., merchant, was born Nov. 24, 1838, in Bangor, Me., and edu-

cated in the public schools. At the age of eighteen he removed to Iowa and shortly afterward to Leavenworth, Kan. In 1864 he came to Denver with a stock of general merchandise in connection with the late W. B. Daniels and at once opened a store. This was the foundation of the present great dry-goods house of Daniels & Fisher. A year later Mr. Daniels came to Denver and the business of Eckhart & Daniels was continued until 1878. Mr. Eckhart made large purchases of real estate in Highlands, East Denver, and farm-lands outside. He made the first improvements at the corner of Fifteenth and Stout streets, a brick block, which is still standing. Nov. 24, 1869, he married Miss Mary Green of Licking, Ohio. Two daughters and a son were born to them. The Eckhart home in Highlands is one of the finest in that locality, comprising an entire block of ground beautifully laid out in walks and drives with a splendid residence. It has been so improved by his widow it is now valued at \$75,000. Mr. Eckhart died Jan. 23, 1880. Mrs. Eckhart took charge of the large estate, and by her excellent care and wise judgment has brought it to its present fine condition.

EDDY, Horatio Henderson, lawyer and journalist, was born in Milwaukee, Ore., in 1855. The political battles which Mr. Eddy has fought in behalf of the republican party and its principles have brought him before the people of Colorado as one of its influential citizens. His parents, especially his mother, were pioneers on the Pacific coast, the latter going thither with her people in 1847. Her father transported by land the first grafted fruit trees that were introduced into that region. Mr. Eddy's father was a member of the first state legislature of Oregon, and during his residence there took great interest in state, political and educational affairs. In 1865, when Mr. Eddy was ten years of age, his parents returned to New York and re-occupied the old family homestead in Jefferson county, where he resided continuously until 1882. A preparatory course in school at Clinton fitted him for admission to the Dean academy at Franklin, Mass., in 1870, he being but fifteen years of age at the time. On account of his extreme youth it was deemed prudent for him to take an additional course of two years embracing the classics. Almost immediately after he graduated from Tuft's college he located in Watertown, N. Y., and began the study of law. After two years of close application he was admitted to the bar at Rochester. In the fall of 1878 he started West with no special objective point in view other than a desire to revisit the scenes of his birthplace. After a brief sojourn at Topeka, Kan., he went to Leadville, Colo. He soon afterward located in Summit county where he engaged in mining and prospecting in the vicinity of Chihuahua on Snake river. In the fall of 1880 he was elected to represent

that section of country in the state Senate, the district embracing the counties of Summit, Routt and Grand. He was re-elected in the fall of 1884 from the 8th district, which then comprised the counties of Summit, Eagle and Garfield. He changed the place of his residence in the fall of 1885 to Routt county and engaged in the cattle business. In 1888 he was elected to the lower House, this time from Grand and Routt counties, and was unanimously chosen speaker of that body. He also served in the lower House from Grand and Routt counties in 1890-91, making a continuous period of twelve years, as a member of the General Assembly covering the time of his actual residence in the state. In 1892 he was the nominee of his party for Congress, and in ordinary times would have been elected. But that was the year when the populist party swept the state, and he, in common with the other nominee for Congress in the first district and all the republican candidates for state offices, was defeated. In March, 1893, he purchased and assumed control of the "Evening Telegram," published at Colorado Springs, but soon afterward disposed of his interest in that paper and moved to Denver, where he accepted the editorial management of the Colorado "Sun." As a member of the legislature he displayed fine ability as a ready, logical debater, and during the intellectual combats in which he engaged, his antagonists were often made to feel the force of his wit and well-pointed satire. As a parliamentarian he had no superior in that body. He was the author of a number of bills and aided in securing the passage and enactment of others into law which have been of great practical benefit to the state. As a writer he is pungent, strong and logical. Upon the consolidation of the Denver "Sun" and Denver "Times," July 1, 1894, he assumed editorial control of the "Times-Sun," now the "Times."

EDDY, Edward. See Vol. II, page 448.

EZEKIEL, D. I., soldier, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 19, 1842, and completed his education at Woodward college. In 1857 he was employed for a time in Bradstreet's agency, and subsequently with Johnson Bros., bankers. A year later he went to Kentucky but soon returned to Cincinnati, then became bookkeeper for a wholesale commission house in Memphis. His next removal was to New Orleans, where he was connected with a line of steamers plying between that city and Apalachicola, Fla. In 1860 he settled in Pensacola, and while there received his first military instruction in a local militia company. Here he witnessed the first acts of the great drama of the war. Unwilling to remain South he escaped and returned to Cincinnati where, on April 20, 1861, he enlisted, and in June joined the 7th Ohio infantry for three years. He served with this command until April 16, 1862, when he was discharged

in order that he might accept promotion in a Kentucky regiment, but finally enlisted in Company G, 10th West Virginia, serving therewith until July, 1864, when he was severely wounded at Maryland Heights, being shot through both lungs and his right arm. After recovering he was commissioned captain of the 6th U. S. Veteran infantry, assigned to the command of company C, and sent out to the plains, where he remained until Oct., 1866, when he was mustered out. In July of that year, however, he was commissioned 1st lieutenant of the 38th infantry and joined it at Jefferson barracks, Mo., in November. He served in Kansas and Colorado until 1869, when the regiment was sent to Texas. Until the spring of 1870 he was unassigned, being stationed at Fort Richardson, Texas. He was next assigned to company F, 4th infantry, which he joined at Fort Laramie, Wyo., remaining there until March, 1871, when he was sent to Kentucky, and in 1872 to Little Rock, Ark. In the spring of 1873 he left on sick leave, rejoining his command at Fort Fetterman, Wyo., in 1874. June 28, 1876, he was placed on the retired list, and soon afterward came to Colorado, where in Leadville and other camps to the time of his death, in 1895, he was extensively engaged in mining. Soon after its inception he became a member of the Mining Exchange, serving three years as a director, and finally as president of the board.

ECKERLY, Wm. A., was born in Steinbach, Grand Duchy of Baden, Dec. 9, 1849. In 1855 the family emigrated to the United States, landed at New Orleans, and settled in Austin, Texas. He was educated at San Antonio, where he remained until fourteen years of age, then went to Monterey, Mexico; clerked in a dry goods house for a short time; then moved to Piedras Negras, on the Rio Grande river opposite Eagle Pass, Texas, where he followed the same occupation until April, 1865. He then went to Memphis, Tenn., and took employment with his brothers, who were engaged in the wholesale grocery trade. In 1871 he opened a retail grocery house on his own account in Austin, Texas. In the spring of 1873 he rejoined his brothers in Memphis and was admitted to partnership, continuing five years in that relation. In Aug., 1878, he went back to Austin, but remained only a few months, coming thence to Colorado, with the intention of going to California. At that time, however, the newly established town of Leadville was attracting great attention, so he resolved to take a sawmill there and produce lumber for the building of that city. Finding the field well occupied in that line, in the spring of 1879 he located his mill near Gothic, in the Gunnison country; remained there until fall, then relocated it in Schofield, where he had a contract to furnish lumber for a smelter. This completed, he sold out and took a new mill to Ruby Camp. In the fall of

1881 he and Mr. Joseph Selig located the town of Montrose. Establishing his mill in the neighboring pine forests, Mr. Eckerly furnished lumber for the first frame buildings erected in that town. In the spring of 1884 he was appointed clerk of the district court by Judge M. B. Gerry, and served six years. He was also the first clerk and recorder of the town of Montrose. When in 1882 the mayor resigned, Mr. Eckerly was chosen mayor *pro tempore*, continuing till the end of the term. He remained there until March, 1890, when he came to Denver to reside. He is still largely interested in lots and lands in and about Montrose, and is associated with various enterprises there. He was one of the more active spirits in founding and promoting its growth and prosperity.

EVANS, Howard. See Vol. III, page 215.

ELWELL, Joseph C., lawyer and jurist, was born in Milford Center, Ohio, Oct. 19, 1850. When he was four years old his parents removed to Waterloo, Iowa, where he resided until 1881. He attended school at Iowa college in Grinnell during 1868 and 1869, then changed to the Iowa state university. After finishing the sophomore course he entered the law class, graduating in 1872, then became a student with the law firm of Boise, Allen & Couch, of Waterloo, that state. Six months later he formed a partnership with Hon. C. W. Mullen, of Waterloo, and afterward, for seven years, was a law partner of Hon. L. Alford in the same city. Locating in Pueblo in 1881, he was elected district attorney for the old 3rd judicial district during the years of 1885, '86, '87. In the fall of 1887 he was nominated for district judge and carried every republican county, but was defeated by the large democratic vote in Las Animas. The 10th judicial district was created in the spring of 1891, and he was appointed judge thereof by Governor Routt. In the fall he was elected to that position by 1,000 majority, and held the office from 1891 to 1894 inclusive. In 1894 he was renominated but defeated in the election, there being two judges to elect in the district, and six candidates in the field, but he stood third in the race. Mr. Elwell is now engaged in the practice of his profession at Pueblo, with a large clientage. In 1878 he married, in Chicago, Miss Annie Cutler, and they have seven beautiful children. Prof. David Swing, of Chicago, officiated at the ceremony.

ELLIS, F. A., merchant, was born in Worcester, Mass., in 1841; ten years later, the family moved to Ohio, where he attended the public schools. In 1864 he went to New York City, and embarked in the manufacturing business under the firm name of Ellis, Knapp & Co., continuing this line for twenty-five years. On account of the ill health of Mrs. Ellis, he sold out his business and came to Denver in 1889, and established the hardware business of F. A. Ellis & Son, on Larimer street.

In 1891 Mr. Stanchfield was admitted as a partner, and the firm then became Ellis, Son & Stanchfield. Mr. Ellis has other and varied interests throughout Colorado, and is thoroughly identified with the building up and developing of his adopted state, and is a member of the Chamber of Commerce. In 1865 he married Miss Elizabeth C. Cox, daughter of Jas. L. Cox, of Zanesville, Ohio, the family being related to the late distinguished Senator "Sunset Cox."

EMANUEL, William H., business man, was born at Catasauqua, Pa., in 1860, educated in the public and high schools, supplemented by a four years' course at Lafayette college, Easton, Pa., and was graduated in analytical chemistry in 1881, under Prof. Thos. M. Drown. On leaving college, he worked two years, under the direction of Mr. Lamott Du Pont, in the nitric acid department at the Repanno chemical works in New Jersey. In 1883 he again entered Lafayette college, and took a post-graduate course, acquiring the title of Ph. D. He then came to Colorado, located in Denver, and became traveling salesman for the Lafin-Rand Powder Co.; later he was appointed general state agent of that and the Rand Drill Co., and afterward became the manager of Frazer & Chalmers' branch, with office in Denver. Subsequently he became general western agent for the Rand Drill Co., E. P. Allis Machine Co., the Henry R. Worthington Co. and the Trenton Iron Co., besides handling other lines of light and heavy mining machinery and electric appliances. He is a life member of the Denver Athletic and Denver clubs, likewise an active member of the Masonic order and the Mystic Shrine.

EPLEY, John J., manufacturer, was born on a farm in Hancock county, Ohio, May 11, 1836, where he remained until seventeen years of age. During this period he acquired such education as was afforded by the common schools, but in after life supplemented these advantages by studious self culture. Among other things he took up the study of medicine, but employed his knowledge of that science only in cases of emergency among personal friends, where no regular practitioner could be had. In this manner, however, he has been fortunate enough to relieve much suffering by being at hand in cases of urgent need. In 1856 he moved to Linn county, Iowa, and engaged in the manufacture of brick, and contracting for buildings, the purchase and sale of real estate, etc., in which he was very successful; was elected a member of the school board, an office he held for some years. From 1856 to 1873 his operations brought him a moderate fortune. In Jan., 1872, he came to Colorado, and at Denver re-engaged in brickmaking and contracting, and at length became interested as a stockholder in the Swansea smelting works, north of the city, which he assisted in build-

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ing. The failure of this enterprise, together with the financial panic of 1873, prior to which he had indorsed heavily for personal friends who could not meet their paper, brought wreck and ruin to his fortune. In 1874, in company with George Green and his son Edward, he went to Baker's Park in the San Juan country for the purpose of locating sawmills and building their smelter, in which he was a partner, for the reduction of ores from the newly discovered silver mines. This was the first smelter taken into the southwestern country, and is now the basis of the San Juan Smelting company of Durango. When he arrived in Baker's Park about June, 1874, there were but two houses there, those of F. M. Snowden and Dempsey Reese. The machinery for the works had been shipped to Del Norte, and loaded upon wagons for the long and difficult journey over the mountains. Mr. Epley preceded it in the first wagon, with men and edge tools to prepare the way. The first step was to build a log cabin for the men, the next to set a sawmill in the timber; third, to build a dam across Cement creek to provide water power. When the smelter arrived, they had the lumber and brick ready for business. As near as he can remember, the furnaces were fired about the 10th of September, and the first crude bullion produced soon afterward. The usual difficulties under first trials were experienced but they finally, about Oct. 1, succeeded in reducing the lead matrix to litharge, and in obtaining a large "button" of nearly pure silver, which was moulded into a brick and brought out in October by Mr. Epley and Prof. N. A. Foss, the assayer and metallurgist in charge. In 1877 just before the excitement attending the discovery of carbonate ores at Leadville, he relocated in Denver, resuming his trade, and in the great epoch of building which followed was enabled to recuperate his fortunes. Out of his first gains he paid all the indebtedness remaining from the crash of 1873. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Manufacturers' Exchange, of the A. O. U. W., and one of the trustees of the recently incorporated town of Colfax, a suburb of Denver. Mr. Epley and his sons were the first to establish glass manufacture in Denver, which they conducted three years. He owns a fine residence and much valuable real estate.

ELITCH, John, Jr., founder of the Elitch Gardens, was born in Mobile, Ala., April 10, 1850, son of John and Huldah (Clark) Elitch. While a child his parents removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, and in 1862 to California, locating at Santa Clara, where he entered the Santa Clara college and studied diligently until 1868, when he became interested with his father in a large and profitable restaurant. In 1872 he married Mary E., daughter of Frederick Houck of San Jose, Cal., and soon after removed to San Francisco and opened a restaurant in a theater build-

ing, which was largely patronized by the theatrical people, and in this way he became interested in the profession. In 1878 he sold his restaurant and invested all his capital in a traveling company, which failed. Mr. Elitch, discouraged at this failure, removed to Durango, Colo., in 1880, to recuperate his fortune, and continued in the restaurant business. In 1882 he located in Denver, where he bought 16 acres of land situated five miles from the heart of the city, with the expectation of starting zoölogical gardens, and in addition he opened a restaurant, which, owing to his fame as an athlete and caterer, became the most popular one in the city. Soon after he started an elegant restaurant called "Elitch's Palace." In 1890 he sold out this business and devoted his entire attention to "Elitch's Gardens," which he opened to the public. These gardens are among the finest and best equipped in the United States. He organized the Goodyear Elitch and Schillings minstrel show, and, after a successful summer's performance at his gardens, took a trip through the western states, and, after visiting all the principal cities, he reached San Francisco, where he died from an attack of la grippe after 18 days' illness. Mr. Elitch was a man of herculean frame and prodigious muscular strength. He was an active promoter and member of the Denver Athletic club and served as its president, himself a chief of athletes. He was a wise counselor and friend of all its members. He was an ardent admirer of art in all its forms, as his final work amply certifies. His charities were dispensed with a stout heart and liberal hand. He died March 10, 1891. To all who knew and admired him it is a matter of profound regret that he did not live to witness the full measure of the enjoyment which the work he began has given. The proudest monument that could have been erected to his memory, he himself established in the beautiful resort which bears his name.

ELLERY, James, ex-manufacturer, was born in England in 1823, where he acquired a thorough knowledge of cabinet making, at which he was engaged for many years. He crossed the Atlantic in 1850, located in Albany, N. Y., and there engaged in furniture manufacturing, continuing until 1876, when, having accumulated a competency, he and his wife spent several years in traveling, and in 1882 they came to Colorado. They reside in the beautiful city of Highlands, and are surrounded by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

EVERITT, C. M., dairyman, was born May 31, 1863, in Erie county, Ohio. In 1876 he went to Iowa, but after a two years' residence he returned to his native state, and after remaining there a short time came to Colorado. He followed freighting until he became identified with dairy enterprises, and

succeeded so well that he erected a building of his own and engaged in general merchandise in Denver.

ENGLEBACH, A. L. and **E. C. H. A. L.** was born in Iowa, and moved to Colorado in 1879. After a brief sojourn in Denver, he lived at Black Hawk nine months, and then went to Leadville, where he owned and operated the Eagle foundry with B. Shaw. The latter retired from the business eighteen months afterward, when E. C. H. Englebach, a brother of A. L., was taken in as a partner, together with John A. Smith. The latter continued one of the firm for two years, since which time the business has been conducted by Englebach Bros. E. C. H. Englebach came to Colorado in 1881, and immediately joined his brother as above stated. The Englebach Bros. are energetic business men, and justly deserve the esteem in which they are held.

EDSTROM, Andrew P., was born in Sweden in 1840, and came to America in 1866. He became a citizen of Colorado, and located in Denver in 1871. He worked in a planing mill two years, and in 1873 purchased a mill of his own, and hauled it to Del Norte from Denver with ox teams, over the Sangre de Cristo range. This was the pioneer planing mill of that entire region of country. It was operated with moderate success until 1876, when Mr. Edstrom located his present ranch of 160 acres. He has also a homestead of 160 acres adjoining the same. He built the school house in district six, near his home, and is now a contented and successful farmer.

EATON, A. W., is a native of New York, where he resided until twenty-six years of age. He was educated in the public schools, and afterwards followed the milling business until 1872, when he emigrated to Colorado. Upon his arrival he resumed his old occupation, but after five years purchased a tract of land, which he has employed in gardening and raising small fruits.

EAST, George, was born in Wallingford, England, where he remained attending school until he was seventeen years of age, when he embarked for America. He lived in Canada about a year, and then located in New York. He subsequently went to Chicago, and from that city to Leavenworth, Kan., and after making two trips across the plains became a citizen of Denver about the year 1860. He lived in Black Hawk and Central City, and from the latter place went to New Mexico, and afterwards secured the contract for supplying the workmen on the Union Pacific railroad with provisions. He resided in Aspen, Colo., and in Wyoming for a short time, and upon returning to Colorado he engaged in the market business, continuing to the time of his death, in January, 1891.

EVANS, Oliver, farmer, was born in Pennsylvania in 1827. He obtained his education in the public schools of that state and remained

there until 1858, when he moved to Jefferson county, Ill. After farming one year he came to Colorado and went to Russell Gulch, where he engaged in mining one summer. Returning to Pennsylvania, he remained there until 1871, when he became a permanent resident of Colorado. He settled on the farm of one hundred and sixty acres, which he now owns and occupies, and devotes his time to agricultural pursuits and raising small fruits.

EASLEY, Stephen, farmer, was born in Illinois, where he resided until 1872, when he came to Colorado. Here in the excellent public schools of the state he received his education. He is actively engaged in horticulture and agricultural pursuits. Taking great interest in the welfare of the schools, he was elected president of the school board of district No. 20.

FITCH, M. H., was born in Lexington, Ky., March 12, 1837. He comes from a long-lived family. His father, Aaron Fitch, was a native of Syracuse, N. Y., and his mother was born in Virginia, but early moved to Kentucky with her parents. Her maiden name was Ann Ashford. They died at the respective ages of 86 and 91. All their children, five in number, are living, the subject of this sketch being the youngest. When he was nine years old his parents moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, and the same year, 1846, into Clermont county, Ohio, where young Fitch was brought up. He was educated principally at Clermont academy, near New Richmond, Ohio, and at Farmer's college, at College Hill, near Cincinnati. He early formed studious habits and always stood well at school. He taught first a select school when eighteen years of age, and afterwards in the public schools of Batavia, Ohio. He read law in the latter place, and in the spring of 1860, at Cincinnati, was admitted to the bar, being examined by a committee of six lawyers. He immediately afterwards started west, located in Prescott, Wis., at the mouth of the St. Croix river, and formed a partnership with the Hon. A. H. Young, who is now a judge of the common pleas court at Minneapolis, Minn. He practiced there with eminent success until the civil war broke out in the spring of 1861, when he at once enlisted and assisted in raising company B of the 6th regiment Wis. volunteers. Upon the formation of the company he was made its 1st sergeant, but as soon as the regiment was organized he was made sergeant-major and within three months 1st lieutenant and afterwards acting adjutant. This regiment was sent to the Army of the Potomac in July, 1861, but not until after the first battle of Bull Run had been fought. It was placed in the 1st division of the 1st corps under General McDowell. When McClellan went to the Peninsula in 1862, McDowell's corps formed the army of the defense on the Rappahannock, and here on the 16th of July, 1862, Lieut. Fitch, at his own request, was transferred to be adjutant of a new regiment then being raised at

Oshkosh, Wis., and called the 21st infantry. He acted as recruiting officer in raising this regiment. It was mustered into the U. S. service Sept. 5, 1862, and at once sent to the Army of the Cumberland then at Louisville, Ky., under Gen. Buell. It was at first placed under the orders of Gen. P. H. Sheridan. On the 8th of the following October it fought in the battle of Perryville, Ky., in Rousseau's division, losing a large number of men. The major of the regiment was killed in this battle, and soon after Adjutant Fitch was promoted to fill the vacancy over the heads of all the captains. On the 30th of Dec., 1862, at the head of the regiment, he attacked Wheeler's rebel cavalry on the Jefferson Pike, Tenn., and recaptured a wagon train that had just been taken by Wheeler. He fought in the battle of Stone river with his regiment in the 14th corps, under Gen. George H. Thomas, and soon after was made inspector of the 1st division, 14th corps. This placed him on the staff of Major-General Rousseau. He served in this capacity in the engagement of Hoover's Gap, Dug Gap, the great battles of Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge. After the latter he was relieved from staff duty at his own request, and took command of his regiment, stationed then on the top of Lookout Mountain. This was in the winter of 1863-64. The Atlanta campaign began the 8th of May, 1864, with the battle of Buzzard's Roost, Ga., and ended Sept. 8, 1864, in the capture of Atlanta. Major Fitch took an active part in all the battles of that campaign, including Resaca, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Chatahoochee, Peach Tree Creek, Jonesboro and the siege of Atlanta. When this regiment was camped in Atlanta he was granted a leave of absence in Sept., 1864, went back to Batavia, Ohio, and married Alice A. Rhodes, his present wife, on the 12th of Oct., 1864. Hastening back to the army early in November, he joined his regiment just in time to command it in the "march to the sea" under Sherman, having in the meantime been promoted to be lieutenant-colonel. Savannah was taken Dec. 20, 1864, and for several days Colonel Fitch's regiment was city guard. The restless Sherman soon turned his back upon Savannah and commenced the more arduous campaign through the Carolinas. In this Col. Fitch had command of three regiments, the 21st Wisconsin, 42nd Indiana and 104th Illinois. Coming near to but avoiding Columbia, S. C., capturing Fayetteville and taking part in the affair at Averysboro, the army was rapidly approaching Goldsboro, N. C., when it was suddenly attacked, near Bentonville, by Hardee's forces. The 1st brigade, 1st division, 14th corps, commanded by General Hobart, was in the front and received the first attack. Col. Fitch's command was a part of this brigade, and while the rest of the brigade was swept away, it performed the feat of changing front three times in the face of the enemy and avoided capture until the rest of the 14th and part of

the 20th corps formed in line. This was the last battle Sherman's army fought. Soon after Lieut.-Col. Fitch was brevetted colonel and at Goldsboro was assigned to the temporary command of the 2nd brigade of the 1st division of the 14th corps. From Goldsboro the army marched through Raleigh as far as Avent's Ferry, on the Cape Fear river. Here Col. Fitch held the farthest outpost, but it was the last actual warlike service of the command. Lee surrendered and orders were at once given to march to Washington. The troops marched from Raleigh to Richmond, a distance of 185 miles, in six days, and thence to Washington, where they appeared in the grand review, May 8, 1865. Col. Fitch commanded his regiment in this review and received many flattering commendations for the accurate movements and fine appearance of his men. He was mustered out at Milwaukee, Wis., June 17, 1865, having been continuously in the service since May 1, 1861. In Love's history of Wisconsin in the war, we find the following: "General A. C. McClurg, chief of staff to General Davis, pays a particularly high tribute to the conduct of Lieut.-Col. Fitch on this trying occasion—the battle of Bentonville, N. C.—and to his character in general as an officer." A. A. Nugent, Esq., a lawyer at Kaukauna, Wis., who lost his arm in the battle of Bentonville, N. C., in an oration delivered at a reunion of the surviving veterans of the 21st Wis. infantry, held at Waupaca, Wis., June 21, 1888, thus spoke of Col. Fitch: "I believe him to have been the bravest and most competent officer that ever led a Wisconsin regiment into battle. In the midst of battle he was as cool and collected as on dress parade." In Sept., 1865, he located in Milwaukee, and opened a law office. In 1866 he was appointed pension agent, and made certain improvements in the method of paying pensions, which afterward were enacted into law by Congress and saved the pensioners much expense. In 1870, upon the recommendation of his family physician, for the health of his wife, as well as his own, he moved to Colorado, settling near Pueblo on a ranch, and engaged in the raising of sheep and horses on a large scale. He was successful from the start. In 1874 he was appointed major-general of militia for southern Colorado, and reappointed in 1876, holding the office four years. In Jan., 1876, he was appointed receiver of public moneys at Pueblo. He held this office for nine and one-half years, until Cleveland was inaugurated, then a democratic successor was appointed in Aug., 1885. In Nov., 1876, the directors of the Stockgrowers' National Bank at Pueblo invited Colonel Fitch to become president of that bank. He accepted and held the position nearly twelve years, being the principal stockholder, and during the entire period personally managed its business. He made banking a success. In 1888, desiring a more quiet life and extensive travel, he sold his interest in the bank. He is also a prominent Mason in Colo-

rado. He belongs to the lodge, chapter and commandery. He has been eminent commander of his commandery and grand commander of the state. He has held nearly every office in the gift of the grand commandery. He was one of the three commissioners of Pueblo to settle upon a basis of consolidation of the cities of Pueblo, South Pueblo and the town of Central Pueblo. The consolidation was accomplished and has greatly contributed to the growth of the city. He has two children—Frederic, born in Milwaukee, Wis., June 25, 1867, and Florence, born in Pueblo county, Colo., April 12, 1873. Both have been liberally educated in eastern schools.

FARISH, John B., a noted mining engineer, was born in San Francisco, Cal., July 3, 1854. His father, A. T. Farish, was born in North Carolina, in 1810; emigrated when twenty-one years old to Tennessee, where he was a pioneer and one of the founders of Memphis. He arrived in California by the overland route in Sept., 1849, and engaged first in mining, subsequently in the mercantile trade. His family followed, via Panama, in 1852. John B. was educated in the public schools of San Francisco, and entered the university at fifteen years of age. Financial misfortune succeeded and within the year he went to the gold mines of Sierra county, where he worked in various positions for several years, then returned to San Francisco and completed his education as a mining engineer. In March, 1879, he came to Colorado, and located in Leadville, opening an assay office, but in May was appointed superintendent of the Silver Cliff mine in Custer county, where he remained about one year, then went to Nevada, California and New Mexico, in each of which states he was in charge of large operations on important mines. In 1883 he assumed the management of mines at Leadville and in Park county, but in the following spring settled in Denver, established an assay office, and also acted as consulting mining engineer for eastern and European investors. In this capacity he has traveled very extensively in all parts of North America. Mr. Farish has attained high rank among the more eminent in his profession.

FLETCHER, Donald, real estate broker, was born in Coburg, Canada, Sept. 29, 1849, where the years of his boyhood were passed. At the age of seventeen the family removed to Chicago, where he attended private schools, and subsequently entered the University of New York, whence he graduated with gratifying honors. In 1879 he came to Colorado, chiefly with a view to restore, in this genial climate, his seriously impaired health, which was fully attained in due course. Locating in Denver, and being almost penniless, he accepted the first situation he could find—a clerkship in one of the offices of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad—where he remained until 1881, when, realizing the opportunities offered

by the growth of the city, then well entered upon its second great period of development, he opened a real estate office and made the initial move toward independence and ultimate fortune, with only a few dollars capital, but with courage and faith in the outcome. His first venture was the purchase of what is known as Capitol hill subdivision, an entirely vacant tract, on a part of which the Emerson school building now stands, and adjoining the present Wolfe Hall property. It will be understood by the reader of to-day that this now somewhat aristocratic and thickly populated section was wholly outside and beyond the limits of the city, uninhabited and untraversed by any transportation lines. The foresight and vigorous effort brought to bear by Mr. Fletcher and his contemporaries in the same direction, produced the transformations that have made that quarter one of the most beautiful in the metropolis. Excepting Mr. Henry C. Brown, who, in 1860, preempted 160 acres of the first line of Capitol hill—a title it acquired in 1867, after the location of the capitol site—and converted it into choice residence lots and blocks, Mr. Fletcher was the first to aid in populating those grazing grounds for cattle beyond (with here and there a brick yard), and changing it from its primeval condition to one of lovely homes, adorned with shade trees and emerald lawns. It is not a part of the record that he advanced from a clerkship to affluence by rapid strides. It was only after years of perseverance, by constantly maintaining and persistently proclaiming his faith in the future of the city, and insistently directing attention to the elevated lands he was endeavoring to sell, supplemented by the aid of a few thousands of eastern capital, that he succeeded in turning the tide in that direction and in relieving himself from financial embarrassment. Thenceforward, from the beginning of 1886, his transactions multiplied rapidly and his profits were large. In Jan., 1888, he was elected a member of the Chamber of Commerce directorate, by whom he was chosen president of that organization. In March following he was made president of the state board of immigration, and ardently fostered all movements looking to the prosperity of the city and state. Having amassed large sums from sales of Denver property, in 1889-90 he, with others, invested heavily in Pueblo realty, purchasing large tracts adjoining that city, laying out subdivisions and uniting with local capitalists and public spirited men upon a system of permanent and far-reaching improvements. Much of the subsequent growth of Pueblo was due to the introduction at the proper time of these new influences. The mineral palace erected there was in large part due to Mr. Fletcher's efforts, and in organizing a company to build it he was made its president. In April, 1889, Mr. W. D. Todd, cashier of the Union Bank, was made a partner in Mr. Fletcher's business.

The office was removed from its original rooms, at the corner of Sixteenth and Glenarm streets, to the Jacobson building, on the corner of Sixteenth and Arapahoe, and subsequently to the Equitable. In 1890 Mr. Fletcher began building one of the handsomest residences in the city, which since has been completed and occupied. While at the head of the Chamber of Commerce he was made president of the railway project known as the California "Short Line," beginning at Leavenworth, Kan., pursuing a straight course to Denver and thence by the most direct route across the mountains to Salt Lake and Ogden. The first survey from the Missouri river to Denver was completed and the line located in 1889, the remainder in 1890. Little further was done. He was made president of the Colfax avenue electric railway, was a stockholder in six different manufacturing concerns established in Denver, and in seven distinct firms doing a retail mercantile business in the same city. His investments in these enterprises were made for the sole purpose of aiding them to successful results. In the tremendous financial disasters of 1893 Mr. Fletcher suffered great losses, but, being young, robust and hopeful, expects to retrieve himself in good time.

FERGUSON, D. H. See Vol. III, page 225.

FIELD, Thomas M., merchant and contractor, was born on a farm near Columbia, Boone county, Mo., Feb., 17, 1837. At the age of fourteen he entered upon a course of study in the university of Missouri at Columbia, graduating at the age of nineteen. Having a decided inclination toward the profession of engineering, much attention was given to that branch of instruction. Therefore, soon after graduating, he was employed with the corps then surveying the line of the North Missouri railroad in that state. Thus practically embarked in the profession of his choice, he followed it about eight years, then came to Colorado (1864), and here subsequently became interested in constructing the Denver Pacific, Kansas Pacific and Denver & Rio Grande railways, both as civil engineer and contractor. While the latter road was being rapidly pushed forward from Pueblo to the San Luis valley, he purchased large stocks of merchandise and established extensive trading posts in the new and prosperous towns along the line, the largest at Alamosa, where with his partner, the firm being Field & Hill, he carried on a general merchandise business. From April, 1874, to April, 1876, he was treasurer of the city of Denver, and in 1878, two years after the admission of our state, he was the democratic candidate for the office of lieutenant-governor, but was defeated by H. A. W. Tabor. The old merchandising and railway contracting firm of Field & Hill was one of the strongest in the territory. It established many houses, made large sums of money, and was a conspicuous factor at the beginning of the new era when

the building of iron and steel thoroughfares superseded stages and freighting by mule and cattle trains. Some of the camps they aided in establishing have since developed into thrifty towns; the wilderness they penetrated in desolation has been transformed into scenes of brisk activity; the commerce which they controlled has been diverted into countless channels. Years ago Mr. Field retired from such pursuits and became a resident of Denver.

FIELD, E. B., manager of the Colorado Telephone company, was born in Chelsea, Mass., in 1850. Although he attended for a short time the public schools of his native city, the more valuable part of his education was obtained in the great university of human experience, supported by tireless energy and indomitable will power to accomplish things. At the age of sixteen he located in Boston and engaged in the wholesale woolen business, being a solicitor for the firm with which he was employed. He remained in Boston until Nov., 1879, when, on account of lung trouble, he came to Colorado, and settled in Denver. He engaged with the telephone company in Jan., 1880, and by applying himself with great assiduity to the study of electrical science became so thoroughly proficient in knowledge pertaining to the duties of his position that he was, within the space of one year, made superintendent of the company's business. In 1884, he was again promoted, by receiving the appointment of general manager. He began at the bottom of the ladder and ascended to the top in a brief space of time, which shows what a man may do when he makes the right kind of an effort. Mr. Field has entirely regained his health, and under his able and vigorous management the affairs of the telephone company are in a prosperous condition.

FORD, Barney L., was born at Stafford Court House, Va., Jan. 22, 1822. He is entirely self educated by reading and study, having had no advantages of schooling, public or private. He was raised on a plantation in South Carolina. His life was filled with all manner of adventures, only the stronger outlines of which need be related. For some four years he was engaged in driving hogs and mules from Kentucky to Columbus, Ga.; next became second steward on a cotton boat from Columbus, Ga., to Apalachicola, Fla., in which he served three years. From 1846 to 1848 he was employed on a Mississippi passenger steamer plying between St. Louis, Louisville and New Orleans. In 1848 he went to Chicago and engaged as a barber. A year later he married in that city, and in 1851 went to Nicaragua, where he bought and managed the United States hotel at Greytown, until the bombardment of that place by the United States navy in retaliation for an attack by the natives on the U. S. war ship *Prometheus* and the destruction of the property of Ameri-



N. D. Cory

cans in the town. The commander demanded indemnity, which being refused, he ordered the women and children to seek a place of safety and immediately opened fire with all his guns. After this warlike event, Mr Ford entered the employ of Commodore Vanderbilt, as steward of one of his vessels on Lake Nicaragua, running between Virgin Bay and Castillo Rapids, on the San Juan river. After eight months' service with Vanderbilt, he opened the California hotel in Virgin Bay and managed it until the filibustering expedition by the notorious General Walker, who came there from New Orleans with the purpose of conquering and appropriating that country, took place. This impelled Mr. Ford to sell out and return to his native land. He reached New York in the fall of that year, moved to Chicago and there opened a sale and boarding stable which he conducted until 1860, then came to the Rocky Mountains. Proceeding to Central City, he purchased a placer claim in Gregory Gulch, and after a brief, but rather unfortunate experience in mining came to Denver and went to work for his board in the old Hemingway house. After a time he bought, mostly on credit, the vacant lot adjoining the hotel, erected a small frame building thereon, opened a barber shop and ran it until 1861. By that time the rich placers of Georgia, French and neighboring gulches of Summit county had attracted large numbers to that region. He joined the procession and opened a miners' boarding house in French Gulch. In October a tremendous snow storm closed the mines and caused a general exodus to the plains where the winters were less severe and supplies more abundant. Finding his occupation as a boarding house keeper reduced to unprofitable proportions, he came back to Denver (Nov., 1861), put an addition to his building there and opened a restaurant in the rear of his barber shop and conducted both. The restaurant was largely patronized from the first, Mr. Ford being a superior caterer and cook, hence the profits were continuously large. The business soon mounted to cash receipts averaging about \$250 a day. Then came the conflagration of 1863, which destroyed his building and most of its contents. Having no insurance, it was a total loss. Deciding to rebuild and re-establish himself he applied to Luther Kountze (of Kountze Bros., bankers) for a loan, which was granted. With the funds thus obtained (\$9,000), he erected a much larger building, furnished and fitted it with all needful accessories, and began anew. Within ninety days after the resumption of business he repaid the entire sum with interest at 25 per cent. per annum. In 1865 he sold the restaurant to Mr. John J. Reithman, and leased him the building for \$250 a month. From the profits and sale he realized \$23,400 cash, much the largest sum he had ever possessed, and with an assured income from the

rental, he returned to Chicago with the expectation of retiring from business; bought a home and settled down in what he believed to be a life of peace and comfort, after all the stormy and changeful years he had passed. But the agent with whom he left his property and business affairs in Denver, proved treacherous and soon left him stranded again. In 1867 he returned to Denver, cleared up his badly shattered estate as well as he could, then went to Cheyenne, which the Union Pacific railroad was rapidly approaching, opened a restaurant and had it in full running order when the first locomotive arrived. During the next twenty-four hours his cash receipts were \$1,150. As so frequently occurs, he had taken an unfortunate partner and they disagreed. Ford paid him \$10,000 for his interest and proceeded alone. This occurred in May. The next January his place was destroyed by fire, and, being without insurance, the loss, as before, was total. In 1871 he returned to Denver and repurchased his old restaurant on Blake street, but sold in 1872, and bought out the Sargent house on Larimer street. In 1873 he bought the corner of Blake and Sixteenth streets, and erected the Inter-Ocean hotel, at a cost of \$55,000, which was completed in 1874 and leased to Howard C. Chapin. For some years after, indeed, until the Windsor was built, this was the aristocratic hostelry of Denver. This enterprise had just been fairly launched when the people of Cheyenne offered him a considerable subsidy to go there and build a first-class hotel. Accepting their overtures, he erected the Inter-Ocean hotel in that city, but it proved an unprofitable venture and in due course bankrupted him. He then went to California and bought a restaurant in San Francisco, but this too proved a failure, so he moved to Bodie and started a lunch counter, out of which he made sufficient money to bring him back to Denver. Finding no satisfactory opportunity there, he went to Summit county and at Breckenridge established a restaurant. In 1887 he bought an interest in the Oro mine and two years later sold out, realizing a profit of \$20,000. Jan. 1, 1890, he returned to Denver, bought a comfortable home and invested the balance in first-class income-paying property. In early times Mr. Ford was the most noted caterer and restaurateur in the Rocky Mountain region, respected by everyone, and patronized by the better class of people. All the pioneers remember him, and the many occasions on which they have sat at his table. Many distinguished men have been banqueted there, among them Generals Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Dent and others. After an extremely checkered but scrupulously honest career, it is hoped that his remaining years may be passed in well earned peace, happiness and comfort.

FORSYTH, Alexander, was born in Scotland in 1847. He received his education in

the public schools of that country and remained there until 1867, when he went to England. After some years residence there, he moved to Canada and afterward settled in Pennsylvania, where he lived until 1879. Not being entirely satisfied, he concluded to extend his travels to Colorado, and spent the next fifteen months in Leadville and the Gunnison country in mining. He finally came to Denver and took charge of the Riverside cemetery, which he has managed to the present time. He is largely interested in real estate and owns a ranch consisting of 640 acres.

FASSETT, J. W., as the account following shows, was among the earlier pioneers in the Pike's Peak region, long before Colorado was settled and christened. He was born in Bureau county, Ill., Jan. 7, 1836, and was there raised and educated. Early in 1859, at the age of 23, he left his native state with three yoke of cattle and a covered wagon, crossed the Mississippi at Rock Island, thence via Iowa City and Des Moines to Council Bluffs. After a short visit there, he crossed the plains by the Platte route, arriving in Denver June 16. Two days later he, with others who formed the party, camped the wagons on Clear creek just below Golden City, and leaving the camp and property in charge of a guard, Fassett and his comrades packed their blankets, provisions, etc., on their backs and started on foot for the Gregory mines, where they spent a week in securing claims in Russell Gulch. They then returned to their camp below Golden. Meanwhile, a rough road had been cut across the mountains from Gregory to Golden Gate, over which they took their wagons. In going up some of the steeper slopes it became necessary to attach as many as 15 yoke of cattle to a single wagon, and in going down the opposite side, to cut a big pine tree and attach it to the rear end, to hold it back from falling over upon the team. In this manner they succeeded in reaching the gold diggings, an experience common to all who passed that way at that time. The cattle were then returned to the valley and placed on a ranch where they grazed during the summer, and in the fall were sold for beef. Mr. Fassett worked his claims in Russell Gulch and made considerable money, but sunk it all in subsequent enterprises on Quartz hill, where he ran a stamp mill for a time. In the spring of 1862 he came to Denver and took up 160 acres of land two miles from the center of the city, which he cultivated until 1889 when he sold 80 acres to Donald Fletcher for \$1,000 an acre. The remainder he still owns and occupies. In 1891 he platted 40 acres as an addition to the city. From 1863 to 1866 he was engaged in freighting between Denver, the mountain towns and military posts. For fifteen years he was a member of the Villa Park school board. He is a member of the Masonic order

and of the P. O. S. of A. From the sale of his original farm, and other profitable ventures, he has acquired a comfortable fortune, and is a highly respected member of the community.

FRANCE, Lewis B., lawyer and author, was born in Washington, D. C., Aug. 8, 1833. Originally bred to the printer's trade, he has made a wide reputation as an editor, lawyer and author. In these lines of literary and legal effort his name is as familiar as household phrases, to all dwellers in the Rocky Mountain region, and to thousands of readers of the interesting tales he has written, that may justly be termed beautiful idyls of frontier life and experience, the humorous, sentimental and pathetic phases strongly idealized. His youthful instruction was obtained first in private schools; afterward at Georgetown college, D. C., where he remained until 1849, when he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and became an apprentice in the extensive book printing house of Eli Morgan & Co., remaining four years. Here he thoroughly learned the trade, and it may have been this experience which inclined him to authorship. He was subsequently associated with several daily papers of that city, as reporter and editor, until the latter part of 1856. Inclining toward the legal profession, his leisure was devoted to the study of law in a desultory way. In the year last mentioned he went to Chicago and there completed his law studies in the office of Clarkson & Tree. He was admitted to the bar in that city in 1858 and practiced law in Illinois until early in 1861, when he came to Denver. The same year he was elected prosecuting attorney for Arapahoe county, being the first occupant of that office and continuing to discharge its duties until 1865. In 1876, under the organization of the state, he was appointed by the supreme court of Colorado as reporter of its decisions, a position he held until 1889, when he resigned. In that period he reported Volumes III to XI, inclusive. His work was highly commended by the Albany "Law Journal," one of the best authorities in the land. The judgment of the public is often at fault in its opinion of lawyers. The judgment of the profession is of higher value and is seldom divided. The reason lies in the fact that the law is a learned profession and those learned in it can better distinguish between the charlatan and pretender and the close student and master of his profession. Mr. France as a lawyer can safely leave his reputation to the judgment of this higher tribunal. The common law system supplied and required a discipline of its votaries unfortunately unknown to the modern code regime, and he brought to the practice of his profession a thorough common law training, notably as a special pleader, that has always been recognized by his brethren of the bar. In the trial of a case at nisi prius he speaks to the judge and jury,

never to the audience; in the supreme court his written briefs and arguments are clear, concise and forcible, and always command attention. He loves and observes the ethics of his profession, scorns unprofessional conduct, and denounces it without measuring his words. He visited Texas in the fall of 1888 and traveled over part of that state. He wrote a series of letters from there published in the Denver "Republican," descriptive of the old city of San Antonio and its missions, peculiarities of the Mexican people, etc. Next spring (1889) he took a trip to the city of Mexico, describing his journey, the city of Mexico, people and institutions, which were published in the Denver "Republican" and other journals. He also made several trips to California and wrote letters from there to the "Republican." He is a disciple of Isaac Walton, and his love of the gentle sport draws him annually to the mountains in search of the beautiful trout. To this love of sport and nature, and his vivid descriptive powers, we are indebted for several charming volumes: "Rod and Line in Colorado Waters;" "Mountain Trails and Parks;" and "Mr. Dide, His vacation in Colorado." No lover of nature can read these books without the desire to purchase tackle and camping outfit, and personally experience what he so vividly and beautifully describes. He delights in western character and its individuality, and introduces to his readers many a quaint and strong character known only to the frontier. As an angler he is a sportsman, but is not, however, solely intent on filling his basket. He is a poet as well, and after a few successful casts of his fly on the silver ripples, he lights his pipe and, stretched beneath the shadow of the mountain pine, dreams dreams and weaves fancies worthy the pen of "Ik Marvel." He paints pictures of storm and clouds and sunset and supreme grandeur of mountain architecture, until one longs for the depths of the mountains and that fullness of a joy which their solitudes alone supply.

FRANCISCO, Col. J. M. See Vol. II, page 251.

FALKENBURG, F. A., was born in Utica, Clark county, Ind., Jan. 30, 1857, and is the youngest son of Rev. S. B. Falkenburg, for many years a prominent Methodist minister of Indiana. After receiving a collegiate education, when twenty-one years of age he was admitted to the bar at Indianapolis, and rose rapidly in his profession for five years, when he accepted the auditorship of an Ohio railroad company, which he held for two years, resigning it in order that he might connect himself with Mr. C. H. Case, manager of the Royal Fire Insurance Co., with headquarters at Chicago. He was afterward the secretary, and still later secretary and treasurer of one of the largest publishing houses in Chicago. In 1885 he was appointed deputy head consul of the Modern Woodmen of America,

and in five years made a fine record in the up-building of that institution. On June 6, 1890, he was secretary of the convention that organized the Woodmen of the World. He has the honor (together with Hon. Joseph Cullen Root) of being one of the two founders of that organization. Aug. 11, 1890, he was elected head consul of the Pacific jurisdiction, that title representing the chief executive officer of the order in that jurisdiction. In Jan., 1893, he was elected to the second highest office in the sovereign head camp of the supreme lodge, that of sovereign adviser lieutenant. On Aug. 16, 1894, at Portland, Oregon, he was re-elected head consul by the head camp of the Pacific jurisdiction to serve until Aug., 1896. The organization with which he is so prominently connected, though now less than five years old, has more than \$70,000,000 of insurance protection in force, a record never equaled in the same length of time by any fraternal order in existence, and one that has given Mr. Falkenburg a national reputation in fraternal beneficiary circles. His commercial relations with prominent business men have given him an extensive acquaintance both in the United States and Canada. As a public speaker he is cool, clear and incisive. His voice is smooth and pleasing, his manner impressive and attractive.

FRANKLIN, Charles W., lawyer, was born Oct. 20, 1858, at Boonville, Mo., where he attended the public schools. Later the family moved to Sedalia, Mo., where he entered the office of the Sedalia "Democrat" as an apprentice, remaining eight years, serving in the several capacities of office boy to reporter and assistant editor. In 1876 he took a year's course at the Central college at Fayetteville, Mo., then returned to Sedalia and resumed work on the "Democrat," where he remained more than two years, thereby acquiring the means to further pursue his studies. In 1878 he entered the university of Missouri at Columbia, taking a literary course. In 1880 he came to Colorado, and finally settled in Leadville, where he accepted a position on the "Chronicle," under Mr. C. C. Davis, then its editor. In the fall of that year he again returned to Columbia and entered the university of Missouri, taking a junior law course. During the year he was editor of the college "Journal," for which his various experiences in the newspaper line so well fitted him. On finishing his course he returned to Colorado and located at Aspen. In 1881 he was nominated on the democratic ticket for clerk and recorder of Pitkin county, but was defeated. He then removed to Leadville and entered the law office of Patterson, Thomas & White, remained one year, then entered the law department of Ann Arbor university, Mich., where he was graduated in 1883; then returned to Leadville, and again entered the law office of Patterson & Thomas. Later he was appointed assistant district attorney to Mr. Kellogg. In

Jan., 1885, he went to Aspen, during the more active period in that camp, and formed a partnership with J. M. Downing; they were the attorneys for the famous "side line" claimants in the cases of the Durant, Aspen and Emma mines. During this partnership he acquired an experience that has been of vast benefit in building up the large clientele which he has attained. In 1890 this partnership was dissolved, and in 1893 he came to Denver and entered into partnership with the Hon. Lafe Pence. Subsequently he became the general attorney for the Midland Terminal railroad at Cripple Creek. In 1877 Mr. Franklin married Miss Carrie Beman of Glenwood Springs, Colo.

FROST, Albert Sheridan, lawyer, was born in Belleville, Wis., Dec. 28, 1855, and received a common school education. He studied law, was admitted to the Wisconsin bar in March, 1877, and immediately commenced practice. The following January he came to Colorado and located at Red Cliff, Eagle county, where he continued to follow his profession. Two years thereafter he removed to Denver; Feb. 21, 1893, was appointed police magistrate of the city, and entered upon the duties of the office April 7. This was the year of panics and great business depression, and as a consequence large numbers of men were out of employment. Denver had her share of these unfortunates, many of whom were arrested by the police for sleeping in box cars, in barns, in empty houses, and for begging on the streets, and charged with vagrancy. As many as fifty persons would be brought before him at a time upon this charge. He refused to enforce the law or city ordinance in reference to the same, holding that it was unconstitutional and in conflict with section 3 of the bill of rights of the state of Colorado. The position taken by Judge Frost was unfalteringly adhered to by him in all similar cases, and brought upon him the censure of the daily papers of the city and a large body of citizens. He takes pride in the fact that he was the first judge to announce the proposition from the bench that "poverty was not a crime," and that any law which makes it such is unconstitutional. His decision, subjected to the criticisms of the press all over the country, gave him far more than a local reputation, and pointed to him as one who had the courage to tear down and trample beneath his feet the laws of vagrancy as they have been hitherto administered by our municipal courts. In politics he is a populist, and an ardent supporter of the principles of his party. He is a good speaker and fearless in the advocacy of what he believes to be right. Socially, he is a pleasant gentleman, a good neighbor and a true friend.

FRANCE, Matt, for many years an influential citizen of Colorado Springs, was born in Roanoke county, Va., Sept. 2, 1830; was

educated at Botetourt Springs academy in that state. In 1850 he moved to South Bend, Ind., where he became an editor on one of the papers of that city, and when Schuyler Colfax first ran for Congress Mr. France took charge of his paper, the South Bend "Register." In 1854 he emigrated to Kansas, and during the troubles which ensued between the pro-slavery and free state parties earnestly espoused the cause of the latter. He remained in that territory until 1860, when failing health and the excitement attending the discovery of precious metals in the Rocky Mountains impelled him to join the marching columns, and he eventually located at Central City, in Gilpin county. When the Western Union telegraph was extended from Denver to that city in 1863 he became an operator in that office, continuing until 1867, when he moved to Georgetown, Clear Creek county, where he engaged in mining until 1870, when he removed to El Paso county, and took up the business of ranching, stock raising, etc., purchasing what is known as the "Jimmy Camp ranch." In 1871 he was elected county commissioner, which office he held by election a number of years. In the spring of 1878 he was elected mayor of Colorado Springs, and in 1880 re-elected, but subsequently resigned. He has been one of the trustees of the Deaf and Dumb institute from its organization to a recent date; also one of the trustees of the Colorado college in the same place, and for two years was president of the school board. He began his career in Colorado in 1863 as a telegraph operator at Central City. The office had just become well established when the rage of mining speculation opened. Mines, prospects, and claims which had been merely staked out and some only measured, found eager purchasers in New York and other eastern states. The speculation ran to extremes, and as a natural consequence the receipts of the Central City office, from its enormous tariffs (\$10 for ten words), did a larger business than any other between Chicago and San Francisco. He sat there from the opening of business in the morning until midnight, sending and receiving messages of great importance, and in which fortunes were involved, and in the same connection receiving associated press dispatches from the various fields of the war for the "Daily Miners' Register." He remained at his post until after the close of the war, then went to other fields, as already noted. In the communities in which he has lived long enough for people to know his worth he has been held in the highest esteem for the exceeding geniality of his disposition, agreeable manners, business qualifications and spotless integrity. In 1890 Governor Cooper appointed him register of the state land board, which office he filled to the close of the term with eminent ability.

FAIRLEY, David B., merchant, was born on a farm in Mercer county, Mo., Oct. 1, 1850.

His education in the common schools was supplemented by a thorough commercial course at Princeton academy. In 1871-72 he was employed as a clerk in a dry goods store. In 1873 he engaged in the lumber trade on his own account at Princeton, and later on at Trenton, conducting the business simultaneously at both points, and was very successful. In 1874 he married Miss Lora Shook of Chillicothe, in the same state. In 1878, failing health demanding a change of climate, he came to Colorado and located at Colorado Springs, spending the time to 1881 recuperating his wasted energies, and occasionally indulging in mining ventures. In the fall of 1881 he embarked in the furniture trade, subsequently adding crockery, stoves, etc., to the stock. The house has flourished under capable management, until to-day it ranks with the leading house furnishing establishments of the state. In 1885 his brother joined him, when the firm became the Fairley Bros. In 1883 the subject of this sketch was elected a member of the board of education, and served until 1889. In 1886 he was elected city treasurer, and was thrice re-elected without opposition. At the close of his last term he declined the tender of a renomination. He was chairman of the board of trade right of way committee to secure the entrance of the Chicago & Rock Island railway into Colorado Springs in 1888, therefore bore an important part in promoting that result. He was also instrumental in the organization of the Exchange National Bank of that city, with a capital of \$100,000, and was its first vice-president; was the owner of the Roswell town site, an addition to the city; is largely interested in coal mines and mining; a director in the Western Coal & Mining company, owners and operators of the McFerran coal mines, near Colorado Springs, and owns the general merchandise store at that place; is also extensively interested in farms and farm lands. In political faith a republican, and in the order of Masonry a Knight Templar, in most of the affairs of life a progressive and successful man who sprang from a comparatively obscure station, he has won a conspicuous place on the highway that leads to fortune. Mr. Fairley may be said to have lived his forty years worthily and well.

FELTON, Willard B., journalist and horticulturist, was born in Mass., Nov. 26, 1837, descended from Nathaniel Felton, who came to America from England in 1633. He remained at home until fifteen years of age, then went to Boston and engaged as assistant book-keeper with the wholesale dry-goods house of Austin, Sumner & Co., continuing until the spring of 1862; then came to Colorado settling in Fryng Pan Gulch, Lake county. From there he went to Cache Creek, remaining until 1870. While there he organized the Treasury Mining company and built a 15 stamp mill. He was elected to the first con-

stitutional convention held by the authority of Congress in 1864. In the territorial council of 1865 he was made enrolling clerk. In 1868 he was elected superintendent of schools for Lake county, and also appointed county judge the same year. In 1870 he removed to Saguache county and engaged in farming and stock raising until 1875; was made superintendent of schools there in 1871, and in 1872 elected assessor. In 1873 he was elected county judge, and served as such until 1881. In 1875 he was elected to the constitutional convention which framed our present charter, and was an earnest and very useful member of that body. After the constitution had been framed and enrolled, he, as a member of the committee on schedule, discovered that no provision whatever had been made for appointing presidential electors for 1876, and it was only by his foresight and the addition of Section 19 to the schedule, empowering the legislature to appoint electors to represent the state in the electoral college, that Colorado was permitted to vote for president that year. In the first and second sessions of the General Assembly he was elected chief clerk of the House. He edited and published the Saguache "Chronicle" from April, 1876, to Jan., 1881. In Feb., 1879, he was appointed one of the penitentiary commissioners; was clerk of the district court for Saguache county in 1880, and in December of that year was appointed warden of the penitentiary at Cañon City to fill a vacancy. In Feb., 1881, he was re-appointed for a full term of two years. In 1876 and 1880 he was secretary of the republican state convention. In 1869 he married Rhoda Royal. Two children, a son and a daughter, were born to them. He edited and published the Cañon City "Record" from April, 1883, to Oct., 1891; was clerk of the district court of Fremont county from 1883 to 1885; was secretary of the Senate for the Seventh General Assembly; was superintendent of the taking of the U. S. census for the 2nd district of Colorado in 1890; was appointed postmaster at Cañon City in May, 1892, and is now holding that position. When he removed from Saguache county to Fremont county, in Dec., 1880, he at once prepared to set out an orchard, and has been one of the most successful fruit growers in Colorado. He was president of the Fremont county horticultural society several years; was vice-president of the Colorado state horticultural society in 1889 and 1890, and president in 1891 and 1892. His wife having died in 1882 he was again married in 1885 to Tillie Hemmerle of Cañon City. They have one son.

FOWLER, W. R., pioneer, was born in Litchfield, Herkimer county, N. Y., March 19, 1815, and was raised on a farm. His father, Amos Fowler, was a direct descendant from William Fowler, the first magistrate of the colony of New Haven, of Puritan stock. Among his descendants was Hon. Orin Fow-

ler of Fall River, Mass., twenty years a clergyman, two terms a member of the state Senate, and a member of Congress two terms. The mother of W. R. Fowler was descended from the Raymonds of England, among whom was Lord Raymond, a justice of the King's Bench. Coming down to the last half of the nineteenth century was Henry J. Raymond, founder of the New York "Times," Benjamin Raymond of Chicago, once mayor of that city, and Minor Raymond, D.D., LL.D., of Evanston university, and author of standard works on theology used in the M. E. church. Mr. Fowler, April 12, 1837, married Miss Charlotte Y. Cheesebro, with whom he has lived in great happiness for more than fifty years. He attended the common schools winters and worked on the farm summers, continuing until seventeen years of age. He then attended an academy two years, which prepared him to teach in the district schools, alternate sessions. In his spare time, by careful study, he mastered the material branches of a collegiate education. He taught seventeen years, three of them in central Virginia. In 1849 he emigrated via Panama to the gold fields of California, where he mined successfully for a time, and finally took up merchandising at wholesale in Sacramento. Having acquired \$12,000 in gold, he returned to his home in the "states," but contracted a terrible fever on the Isthmus at Chagres, from which he did not recover until a year afterward. He next engaged in the lumber trade at Utica, N. Y., for three years, then sold out and went to Illinois, where he bought 5,500 acres of government land, which eighteen months later he sold at a profit of \$17,500. The ensuing two years were spent in mercantile business. He next invested in Chicago real estate, loaned money there at two per cent. a month, and a year later owned property worth \$50,000. Then came a financial crisis in which he lost nearly everything he possessed. Despondent, crushed and almost heartbroken, he sought consolation in religion. A great revival meeting was in progress. He became an earnest and effective worker in the cause, uniting with the Presbyterian church, and the next year was elected a deacon. In 1860 he set out for Pike's Peak, with three yoke of oxen and a covered wagon, accompanied by his wife, son and daughter, and after fifty days reached Cañon City, where he resided until about 1891. He also brought a number of bibles, hymn books, sermons and Sunday-school books with him. Finding no churches in Cañon, and none claiming to be christians, he called the people together on Sundays for religious exercises, read to them the sermons and engaged them in song and prayer. He made it his duty every Sunday morning to visit all the camps and places of residence, distributing tracts and giving notice of religious services. At length a minister of the M. E. church with a few christians came,

when a small society of Methodists was organized, which he joined and engaged earnestly in its work; was promoted to class leader, and, as the church progressed, to that of steward, trustee and Sunday-school superintendent. The Presbyterian church did not come till seven years after, and Mr. Fowler, having become thoroughly identified with the Methodists, continued in that connection. Soon after his arrival in Cañon City, the people decided to organize a local government, enact temporary laws and choose officers to administer the laws. Mr. Fowler was elected magistrate of the municipality and served without pay. Some further account of his administration appears in Volume III, history of Fremont county, page 392. As the country progressed and wealth and refinement came, churches and school houses were built, and general prosperity succeeded both in church and state. When Fremont county became settled and improved he was elected county superintendent of schools, in which he served six years. He divided the county into school districts, and appointed officers for most of them. In politics he was first a whig, next a republican, and then became a radical prohibitionist, an avowed enemy of the liquor traffic, upon which he made war to the extent of his ability. He set about organizing the state of Colorado against it in 1883, and by extensive correspondence and effort worked up a strong sentiment in favor of calling a state convention at Denver. He wrought untiringly for the party and finally, by request, called the first state temperance convention of the state of Colorado. It met pursuant to call, and was a great success. It organized an association called the Colorado State Temperance Union, which subsequently became the State Prohibition association. Thus he became known as the father of prohibition in the state. The party nominated him for state auditor in 1886, and, in 1888, he was placed in nomination for lieutenant-governor. Now in his old age, looking back over all the past with its interests and aspirations, he finds his chief comfort in religion. He is now pleasantly situated in the town of Rialto, Cal.

FITZGARRALD, S. R., lawyer, was born at Center Point, Iowa, Dec. 25, 1854. He attended the public schools of that state, and afterward took a two years' course at Mount Vernon. Inclined to the legal profession, he began the study of law, and, in 1879, was examined and admitted to the bar. In 1881 he came to Colorado, and settled in Telluride, the capital of San Miguel county, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. March 22, 1885, he married Miss Letha L. McConnell, at Welton, Iowa. For three years he was county attorney, and is very successful in his practice, especially in jury trials. The year 1878 was passed in Leadville during the mining excitement of

that period. Mr. Fitzgarrald is a prominent member of the democratic party of San Miguel county and an earnest and effective worker in that interest. He is also a member of the Masonic order. He was elected to the House of Representatives, Eighth General Assembly and was a very efficient member of that body.

FISHER, George L., mine manager, was born in Akron, Ohio, May 14, 1854, and educated entirely in the public schools of Chicago, at which place on attaining his majority he engaged in the lumber business until March, 1876, when he moved to Colorado Springs. This, however, was not his first trip West, for as early as 1869 he had visited Kansas and eastern Colorado. Shortly after his arrival in Colorado Springs he entered the employ of the D. & R. G. railroad company, and for a year or so was engaged in making the early preliminary surveys of that company. On leaving the employ of the D. & R. G. he again engaged in the lumber business, first at Stevens' Gulch on the Platte, and later in Manitou Park, moving to Durango in 1879, where he continued in the business of manufacturing lumber, as superintendent and manager of the San Juan Lumber Co. He was closely identified with the early history of Durango and took part in many of the stirring incidents connected with the founding and progress of that city. In 1885 he moved to New Mexico, having taken charge of a number of large land grants. Down to this period he has at various times been interested in mining ventures, but it was not until 1886 that he engaged in mining permanently, at which time he moved to San Miguel county and with Mr. John Nicholas became one of the lessees of the Sheridan and Mendota mines. Mining was then comparatively in its infancy in San Miguel county. The producing mines were being worked on a small scale, and by reason of the high altitude were closed down almost with the first snow in the fall. Mr. Fisher changed this plan entirely. The mines were worked with largely increased forces all the year round. He demonstrated that the trail into Marshall Basin could be kept open for pack trains all winter, and the result of his management of these properties and the demonstration that what were previously considered insurmountable difficulties could be overcome, has placed San Miguel county in the rank she occupies as a producer of precious metals. The lease on these properties continued until Oct., 1891, when it expired by limitation. The Sheridan and Mendota mines belong to the Sheridan Consolidated Mining company (Limited), a corporation organized under the laws of England with its headquarters at Shanghai, China. The owners were so well pleased with Mr. Fisher's management of the properties under lease that on its expiration he

was offered and accepted the position of assistant general manager of the company, under J. H. Ernest Waters, superintendent and general manager, and one of the best known and most successful mining men in the state. The fact that Mr. Fisher held the position he did under one so prominent in mining circles, is of itself a strong commendation of his ability in mining matters. Mr. Fisher was elected mayor of Telluride in April, 1891. He is a member of the A. F. and A. M., and Jan. 7, 1890, married Nellie B. Jarvis of Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

FARLEY, John F., late chief of police of the city of Denver, is a native of Ireland, born in county Cavan, April 18, 1849. At an early age he emigrated to America, settled in Connecticut and was educated in the public schools of Norwich. At the age of eighteen, attracted to army life, he enlisted (March 1, 1867) in the 3rd U. S. cavalry for five years, and during that time was frequently engaged in campaigns against hostile Indians in Texas, Arizona and New Mexico. In a battle had with the Mescalero Apaches at Apache Pass, Ariz., in 1871, he was severely wounded in the hip, which kept him in the hospital for nearly six months. He was promoted to the rank of 1st sergeant of his company and held that position at the time of his discharge. He was then for a time in the sutler's department in Arizona. Jan. 1, 1873, he adopted the profession of a detective and assisted in organizing Thiel's agencies in St. Louis, St. Paul and New York and for a time managed the latter office. In 1885 he established a branch in Denver and became manager of the same, continuing until 1889. In 1875 he married Miss Annie E. Skinner. While in charge of Thiel's agency here the famous case wherein Mr. D. H. Moffat, president of the First National Bank, was robbed of \$21,000 was placed in his hands. He had already been apprised of the close connection existing between the lieutenant of police in Denver and the notorious chief of burglars and thieves, Jim Marshall of Kansas City. Detective Halliday of New York having been detailed to assist Mr. Farley in tracing the bank robber, he was instructed to visit Marshall in the capacity of a burglar, and employ his keenest skill in ferreting out through him not only the man they were then in pursuit of, but the exact status of the relations between Marshall and the Denver police. Having secured all essential evidence, Halliday came to Denver, reported to Farley and the plans were completed. Meanwhile, however, the public remained in entire ignorance of the tremendous revelation, until after Mayor Londoner, in 1889, tendered Mr. Farley the office of chief of police and it was accepted. As a matter of duty he then apprised the mayor of the true condition of his police department and of all the evidence he had collected on

the subject. He also disclosed a plot between Connors and Jim Marshall to import a gang of expert safe and house breakers, who were to rob banks, stores and dwellings in Denver without hindrance from patrolmen and without danger of detection or arrest. Indeed, they were to be protected by the officers in charge, with whom the booty was to be divided. A large amount of bonds stolen by Marshall's cracksmen from a bank in Atchison, Kan., were actually sent to lieutenant Connors for safe keeping. But this is not all. A scheme had been perfected by Marshall and Connors whereby the Denver and Rio Grande express car was to be robbed at a point near Montrose, in the western part of the state. Combined, these various projects formed one of the most astounding conspiracies in the annals of crime, and when published, as they were soon afterward created profound astonishment throughout the country. While the detectives failed to trace the desperado who robbed Mr. Moffat, they unearthed an appalling state of official mendacity in the very center of the municipal government of Denver, and but for the action they took to prevent it would have resulted in a veritable reign of terror. Marshall and Connors were arrested, and finally, after much delay and attempted jury bribing, were convicted, but only mildly punished, because the crimes they had plotted were not actually consummated. It was through Mr. Farley and his detective, Halliday, that this exciting disclosure was made. Immediately after his installation as chief of police he instituted radical measures for clearing the city of thieves and outlaws, and it was most effectively accomplished. At the next session of the General Assembly in 1891, a board of metropolitan police commissioners was provided for, to be appointed by the governor. Hitherto the department had been infested by all manner of corrupt political influences, under which a thoroughly efficient administration was impossible. Composed of eminent citizens, the board began a thorough investigation and reorganization of the department. As a result Mr. Farley was reappointed, than which no higher compliment could have been paid him. Notwithstanding the fact that he had been five years a soldier in the regular army, engaged in the roughest service conceivable in the wilderness of the frontier, which generally unfits men for civil life, he is a gentleman, quiet, orderly, temperate and of unusual dignity of deportment. All the commissioners agreed that he was thoroughly honest, always reliable and scrupulously truthful, industrious and efficient. Under his direction the police were well drilled and disciplined. No guilty man within his jurisdiction was permitted to escape if it were possible to apprehend him. We consider it

but simple justice to state that in all the history of the department it has not been so acceptably managed as it was during his administration. In 1893 the populist board of commissioners removed him. Mayor Van Horn, at the beginning of his administration in April, that year, appointed him commissioner of inspections, and toward the close of 1894 made him commissioner of supplies for the city. In both he was an excellent officer.

FINDING, C. A., came to Colorado from New York in 1870 and located in Denver, remaining in that city eight years. He moved to Breckenridge in 1879, and engaged in the grocery business. Five years later he embarked in the hardware trade, and is now one of the solid and successful men of that town. He is a good citizen, and does his part in building up the interests of the community in which he has cast his lot.

FISK, Archie C., soldier, was born in Otsego county, N. Y., Oct. 18, 1836. Shortly afterward the family removed to Lorain county, Ohio, where, after a brief course of training in the common schools, he became a clerk in a general store at Elyria, in that state, where he remained until the outbreak of the rebellion, when he assisted in recruiting a company of volunteers that was mustered as company K, 23rd Ohio infantry. He was commissioned as 2nd lieutenant June 1, 1861, and assigned to duty on the staff of General W. S. Rosecrans. In the spring of 1862 he was appointed assistant commissary of subsistence for the district of Kanawha, W. Va., under General J. D. Cox. He took part in the various battles in W. Va., the second battle of Bull Run, South Mountain and Antietam with Cox's division; was promoted to first lieutenant, and soon after to captain and assistant adjutant-general. In December he was assigned to the staff of General Hugh Ewing, and in Jan., 1863, joined General W. T. Sherman's command operating before Vicksburg, then under assignment to the staff of General J. A. J. Lightburn, participating in the various engagements that completed the fall of that city. After the surrender, he accompanied Sherman's army through Tennessee and Alabama as assistant adjutant-general, 2nd division, 15th army corps; was in the series of engagements around Chattanooga, at Mission Ridge and Knoxville, remaining with the army until after the capture of Atlanta, serving consecutively on the staffs of Generals Ewing and Lightburn, W. B. Hazen and Morgan L. Smith. In Oct., 1864, he was appointed assistant adjutant-general to M. L. Smith, commanding the district of Vicksburg, where he remained until the close of the war. In addition to his regular duties, in Feb., 1865, he was appointed commissioner for the exchange of prisoners of war, and aided in releasing some 8,000



Bonellau

Union men from rebel prisons at Cohaba and Andersonville, Ga. The camp in the rear of Vicksburg to which they were taken was named by them Camp Fisk in his honor. At the surrender of General Pemberton to Grant, Col. Fisk signed the paroles and furnished transportation to their homes for about 75,000 Confederate soldiers from the armies of Generals W. B. Forest, Dick Taylor and Wirt Adams. At various times during his military service Col. Fisk received honorable mention from his commanding officers. When mustered out, in July, 1865, he remained in Vicksburg, engaged in mercantile and manufacturing pursuits, and was the builder of the first cottonseed oil mill in Mississippi. Naturally and intensely energetic in the reconstruction period he plunged into the stormy political field, and not content with talking and working, he published and edited, first the "Republican" and subsequently the "Times" of that city, both radical Union papers. He was a delegate at large to the national republican convention that nominated General Grant in 1868, and was made a member of the national executive committee for the ensuing four years; was chairman of the state committee in 1869 and also a candidate for Congress in the Vicksburg district the same year, but failed. It is safe to assume that active and virile as Col. Fisk undoubtedly was in the political affairs of Mississippi during that epoch, he could not return there at this time and repeat the experience without a radical change of creed. In the spring of 1873 he moved to Denver, eschewed politics altogether as a candidate for office and embarked in the powerful but not rapidly moving business of real estate and mining, for it was the year of the national panic. Jan., 1878, he was appointed clerk of the district court for Arapahoe county, serving until Sept., 1880. By that time nothing was more active than real estate and building. The city was growing at a marvelous rate by reason of the enormous inflow of people and capital attracted by the great new mining discoveries in the Arkansas valley and elsewhere. He was a director of the Denver Circle railroad and president of its real estate company, and as such platted all the additions that company laid out, and has also platted nearly forty additions to Denver. To employ his language: "I believe I have platted more additions, set out more shade trees, and sold more land than any other citizen of Colorado." He organized the Denver Land and Improvement Co., probably the first of such organizations in Denver to do business upon that plan; also the American Trust Co. He was vice-president of the Fort Morgan National Bank of Fort Morgan, Colo., a member of the Chamber of Commerce and Real Estate Exchange, in both of

which he was active and useful; was one of the most urgent and efficient projectors, through his letters, interviews and speeches, of the Trans-Mississippi congress, held in Denver during May, 1891. He was interested in real estate at different points from Chicago to San Francisco, owning a large amount of property in St. Louis, farms in Illinois, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Utah and California. He was heavily interested in the erection of cheap houses for the wage-workers of Denver and vicinity, scores of which he aided in building, and selling to mechanics and others on a convenient installment plan. The foregoing hasty synopsis indicates the breadth and character of his enterprises here. In 1893, in common with a majority of large operators in real property, he suffered heavy losses from the crash of that very unfortunate period.

FAHRION, George C., farmer and stock grower, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1836, and at the age of sixteen years emigrated to America and settled in Michigan. In Jan., 1859, he started for Pike's Peak, but upon reaching Kansas he heard discouraging reports from that region and stopped at Leavenworth, where he remained until April, 1860. During that month he again embarked for the Rocky Mountains, this time as a freighter, arriving in Denver in the summer. The following winter he passed in the vicinity of the Cache la Poudre river, and in the spring of 1861 was employed by Chaffee and Smith to haul ore. In September of that year he enlisted as a soldier in the Union army, in company I, 1st Colorado volunteers, and served until Nov. 2, 1864. He was in all the engagements in which his regiment participated. In the fall of 1864 he was informed by some of the settlers where he now lives that they had cut and stacked about fifty tons of hay, but could not save it on account of the Indians, who were then committing depredations in that vicinity. He purchased the hay and subsequently pre-empted and homesteaded the land which produced it, the same now being in Elbert county. He has been a county judge for twenty years, being first elected in the fall of 1872. He has also been a member of the school board for about the same length of time. He was wounded by the Indians in 1867, and at the same time suffered a loss of his property. The Indians made another raid in that section of the country in 1868, when Mrs. Dieterman and child were killed. Mr. Fahrion was with the party which found the bodies and he shipped them to Denver. He was present when the Butterfield stage road was surveyed, and furnished the men who constructed it their forage from Denver, the starting point, to the Missouri river. In July, 1865, he married Miss Elizabeth J. Sweeney; they have six children, and still live

on the same place where he purchased the hay. His farm now embraces 1,500 acres of land, upon which he raises stock and hay. He is the owner of the well-known thoroughbred gelding, "The Judge," and is also the owner of other high grade stock. He is one of the most popular and substantial men of the county, and is highly respected as a man of integrity and great worth of character.

FORTUNE, John, superintendent of the Alma Placer Mining company, was born in New Brunswick. In the spring of 1884 he took charge of the mines just named and has rendered them very profitable. He employs an average of eighteen men and handles 1,200 cubic yards of ground per day. He uses two No. 3 "giants" and has 4,000 feet of flume and 2,600 feet of pipe. The washing averages two acres each season. This is one of the most extensive and productive placer mines in the state.

FEAY, Oliver, farmer, was born in Pennsylvania in 1837, and at the age of twelve years removed to Iowa, where he remained nine years; then came to Colorado and purchased his present farm of 160 acres, located on Ralston creek, ten miles from Denver. His farm is one of the best in the neighborhood, and is highly improved.

FRY, J. K., farmer, was born in Pennsylvania, Oct. 27, 1835. When eleven years of age he started towards the great West and landed at the city of St. Louis, where he passed the following ten years. From St. Louis he went to southwestern Missouri, where he remained until the spring of 1859. During that year he made a visit to Colorado, where he spent three days and returned to Missouri, staying there until 1862, when he located in Kansas. In 1865 he again became a resident of Missouri, and after a year and a half returned to Kansas, where he remained five years; then came to Colorado and located on a farm near Arvada, but after two years removed to his present place, which he has brought under a fine state of cultivation.

FUREY, Charles L., broker, was born in New York City, Aug. 19, 1860; was educated in the public schools, and graduated from grammar school No. 2, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Shortly afterward he entered a wholesale produce commission house in New York, where he remained two years. His father served in the United States army forty-two years, and during much of that long period was chief ordnance officer at Fort Hamilton in New York harbor. He died there Nov. 4, 1876. In 1878 Charles L. came to Colorado and engaged in mining and prospecting in Lake and Summit counties. In 1880 he returned to Denver and engaged in the wholesale produce commission trade. In 1884 he became a member of the Chamber

of Commerce, and in 1885 was elected secretary of the Produce Exchange. In 1886 he was nominated by the republican county convention for the office of commissioner for Arapahoe county, the youngest person ever selected for that position, but declined to be a candidate.

FULLER, Fred H., manufacturer, was born in the city of Hartford, Conn., Aug. 2, 1868, and there attended the public schools. He was in the high school until his seventeenth year, at which time he began the trunk business in Hartford with his father. In 1889 he came to Denver with an elder brother who sought the climate of Colorado for the benefit of his health. They began business in the Jacobson building. Soon afterwards his brother died, and he has continued the business alone from that time. He has a factory on the North side, and a residence adjoining the same on Gray street. In 1888 he married Cora J. Wadsworth of Hartford. His father is very wealthy and lives in one of the most elegant houses in the city of Hartford.

FOX, Edward L., merchant, was born in Columbus, Ohio, in 1854, and remained there until 1873, receiving a common school education. He came to Denver in 1873 and engaged with H. C. Farmer & Co., with whom he continued until 1882, when he entered the wholesale hay and grain trade on the south side, under the firm name of Fox, Smith & Co., continuing four years. In 1886 he opened business at the present location under the name of Campbell & Fox. Mr. Campbell retired in 1889, and the business has been continued by Mr. Fox. He was a member of the board of aldermen from 1880 to 1885; was again elected in 1891 and served until April, 1895.

FOULKES, Thomas, was born in London, England, Dec. 19, 1838. He followed the sea from the age of thirteen until he was twenty-one. In 1862 he came to America and stopped in New York, where he worked at ship-building and for a coast-wrecking company a number of years. He came to Colorado, May 8, 1870, and engaged in the freight business through the mountains from Colorado to Mexico. From 1879 to 1885 he was a patrolman on the police force of Denver. In 1887 he was appointed jailer for the county of Arapahoe, and April 11, 1893, he was made street commissioner, which position he held two years. He was married to Catharine Healy in 1860. He was an efficient officer, faithful to the trusts with which he was charged.

FOODY, Martin P., was born in the county of Sligo, Ireland, and emigrated to America by way of Canada when quite young. He resided for a short time in Ohio, where he entered the employ of the Kansas Pacific railroad company as a builder and projecter

He lived some time in Missouri, while engaged in furnishing ties to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé railroad company, to supply the portion of that road between Topeka and Dodge City, Kan. He became a citizen of Denver in 1873 and worked for the Denver & Rio Grande railroad company for twelve years in the capacity of road-master and in other ways. He is now one of the large land holders of the state.

FOSDICK, William L., dairyman, was born in Oswego, N. Y. in 1864. The earlier years of his life were passed in Cedar Rapids, Iowa. He removed to Colorado in 1882, and soon thereafter engaged in his present calling. In 1890 he purchased the Union dairy at Harmon, which has yielded handsome profits.

GERRY, M. B., lawyer and jurist, was born in Hamilton county, Fla., Nov. 27, 1843. He was reared on a farm and enjoyed only such educational advantages as that frontier portion of Florida afforded. He entered the Confederate army early in 1861, served until 1865, and was twice promoted for gallantry on the field. His family fortune, which was large, was swept away by the war, and at its close the care of a widowed mother and three orphan sisters was cast upon him. He at once entered the lumber business and followed it with varying success for some years. In Nov., 1868, he married Hattie F. Ward, a daughter of Hon. Charles T. Ward of Macon, Ga. In 1869 he began the study of law in that city, was admitted to the bar during the following year, and at once entered upon the practice of his profession. In 1871 he was appointed by the governor of Georgia judge of the city court of Macon, and held this office for the term of one year. In Jan., 1873, he removed from Macon and settled in Denver, where he engaged in the practice of law until the fall of 1874, when he moved to Pueblo, opened a law office at that place, and soon obtained a large and lucrative practice. In 1877 he settled in Lake City, the county seat of Hinsdale county, associating himself with Adair Wilson and John G. Taylor in the practice of law. Each member of this firm was well known, and it enjoyed a large practice in all the counties of the San Juan. In 1878 he was chairman of the democratic state convention which met at Pueblo. The same fall he was nominated by the democratic party for Senator from the 21st senatorial district, but was defeated by Hon. Fred Peck, the republican nominee. In 1882 he was the democratic nominee for district judge of the 7th judicial district, and was elected by a large majority. This district was largely republican, and his election was attributed to his personal popularity and his well-known reputation as a lawyer. The 7th was then the largest district in the state, being composed of La Plata, Dolores, San Juan, San Miguel, Mesa, Delta, Montrose,

Gunnison and Hinsdale counties. Its southern boundary was the territory of New Mexico, its western the territory of Utah, and the hardest characters in the West were congregated there. In 1887 he was appointed by Governor Adams railroad commissioner for the state of Colorado, but refused to qualify under the then existing laws in relation to railroads. Sept. 13, 1888, he was appointed associate justice of the supreme court of the state to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge S. H. Elbert, and the same year was nominated by the democratic party for judge of the supreme court, but was defeated. He again settled in Pueblo, but subsequently removed to Washington, D. C., where he is now engaged in the practice of law.

GALLIGAN, M. J., lawyer, was born in Washington county, Wis., Aug. 25, 1855. In 1856 his parents moved to Lawler, Iowa, where he resided until twenty years of age. He acquired a liberal education in the public schools and Bradford academy. While in Iowa he learned telegraphy, and in 1875 accepted a position on the Union Pacific railway at Fort Sidney as operator. Subsequently he filled a like position at Cheyenne, where, in connection with other duties, he began the study of law, with the view of adopting the legal profession. In 1879 he was admitted to the bar of Wyoming and practiced until 1880, then took a full course of instruction at the Iowa State university, from which he graduated in 1881, and came direct to Colorado, settling in the mining district of Ashcroft. Here he practiced law for a time, then moved to Denver, where he resumed practice, and after about one year in that city he took up his residence in Pueblo, where he gained an enviable reputation as a practitioner for erudition and forensic oratory. In the spring of 1884 he was elected to the city council, serving two years. In the fall of 1884 he was a candidate for the state legislature on the democratic ticket, but was not successful. In 1886 he was elected county judge of Pueblo county and was re-elected by a largely increased majority in 1889. He was interested in the development of some well-known mining properties which proved remunerative, and took an active part in Pueblo real estate.

GAST, Charles E., lawyer, was born in Lancaster, Pa., Dec. 13, 1848, and educated at Franklin and Marshall college in that state, whence he graduated in 1868. He studied law at Lancaster and at the Albany law school and was admitted to the bar in 1870. He came to Colorado in 1873, settled in Pueblo and immediately began practice in partnership with Hon. Henry C. Thatcher, under the firm name of Thatcher & Gast. This association continued until 1876, when Mr. Thatcher was elected to the supreme bench of the state immediately after its admission

into the Union. At the expiration of his term he returned to Pueblo, when the partnership was renewed, continuing until the death of Mr. Thatcher in 1884. The firm was one of the strongest in the southern part of the state in points of ability, influence and practice. It was largely instrumental in persuading the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé railroad Company to build the branch from La Junta to Pueblo under the auspices of a local corporation formed in that city and known as the Pueblo & Arkansas Valley railroad company, and were the attorneys for that company. Mr. Gast still occupies that relation. He was also one of the original promoters of the Pueblo Gas company, and afterward of the Electric Light company; prominent likewise in organizing the Pueblo Investment company and in building up the city to its present exalted standing. It is entirely within the limits of truth and justice to speak of Mr. Gast as one of the ablest lawyers and most eloquent advocates at the bar of Colorado. This comes to be a marked distinction in a commonwealth that is favored with so many eminent lawyers and jurists of renown. Many of us remember the series of tremendous legal contests that arose in 1878-79 between the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, managed by W. B. Strong, and the Denver & Rio Grande, under the presidency of Wm. J. Palmer, both railway giants in their time. Each engaged as counsel the most distinguished talent that could be found, and when together in court formed an array of ability and eloquence that has never been equaled in Colorado. It was by far the most important legal contest ever brought into our courts, persistently fought and long continued, as will be discovered by reference to Volume II of our general history, wherein the essential particulars are set forth. Mr. Gast was a member of this illustrious force in behalf of the Santa Fé, and when the final arguments came to be made, delivered one of the finest of the series. He is not a politician in any other sense than to advocate pure and honest government and to vote according to his convictions of right and duty; has never been a candidate for office nor allowed the use of his name in such connection. But he is a thoroughly successful lawyer and a brilliant speaker. At a time when the city of his adoption needed the full strength of its best men in its upbuilding, through the rapid advance of public and private enterprises to that end, he was one of the foremost in the cause. An earnest and intelligent student of the better literature, and a constant reader, he has acquired vast information and is capable of expressing his views in a manner to command the respect of scholars and statesmen.

GILPIN, William. See Vol. I, page 273.

GOODELL, Roswell E. No single individual was more active or influential in securing the

adoption of measures looking to a proper representation of the resources of Colorado in the World's Columbian Exposition than Col. Goodell of Leadville. He was one of the leading spirits in securing the passage through the legislature of 1891 of the first state appropriation on the subject, and his appointment as one of the World's Fair managers for the state was a fitting recognition of that service, as by it he had already demonstrated the appropriateness of his appointment as a member of the national commission. Few men have a more extensive acquaintance with the public men of the country than he. Roswell Goodell, his father, came from Connecticut to La Salle county, Ill., in 1834, settling near Buffalo Rock, where he died in 1837. The early business life of the son was spent, first, while in his minority, as a deputy postmaster at Ottawa, afterward deputy recorder of La Salle county, and still later as a member of the 1st regiment Ill. volunteers (Col. John J. Hardin's) in the Mexican war. Having enlisted in the company of the late Judge T. Lyle Dickey, on his arrival at Alton, he was appointed by Col. Hardin (afterward killed at Buena Vista) as secretary of the regiment. The war having ended, he was elected sheriff of La Salle county in 1850, and afterward secretary of the state Senate during the session of 1853 and 1854. For seven years he was cashier of the Merchants' and Drovers' Bank at Joliet, Ill. About this period he married the daughter of Governor Matteson. During the war he was largely interested in government contracts, and after its close he went to Europe with his family, the latter remaining several years, for the purpose of giving his daughters the opportunity of finishing their education in the schools of France and Germany. He was for several years treasurer and in 1859 general superintendent of the Chicago & Alton railroad; in 1874 and 1875 president of the Fourth National Bank, Chicago, and still later was marshal of the city of Chicago. During his residence in Illinois, though an active politician and leading member of the democratic party (acting chairman of the democratic state central committee for the Tilden campaign), he was universally popular and few men could be said to have as many friends in all parties. In 1878 he removed to Colorado, locating finally in the prosperous mining city of Leadville. Though not uniformly successful in his mining ventures, the service he performed in connection with works of local improvement were of great value to that city and the state. One of these was the construction of a much-needed road into the beautiful valley of the Arkansas and to the base of Mt. Massive. A Colorado paper speaks of this as "the finest drive on the continent." He is now a resident of Denver.

GODDARD, L. M., lawyer and jurist, now one of the justices of the supreme court. Possessing a thorough knowledge of his pro-

fession, with a mind trained to the study of legal propositions and with habits of the closest application, it required no prophetic vision to foresee that Judge Goddard would speedily attain permanent success. As a hard working, diligent student of law he probably has no superior among the members of the bench and bar of his adopted state. A desire for study, therefore, supplemented by a tenacious memory and a correct understanding of the principles which lie at the very foundation of his profession, has equipped him for the high position which he now holds. He was born in Wayne county, N. Y., where he remained until 1854, then went to Illinois. He lived in that state six years; attended the Chicago law school, from which he was graduated, and was admitted to the bar by the Illinois supreme court in June, 1865. Leaving the state he located at Leavenworth, Kan., where he began the practice of his profession, remaining there thirteen years. During his residence in that city, he was for two years deputy county attorney under Judge Brewer (now one of the judges of the U. S. supreme court), filled the position of county attorney by election for two terms, and in the fall of 1871 was elected to the legislature. In 1878 he moved to Colorado, became a citizen of Leadville, and engaged in mining. His abilities as a lawyer were soon recognized, and, in Nov., 1882, he was elected judge of the district court and re-elected in 1888. Four years later he received the nomination of the populist party and was elected to the supreme court of the state by a handsome majority. The record he has made in that high judicial position, for which his talents so admirably fit him, has won the approval of the bar and of the public.

GIRD, Christopher C., ex-city auditor, was born in Belmont county, Ohio, Sept. 3, 1836. After the usual primary education in the schools in that region, he was apprenticed to the carpenter's trade, which he followed until 1856, then emigrated to the territory of Kansas, and in the city of Leavenworth he pursued it until 1860, when he came to the Rocky Mountains, arriving in May. After two years, in December, he took up a homestead on vacant land near the city, and at the same time engaged in freighting merchandise between the Missouri river and Denver. Five years later he was a large and prosperous stock grower and dealer, out of which pursuit the basis of his fortune was derived. In the fall of 1869 he was elected to represent the district composed of Arapahoe and Douglas counties in the territorial legislature. In 1878, two years after the admission of the state, he was elected to the Second General Assembly, representing Arapahoe county in the House of Representatives. In 1872 he organized school district No. 19 in the same county, and for several years was president of its board of trustees. In 1884 he was elected a member of the board of

county commissioners, and in 1886 was made its chairman, a position of great responsibility. Retiring in 1887, he devoted his time to the improvement of his real estate and other business interests until April, 1893, when he was elected city auditor, and proved one of the most capable officers who has ever occupied that position.

GILLULY, Joseph W., treasurer of the Denver & Rio Grande R. R. Co., was born in Shrewsbury, N. J., Feb. 13, 1831, and educated in the public schools of Brooklyn, N. Y., after which he entered the wholesale dry-goods house of W. H. & L. C. Thorne, New York, where he remained until July, 1872. In August following he came to Colorado and found employment as a clerk in the auditor's office of the Denver & Rio Grande R. R. Co. at Colorado Springs. In 1878 he was promoted to chief clerk. When, in 1879, Mr. H. A. Risley was appointed receiver of that road, as the result of its mighty contest with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé R. R., Mr. Gilluly was appointed auditor, continuing until the receiver was discharged by order of the U. S. court, and subsequently until Nov., 1880, when he was made its cashier and paymaster, and also of the Rio Grande Extension company, then engaged in constructing lines from Alamosa, south and west, and from Cañon City east. In 1881 he was cashier of the Denver & Rio Grande Western R. R. Co., and of its construction company up to the time when that corporation passed into the hands of receiver Bancroft, when he was continued in his position by that officer, and afterward until the general offices were removed to Salt Lake City in 1889. It will be understood that he still retained and discharged like duties for the Colorado lines. During the same period he was secretary of the Mexican National construction company, then under the direction of General W. J. Palmer and associates, building that road in Old Mexico. In 1886 he was one of the incorporators of the Grand River R. R. Co., formed to build an extension of the Denver & Rio Grande from Red Cliff in Eagle county to Glenwood Springs and Aspen. When in July, 1886, the D. & R. G. Co. was reorganized under foreclosure and sale, the new board of directors elected him treasurer. In April, 1887, when Mr. Moffat was made president, Mr. Gilluly was appointed treasurer and assistant secretary, which positions he has held continuously to the present time. He is one of the stockholders and directors of the Western National Bank of Pueblo, and in the Denver Savings Bank; a stockholder and treasurer of the Rio Grande Southern R. R., organized in October, 1889, and also in the construction company. He belongs to the class of men who are gifted with great clearness of judgment, directness of purpose and rapidity of action. He is rigidly temperate and of irreproachable character. Obligated early in life to earn his living, he took up the burden manfully, carrying it forward with courage born

of rectitude and faith. His rapid promotion from the ranks to a position of great responsibility testifies to his devotion to duty, his industry, the measure of his integrity and trustworthiness. He is a quiet, reticent, reflective man, going about his work without noise or display, wasting no time upon trifles, dispatching what may be before him swiftly but accurately; directing his subordinates by a few well chosen words; receiving and disbursing millions of money and presenting absolutely correct balance sheets. He is a gentleman in manner and address, of rapid intuitions, refined and courteous, but not a diffusive talker; possessing fine executive ability and indomitable energy. Of medium stature, and rather slender but well-knit frame, his face expresses decision, firmness, candor and perfect self-control. In accounting for the excellent management of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad, Mr. Moffat, its president, said to the author: "I am extremely fortunate in the character of my operating staff, the heads of departments. No railway in the country has a better corps of officers than the Rio Grande." As custodian of the finances, Mr. Gilluly is one of the more important members of this highly commended staff.

GEDDIS, William, contractor and builder, was born April 18, 1850, in county Fermanagh, near Enniskillen, North Ireland, of the grand old Scotch-Irish stock which has furnished the Anglo-Saxon race so many of its distinguished men in modern times. His father was a general contractor, mainly on public works, and thoroughly trained his son to the same profession. In 1870 he came to America, landing in New York June 25, after a voyage of seven weeks in a sailing vessel. He remained two years in the great metropolis, then went to Fall River, Mass., thence to Essex county, northern New York, thence to Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City and western Kansas. After six months' travel and work in the West, he returned to New York City. About the 1st of Feb., 1880, he came to Denver, having been attracted hither by reading accounts of its prosperity in the Denver newspapers on file in the reading rooms of Cooper institute, where he was a regular attendant. His first work here was as a journeyman on the King block. In May, 1880, he formed a partnership with William Harvey in the contracting business, which continued five years, during which time they executed the stone work on the Rio Grande shops, the Cheesman block, Gilpin school, the Antler's hotel at Colorado Springs, and many other buildings. In 1885 he formed a partnership with Mr. D. D. Seerie. They built the Railroad building on Larimer street, Grace and Trinity M. E. churches (the university of Wyoming at Laramie City and the high school at Rawlins), the Brown Palace hotel, the state capitol, People's National Bank, Colorado club, Chever's Arapahoe building, the California build-

ing, Bishop Warren's residence and the Theological Hall at University Park, and a great many other residences and business blocks in Denver. For some years they have employed an average of 500 men on their various contracts, and have risen to the headship of the contracting guild. They developed the gray granite quarries of Gunnison county and the pink granite of Platte Cañon, and recently established large works for the manufacture of vitrified brick and sewer pipe. The governing elements in their success are thorough knowledge of their business, prompt execution of work, and fidelity to all engagements. The firm is the leading one of its line in Colorado.

GHOST, A. M., real estate broker, was born in Venango county, Pa., April 12, 1844. He was educated at the Iowa Wesleyan university at Mount Pleasant, from which he graduated in 1867; studied law in that state, where he was admitted to the bar. In 1868 he commenced practice at Lincoln, Neb., being one of the earlier residents of that city. Manifesting a deep interest in educational matters, and in promoting the organization and welfare of the public schools of the state, he was elected superintendent of public instruction, a position he filled with marked efficiency for five years. He was the founder also of several of the now flourishing towns in the interior, having, in connection with a partner, Mr. D. N. Smith, platted and superintended the settlement and construction of the earlier improvements in nearly all the towns along the Burlington & Missouri River R. R., between Lincoln and Kearney Junction, including the latter, some eighteen in all, among them Crete and Harvard, with some others in southern Nebraska. Repeated destruction of crops in that section by locusts from 1874 to 1876, however, finally compelled him to abandon that field of operation, and, after making a tour of New Mexico, Arizona, California and Colorado in search of a more promising location, he settled in Denver and engaged in real estate in company with Col. A. C. Fisk. In 1880 the firm of A. M. Ghost & Co. was formed, his brother, Judge Wm. C. Ghost, being taken into partnership, and became large dealers in city and farm property. In 1885 the firm was dissolved, the senior partner continuing the business. In 1887 he built the block at the corner of Seventeenth and Champa streets, the first of its class erected on Seventeenth above Champa. In 1890 he built a large and handsome business block of beautiful sandstone at the corner of Fifteenth and Glenarm streets, known as the "Ghost building." He is a member of the Psychical Research society and has given much study to the various branches of their investigations and some outside of their lines. Being a large property holder, he is naturally much interested in the future welfare of the city and state.

GIDDINGS, E. J., real estate broker, was born in Trumbull county, Ohio, in 1833, was educated in the public schools, and finished the same by taking a course in the Vienna academy. He then traveled extensively until 1855, when he went to Omaha, Neb. While residing there he became one of the original land speculators and town organizers of that section of country. He went to Pike county, Ill., in 1859, and engaged in the grocery business; remained there until the breaking out of the civil war, when he joined the 16th Ill. infantry (volunteers) as orderly, and in 1863 was promoted to 2nd lieutenant; was also in the quartermaster's department several months. Being disabled, he resigned. He came to Colorado from Cairo, Ill., soon after the close of the war, and engaged quite extensively in mining with J. P. Whitney and others. In 1871 business interests required his presence at Denver, to which city he moved with his family in 1872, from Central City. He was, for some time after locating in Denver, the general agent of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance company of Milwaukee, Wis., but gradually drifted into the real estate business, and was one of the first persons in the city who followed it exclusively for a livelihood.

GOUDY, Frank C., attorney for Arapahoe county, was born in Hayesville, Ashland county, Ohio, July 25, 1852, and educated at Baldwin university and Oberlin college, that state. Inclining to the legal profession, he studied law at Marion, Iowa, and in Michigan university, and after passing examination was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1878. In Feb., 1879, he came to Colorado and located for a time in Colorado Springs, but changed to Gunnison in 1881, where in the same year he was appointed district attorney for the 7th judicial district; was subsequently elected to the same position, and served until Jan., 1883. In 1884 he was nominated and elected as presidential elector on the republican ticket. Being a fine speaker and an enthusiastic campaigner, he stumped the state for his party in 1884, and in each state campaign to the present time. In 1888 he was appointed receiver for several of the largest irrigating canal companies in Colorado, and is now financial agent for six of the most extensive enterprises of that nature. He removed to Denver in the fall of 1889, and, in connection with Messrs. Burns and Campbell, opened a law office. Mr. James McCarthy ("Fitz Mac"), the author of a widely read pamphlet entitled "Political Portraits," issued in 1888, reviews him quite thoroughly and candidly, from which sufficient extracts taken at random will be grouped to indicate the impressions of a familiar acquaintance. Although well entered upon what promises to be an active and useful career in law and in politics, for he is an enthusiastic politician, not so much in his own behalf as for the supremacy of his party,

he possesses qualities of mind and heart and a powerful magnetism which are always fascinating, and that indicate a prominent future. "Fitz Mac" writes: "The foundation of his mind is broad and liberal, the growth needed is toward finish, not toward expansion. Mr. Goudy is a very bright, a very earnest, a very ambitious and a very lovable man. His strength is with the people, not with politicians. He is a poor man, earning an honest living for his family, laying the foundation of his fortune, and earnestly pursuing the study of his very exacting profession. He is a strapping, fresh-looking fellow with splendid health, buoyant spirits, and a generous and nonchalant temper. He is one of the most ardent and interesting public speakers in the state. Loving and admiring him as all must love and admire the young, the hopeful, the ardent, the brave, I rejoice to see him growing up industriously and patiently to the sphere he is in and not despising it; and I look with perfect confidence to see him yet grow up to the full measure of the state." The foregoing estimate appears to be very cordially indorsed by a large number of his acquaintances and friends, and accepting it as true, it forms the basis of what may be made a commanding destiny. In 1895 he was appointed attorney for the great county of Arapahoe.

GOVE, Aaron, superintendent of public schools in East Denver, Colo., was born in Hampton Falls, N. H., Sept. 26, 1839, son of John Francis and Sarah Jane (Wadleigh) Gove. His ancestors were Puritans, who for 250 years knew only the hard lot of manual labor. Some were farmers, others blacksmiths. At the age of eight Aaron moved to Boston with his family, and there attended the grammar schools, leaving the Dwight at the close of the grammar school course. For one year he was an apprentice with a jewelry manufacturer in Wrentham, Mass.; then the family settled in La Salle county, Ill., and were the first inhabitants of what has since been known as Rutland. There he taught his first school, and, excepting his service in the army, he has been almost continuously in the school room. He also attended the state normal school, and in 1861 received his diploma. With many others of his school, at the outbreak of the civil war, he enlisted in the 33rd Ills. infantry, and was almost immediately made 2nd lieutenant of company B. In 1862 he was promoted to adjutant of the regiment, serving as such until honorably discharged in Aug., 1864, with the rank of brevet-major. Subsequently he taught schools in La Salle and McLane counties, and in 1874 resigned the superintendency of the normal school to accept a similar position in Denver, Colo. At that time educational advantages in that city were crude and not well organized. Under his superior management the schools have become famous as

among the best in the nation. (See sketch of the public schools in history of Denver, this volume.) It is not extravagant to say that the present excellence of public education in Denver and largely that of the state, is due to the methods adopted and vigorously prosecuted by Prof. Gove. He has been president of the National Educational association, commander of the loyal legion of Colorado, and grand commander of Knights Templar of Colorado. He established the public library of Denver and is one of the very few upon whom the State university of Colorado has conferred the degree of LL.D. In 1878 Dartmouth college honored him with the honorary title of A. M.

GALLUP, Francis, manufacturer and one of the pioneers of the state, was born in Norwalk, Ohio, June 12, 1824. He attended the public schools and learned the jewelers' trade. In 1841 or 1842 he moved to Peru, Ind., where he resided a few years, and where in 1852 he married Eliza T. Church. They moved to Westport, Mo., and resided there nine years. Mr. Gallup working at his trade. During this time he became a Mason and a Knight Templar. He came to Denver in 1861, and pursued his original calling until he embarked in the harness and saddlery business with Mr. E. L. Gallatin, under the firm name of Gallup & Gallatin. He represented the county of Arapahoe in the territorial council or Senate in 1872. He was one of the original members of the First Baptist church and held the office of deacon for over twenty years. During the entire term of his life here he was universally esteemed as one of the most honorable and upright of our citizens. He was an invalid for five years and at the time of his death was sixty-seven years old.

GALLUP, Avery, florist and real estate operator on a large scale, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 29, 1847, and was given a thorough classical education at the Western Reserve college of that state. In 1869 he made a general tour of Europe, the Orient and Palestine. While in Paris the Franco-Prussian war occurred, and he was among the last to leave that stricken capital when the fierce German siege began. Returning to his birthplace in June, 1871, he married Miss Charlotte R. Pierce, and the same year removed to Denver. Possessing ample means, he engaged in mercantile pursuits, and a year or two later erected a fine business block on Larimer, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, which still bears his name. About 1880 he retired from trade, and at his residence on Champa street, just north of Twenty-first, established a small conservatory for floral work, to which he was admirably adapted by early training on his father's farm. In 1879 he acquired twenty acres of land on south Broadway, and there developed the extensive plant which made his name celebrated throughout the West.

Their first dwelling was a picturesque rustic cottage, literally covered with trailing vines. Business flourished and comparative wealth ensued, not alone from the extensive florist trade, but also from the sale of the larger part of his land to settlers in that locality. He reserved one entire block for his own occupancy, and in the center built a beautiful residence in 1881, improving the grounds with a great variety of rare trees, shrubs and flowers. No man possessed deeper, holier love of the beautiful than he; none have given more touching expression of that love, as was seen in the splendid landscape decoration of his lawns and other superb works of his hands. He was the originator and impelling force which created the town of South Denver (incorporated with Denver in 1893), and for six years was one of its trustees. In all that was done to beautify that part of the city his genius and enterprise bore conspicuous part. He was a potential factor in promoting the extension of the Denver Tramway company's lines from Colfax to Alameda avenue in 1888. Indeed, no public movement which had for its object the better interests of south Broadway was undertaken by the citizens of that locality without his co-operation. In 1887 he made many large purchases of real estate, which were platted, sold in lots and blocks, and were ultimately occupied by permanent residents. In that year, also, he sold his greenhouses and secured a ten-years' lease on fifteen acres of choice land in University Park, where a new and more extensive plant was founded and developed. In the spring of that year he purchased 720 acres near Littleton, subdividing one-half into tracts of five and ten acres for city residents who desired to make homes in the country. The remainder he reserved for his own use. In 1893 he purchased 40 acres near the small town of Petersburg, about midway between Denver and Littleton. After 1880 he twice visited Europe, made the tour of Old Mexico and the borders of Alaska, and in 1893 traveled through several of the southern states. He was always passionately fond of travel, and whenever the opportunity offered gratified his tastes in that direction. Being a close observer of peoples, their governments and institutions, he wrote many interesting descriptions of them to his friends and the press. In his home he was a delightful host and entertainer, and it was a joy to his large circle of friends to meet him there. Even the shade trees of Denver bear witness to his taste and skill in planting and nurturing them. The fine elms about the court house and high school squares, and the finest of those in the city park, and thousands surrounding the many beautiful homes, attest his handiwork. His death occurred at his residence on south Broadway and Alameda avenue, Jan. 4, 1894, and his remains rest at Riverside.

GRAHAM, David B., lawyer and jurist,



REV. T. H. MALONE.

was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., Feb. 17, 1846. His father being a merchant, David, after the usual course of training in the public schools, became a clerk in the store. At a later period he was sent to Duff's commercial college in Pittsburg, whence he graduated in the winter of 1863. In 1864 he enlisted in company I, 211th Pa. volunteers, and remained in active service until the close of the war, taking part in the long series of engagements about Petersburg and Richmond and the final scenes which culminated in the surrender of Lee's army. When mustered out in 1865, or soon thereafter, he entered Westminster college at Wilmington, Pa., whence he graduated in June, 1869. The following year he was employed as principal of the Ligonier, Pa., academy. Having decided, however, to adopt the legal profession, he was admitted to the Albany (N. Y.) law school and was graduated therefrom in 1871. He then came directly to Denver, opened an office and commenced practice. In the fall of 1876 he was elected district attorney for the second judicial district, then comprising the counties of Arapahoe, Douglas, Elbert, Larimer and Weld. In Oct., 1879, he was re-elected. At the close of his second term he resumed the practice of law, which continued until Nov., 1889, when he was elected a judge of the district court of the second judicial district, in which position he served to the close of his term in 1894. In political faith, Judge Graham is a republican, and some years ago bore a prominent part in local elections. He was an industrious and efficient prosecutor, and on the bench met the expectations of the electors who placed him there. In 1891 he made a short tour of a part of Europe during the vacation of his court.

GRIFFIN, Heneage Mackenzie. This gentleman, now one of the most extensive mine owners in Clear Creek county, is the younger son of Alfred Griffin, Esq., barrister at law, of Branchdale, Staffordshire and Pell Wall Hall, Shropshire, England, by Elizabeth, only daughter of Commander Sandey, Royal Navy. He was born at 18 Oxford Square, London, June 1, 1848, and educated at Christ Church, Oxford. Having completed his studies, Mr. Griffin traveled on the continent for two years, then came to America and commenced his business training in the great banking house of Jay Cooke & Co., in New York. In 1873 he made an extended tour of the United States and Canada and arrived in Colorado in 1874. Having traveled over a large part of the territory, he selected Denver as his place of residence and made some investments in real estate which proved very remunerative. In 1877 he purchased an interest in the Seventy-three silver mine near Georgetown. The following year he took personal charge of this property and subsequently acquired the interests of his associates. Adjoining claims were purchased from time to time, and by thus avoiding disputes and litigation, he was

able to devote his undisturbed attention directly to the extensive development of this great property which now consists of some 60 claims grouped about the main Seventy-three lode, and extending for 16 miles on known veins. By the exercise of sound judgment, careful economy and the application of improved methods, he was almost from the first enabled to perform the necessary development from the proceeds of the mine, and very shortly to realize a handsome profit upon the investment. His judicious personal supervision of every detail of management and working of the mine brought him more and more gratifying results in the uniform and steadily increasing returns, until at present with a force of between 100 and 150 men, the Seventy-three group is putting out a larger amount of ore than ever in its history, and is considered the steadiest producing and most profitable mine in Clear Creek county, and ranks as one of the best and most reliable properties in the state. The main shaft has been sunk a depth of 800 feet, and will ultimately be connected with the Burleigh Tunnel (also owned by Mr. Griffin), some 500 feet below the present lowest workings, while 4 miles of drifts, galleries and shafts driven on the vein prove it to be continuous and of constantly increasing value. Records of shipments of ore since Mr. Griffin assumed control show a net product of \$1,100,000. Mr. Griffin has also been interested in the Stevens group of mines of Clear Creek county, which, by the same careful management, he has put on a paying basis and placed with an English syndicate, holding the position with the company of managing director. Other remunerative investments have claimed a share of his attention. From the foregoing brief sketch of Mr. Griffin's career it is seen that he is possessed of unusual business ability. In every enterprise undertaken he has proved himself to be a most successful manager, and by the excellent use he has made of the opportunities afforded him in Colorado has accumulated a large and valuable estate, and independent wealth. Mr. Griffin is a life member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, and associate member of the Colorado Scientific society, a director in the Rollins Investment company of Denver, and an officer in several other corporations.

GILL, Samuel G., was born in Louisville, Ky., in 1847, and educated in the public schools of that city. After leaving school, he was employed as a clerk for one year in a large tobacco warehouse in his native city, and then became cashier of a street railway company, which position he resigned in 1864, to accept the post of assistant cashier to Gen. Robert Allen. A. Q. M. Gen., U. S. A. In 1865 he was a book-keeper for the Western Union Telegraph company. On account of impaired health he took a trip to Colorado in 1866, and remained in the latter state four months. After

returning to Louisville, he went to New Orleans, where he acted as assistant reporter of the gold and cotton market. Three months later he was given charge of the same kind of an office in Charleston, S. C., and, although it was a business entirely new to the merchants of that city, he established it on a paying basis, and returned to Louisville in 1867. In 1869, through the efforts of Col. Bristow, a friend of Mr. Gill, the latter was appointed a postal clerk on the L. & N. R. R. In 1870 he was made a deputy U. S. marshal and census taker, but failing health compelled him to resign the positions. He then left home for good, and located in Chicago, where he was employed as cashier in a large commission house. In 1871 he came to Colorado, and kept books for Rogers, Bradley & Co., a commission and furniture house in Denver. In 1872 he was made secretary and manager of the Denver "Tribune association." He was the general bookkeeper, in 1874, of the First National Bank of Denver, of which Hon. Jerome B. Chaffee was president and D. H. Moffat, cashier, and continued with them for six years. In 1880 he went to Gunnison and started the Bank of Gunnison, of which Hon. H. A. W. Tabor was president, and himself cashier. In 1881 he, with Gov. Tabor, established the Bank of Crested Butte. He made a heroic stand in the legislature of 1881 against the division of Gunnison county, and succeeded in defeating the bill. In 1883 he organized the Iron National Bank, and with his partner bought the controlling interest in the First National Bank of Gunnison, which stood the monetary panic of 1893, maintaining fifty per cent. of its cash resources. In the fall of 1892 Mr. Gill was elected to the legislature on the republican ticket by a majority of nearly 200, in a county that gave 300 majority against President Harrison. In Jan., 1871, he married Miss Talbott, of Nelson county, Ky., and has two daughters. They have a beautiful home in Gunnison.

GILDERSLEEVE, George W., merchant, is descended from the old sturdy Dutch stock that assisted in settling not only New York, but the New England colonies, his ancestors emigrating from Holland to America in the early part of the eighteenth century. He was born on a farm, Oct. 12, 1839, in Delaware county, Ohio. His chances for securing an education in those days were very meager, as he was obliged to spend most of his time clearing and improving the land for crops. His father died when George was six years old, and at the age of seventeen he built for his mother a neat frame house. He then taught a district school for a time, and from his scant earnings saved enough money to start out in the world, first going to St. Louis, then to Potter county in the western part of Missouri, where he spent one summer; then went to Kansas City, and after a short stay, to Topeka, Kan. The following summer he spent at Lex-

ington, Mo., going from there to Sedalia, when it had only one house. Realizing the need of more education, he returned to Ohio, and after some preparation, entered Oberlin college, taking a partial course, followed by a full course in a commercial school. He again started West, arriving at Denver when it was a village, then went to Central City, spending a short time at mining. Being called East, he made a trip with three companions in a boat down the Platte river to Portsmouth, Neb. Soon after his arrival in Ohio he embarked in the warehouse and grain business with one of his brothers, who, desiring the short road to wealth, speculated too heavily, and in two months wrecked the concern. He then engaged in the produce shipping business, which he followed for three years with some success. He again came West, stopping at St. Louis, Omaha, Cheyenne and Green River, Wyo. Learning of some gold mines 110 miles north of the latter place, he started alone and on foot for the diggings. During the night he reached the camp of two freighters bound for the mines with two wagons loaded with goods, and in their company arrived in five days at South Pass. He located at Atlantic, and opened a store in a cabin, with a box for a counter, and two boards for shelves. The mines were not rich and the Indians were very troublesome, many men losing their lives around the camp. Nevertheless he lived there nearly three years, when, in company with the men he met on his lonely tramp going to the mines, they started overland for Denver, arriving in the summer of 1871. That fall he opened a grocery store in Denver, which was the nucleus of his subsequent gratifying success. In 1875 he went to Ohio and married Miss Sarah E. Snyder of Ross county, returned to Denver with his bride, and in 1878 entered the general mercantile business, and as the city increased in population, opened branch stores, having five in operation at one time. For four years he was the treasurer of all the schools in West Denver. He has accumulated considerable property and is a large taxpayer.

GARDNER, J. Frank, farmer, was born in Wyoming county, N. Y., Nov. 2, 1833; moved to Nebraska in 1856, and thence to Colorado in 1859, locating about thirty miles south of the present site of Denver, on Cherry creek, at what is now known as Frankstown, a miniature city named in his honor. Few of Colorado's pioneers have occupied a more prominent position in the making of its early history. He was clerk of Douglas county from its organization to 1863, and treasurer from 1866 to 1870. During the Indian raid of 1864, the settlers of the divide country, with their families, went into camp at the old California ranch and built a fort, of which Mr. Gardner was made commandant, and so remained until he was mustered into the U. S. service as sergeant of company M, 3rd Colo. cavalry, in September of that year. In 1866 he repre-

sented Douglas county in the legislature, being again elected in 1872; served in the state Senate of 1877-80, and again in 1889-91; was appointed commissioner of the Ute Indians in Utah, in 1882, and held the appointment of Indian agent at the Ouray Agency from 1883 to 1886. Jan. 13, 1867, he married Miss Helen J. Knox, who has borne him five children, one son and four daughters, all of whom are now living. He is passing the declining years of an active, useful and honorable life in the quiet shades of his home on the farm, still serving his county in the capacity of commissioner.

GABRIEL, John H., lawyer, was born at Postville, Green county, Wis., Feb. 4, 1862, and resided there until 1881. His early education was received in the public schools, and he was subsequently graduated from the high school at Monroe, finally finishing his educational course with four years' study at the university of Wisconsin, after which he decided to enter the legal profession, and by a two years' course in the law school at Madison, he was admitted to the bar. He did not, however, immediately enter into practice, but taught school for two years in North Dakota, and visited at St. Paul, Minn. He came to Colorado in Dec., 1889, and located at Denver, where he began practicing law with Mr. J. Warner Mills, assisting that gentleman also with the compilation of that well-known legal authority, "Mills' Annotated Statutes." In the preparation of this valuable work Mr. Gabriel acquired such an intimate acquaintance with the decisions rendered in the state, that he was especially selected by the Senate of the Ninth General Assembly to act as clerk of the judiciary committee and assist in drawing up several important measures. Sept. 1, 1893, Mr. Gabriel was appointed secretary to the state board of charities and corrections, which office also carried with it the secretaryship of the state board of pardons, and his efficiency in filling these important positions has never been questioned. He is a hard reader, an earnest worker and has a retentive memory.

GRIFFITH, David, state inspector of coal mines, was born in Glamorganshire, Wales, Feb. 1, 1856. His parents were born and married in Carmarthenshire, but afterward removed to Glamorganshire. David was the eldest of four children. Before he had reached the age of ten years he was put to work in a coal mine as trapper, receiving about twenty cents a day. At length he became helper to a miner, when his compensation was advanced to twenty-four cents per diem. Finally he gave up mining and started to learn the blacksmith's trade, but after working ten months at thirty-six cents a day, returned to coal mining, which he has followed up to the present time. He worked in the deep shafts of South Wales, in the daytime, and attended night schools, taking up and

studying with great care the better standard works on coal mining. In 1882 he came to the United States, arriving in Colorado, May 5, that year, and went to Erie, where, after two months' waiting, he secured work in the Nathrop shaft. In Feb., 1883, he went to Como, wrought in the mines there nearly a year, and then went to Crested Butte, arriving a few days after the terrible explosion which occurred there Jan. 24, 1884, and was employed in the same mine. Later on he was appointed fire boss, continuing until July, 1885, when he was transferred to the Cameron mine at Walsenburg, in the same capacity. In May, 1886, he went back to his native land. Oct. 11, 1886, he married Mary Anne Howells, and Nov. 4 they sailed for the United States, reaching Walsenburg on the 23d, following, where he resumed his old position in the mines, but a short time after was promoted to pit boss at the Robinson mine. In 1889 he resigned and took a position as fire boss under the Colorado Fuel company, at Sopris. In the fall of 1890 he was made mine foreman for the Trinidad Fuel company, at Forbes, which he held three years, then took a like position with the United Coal company. During this time he became a student of the "Correspondence School of Mines," of Scranton, Pa. To this course of study he ascribes much of his success in passing the examination for the office of inspector of coal mines. In the examination held in July, 1893, the board awarded him 99.3 per cent., yet Governor Waite refused to appoint him to the place. In Jan., 1895, the board was again called, and awarded him 99.6 per cent., when he was appointed inspector by Governor McIntire. He has been a close student of the better authorities in coal mining and has received, in addition, much valuable aid from ex-Inspector John McNeil.

GOODYKOONTZ, Floyd M., ex-auditor of State, was born in Wayne county, Ind., Feb. 29, 1849, and remained at the place of his nativity until 1854, when the family removed to Iowa, where he was educated and laid the foundation for an honorable career. He remained in Iowa until 1872, principally engaged in the drug trade. That year he came to Denver, remaining until May of the following year, then went to Baker's Park, the present site of Silverton, and mined and prospected during the summers of 1873-74-75. In Jan., 1876, he left Denver with an ox team, and went to Pueblo, where he loaded on a sawmill and started for the vicinity of Fort Lewis, where he arrived in the following May. Shortly afterward he engaged in freighting and prospecting, with prosperous results, until Jan., 1881, when he went to Alamosa and bought an interest in the book and stationery store of Hayt & Co. This he conducted for a year and a half under the firm name of Goodykoontz & Gault, meeting with fine success. He afterward removed to La Plata county and engaged in the grocery business, and at

the same time was postmaster at La Plata City. He continued mining and freighting until 1887, then went to Cortez, being the pioneer of that town; erected the first building on the present town site and opened a restaurant. Soon he engaged with a ditch company and continued with it until 1890, when he was appointed deputy assessor of Montezuma county. At the expiration of that time he engaged in clerking and freighting until 1892, when, in connection with R. E. Scott, he established a grocery at Cortez, which they continued to operate until the fall of 1892, when he received the nomination for auditor of state on the populist ticket, and was elected by a large majority. During 1878, 1879 and 1880 he was clerk of the district court of La Plata county and part of that time was also clerk of the county court. He has led a somewhat adventurous life on the frontier, being frequently called upon to head parties organized to put down violence and crime, having arrested by his own unaided efforts several noted desperados and criminals whom the regular peace officers dared not molest. He has frequently been in positions of peril from hostile Indians and reservation renegades, when only his coolness and personal bravery extricated him. By his integrity, strict devotion to the principles of justice and honesty, by his constant opposition to all raids upon the state treasury, he won the esteem of the public, irrespective of party affiliations.

GRAY, A. B., editor and politician, was born at Pepin, Wis., in 1866, acquired his education in the public schools, was graduated from the high school of his native town, and subsequently took a business course in order to especially fit himself for editorial and general newspaper work, which he had chosen for his professional career. He then went to Bismarck, Dak., and purchased a half interest in a weekly farm paper, where began his career in newspaper life. In 1889 he removed to Fargo, and established the official organ of the democratic party of the state of North Dakota. Showing marked ability in his writings and political efforts, he was chosen secretary of the first democratic state convention held in North Dakota, and by the aid of his paper did much toward the support and success of his party. Desiring a larger field for his literary and political labors, Mr. Gray came to Colorado in the spring of 1892, and purchased the "Enterprise," at Rocky Ford. This paper he conducted successfully for one year, but in 1893 he decided to locate at Florence, and accordingly moved there and established the Florence "News;" he is also a half owner of the La Junta "Times." Being impressed with the principles of the populist party, he espoused their cause, and was chosen secretary of the state central committee during the campaign of 1894. On the organization of the Senate of the Tenth Gen-

eral Assembly, Mr. Gray was elected secretary by the combined votes of the populist and democratic members of that body.

GRESSWELL, Charles, the present state veterinarian, was born in Louth, Lincolnshire, England, in 1854, and educated at the Louth grammar school, which is considered one of the oldest in that country, having been established in the reign of King Edward the VI. He is a descendant of Sir. Philip Sidney, General of the Horse under Queen Elizabeth, and who died at the battle of Zutphen. After leaving school he pursued a course of comparative anatomy at Oxford, supplemented by a full three and a half years' course at the London Veterinary college, and was graduated at the Royal college of veterinary surgeons, London, in 1875, at the age of twenty years. The following four years he practiced with his father, Mr. Daniel Gresswell, one of the leading veterinarians of England, and a gentleman of considerable standing in the Midland counties. Afterward, Dr. Gresswell removed to Nottingham, started business on his own account and soon acquired a large and lucrative practice. His health becoming impaired, he was advised to try a change of climate, therefore, in 1888, he came to Colorado. Regaining his health, he associated himself with some English capitalists in elaborate chlorination experiments at Valverde, where an \$80,000 plant was erected. The company itself was a failure, but the results of the experiments are now being used in Dakota and Australia with great success. In 1890 he resumed his veterinary practice, and in 1893 was appointed state veterinarian. He stands at the top of his profession and holds English diplomas and certificates for many and varied offices. He was consulting veterinary surgeon of the Royal Agricultural society for Nottinghamshire, consulting advisor to three of the most prominent racing studs in Great Britain, in Newmarket, Epsom and Birmingham, member of the first board of examiners of the Hunters Sire premium show, held under the auspices of the government, and member of the final examining board for veterinary surgeons of Great Britain, when the diplomas of the Royal college of veterinary surgeons are distributed, the greatest honor that can be conferred upon a veterinarian in the United Kingdom. His full titles are M. R. C. V. S. and F. V. M. A. He has done considerable literary work in this country, and is joint author of the veterinary text books published by Balliere, Tindall & Cox and other noted publishers.

GILL, H. C., is a native of Alabama; came to Colorado in 1877, and settled in Larimer county. He subsequently removed to El Paso county and then to the Divide, and later on to Florissant; at each of these places he operated a sawmill; and in the meantime cut lumber for the Midland railroad. His was the first sawmill introduced in that part of the state.

In 1890 he went to Spinney, Park county, where he still follows the sawmill business. He is interested in mines in both Pitkin and El Paso counties and owns real estate in each. He is a member of the order of Odd Fellows; is a self made man, and enjoys the respect of a great many friends.

GRAVES, Oliver. Thrown upon his own resources at the early age of fourteen years, his opportunities for acquiring an education were very limited. He was born in Brookfield, Vt., in 1813, and is now one of the few octogenarians among the Colorado pioneers. He moved from Vermont to Monroe, Franklin county, N. Y., where he resided four years, and in 1844 went to Illinois and settled in De Witt county and subsequently at Bloomington, that state. He went to California in 1850, but returned to Bloomington the following year, engaged in mercantile pursuits for three years and then became a farmer, and remained on his farm until 1859, when he came to Colorado. He moved his family to the state in 1860, located between Golden and Black Hawk and tried his fortune at mining and prospecting. In 1862 he moved to a tract of land near the town of Arvada, on the old Boulder road, which he improved by erecting thereon a log cabin and planting trees. He built his present residence in 1882, and now has one of the most desirable country homes in that neighborhood. His first marriage was with Miss Emily Adams. They had four children, but only one survives—Emily Bradley. He married his second wife in 1845 and by this union they have had five children, all of whom are living.

GIVEN, Harrison H., florist, was born in St. Louis, Mo., in 1863, and nine years later the family moved to Golden, Colo. At the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to the printer's trade. His primary education was received in the public schools, supplemented by a course at Jarvis Hall in 1880. Having acquired some knowledge of railroading from his father, who was superintendent of the Colorado Central R. R., he took a position with the Great Northern railway, with headquarters at St. Paul, Minn. In 1889 he returned to Denver and engaged in the floral business, which he has conducted to the present time. In 1891 he married Miss Maud Charles, daughter of Hon. J. Q. Charles of Denver.

GRUBER, E. Henry. See Vol. III, page 163.

GUARD, James, soldier and merchant, was born in the parish of Chittlehampton, Devonshire, England, Jan. 29, 1838. In 1857 he emigrated to the United States, arriving in New York, April 12, that year. He went to work on a farm at Alexander, N. Y., attending school in winter, and doing chores for his board. In 1859 he located in Cincinnati, but soon afterward accompanied a stockman to Louisiana, where he remained four months; thence to Parkersburg, W. Va., where he found em-

ployment on a steamboat which plied on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. The same year, however, he returned to Cincinnati and embarked in the business of buying and selling horses. In 1863 he was employed by General Grant and continued in the service of that distinguished hero until the close of the war. He retains in his possession letters of recommendation from both Generals Grant and Rawlins, which he prizes very highly as valuable memorials of the war. He was in the battles of the Wilderness, was present at the surrender of General Lee, and witnessed the entire transaction. After the close of the war he went to Washington, and was present in Ford's theater when President Lincoln was assassinated, being an eye witness of that horrible tragedy. In the fall of 1865 he returned to Alexander and there engaged in business. He came to Denver in 1866 and engaged in the retail and wholesale meat trade, which he followed for fifteen years. Since that time he has been in the wholesale business exclusively. He has been thrice married, the first time to Miss Catharine Selak at Georgetown, Colo., Oct. 28, 1868. Mary, now the wife of W. E. Searle, was the only issue. His first wife died in 1876. Jan. 24, 1878, he married Miss Etta M. Gray, and to them two children were born. Jan. 15, 1890, he married Mrs. Laura A. Harriman, to whom two children were born. He is a Royal Arch Mason and has been very successful in business.

GIBLETT, John, dairyman, was born in England, in 1862, and remained there until 1882, during which time he received his education. In the year last named he crossed the Atlantic and came to Colorado. Soon thereafter he began the dairy business, which he has steadily pursued with good success ever since, the produce being marketed in Denver.

GRUNDEL, A. F., was born in Sweden. He came to Leadville in 1878, and engaged in prospecting, burning charcoal and working in the mines. With his brother, he located a ranch in Eagle county in 1884, and they together have about 250 cattle and 40 horses. Mr. Grundel is a member of the Improved Order of Red Men.

GREEN, Michael, contractor, was, during his lifetime one of the most active men in the country. He was a railroad contractor, a road master and superintendent of track laying. He came to Colorado with the Kansas Pacific railroad in 1870, at which time it was completed to Denver. He invested in real estate, improved his property on Arapahoe and Lawrence streets, and realized handsome profits out of his investments. He at one time owned the corner where the Jesuit church edifice is now located, at Twenty-eighth and Larimer streets, and sold the same to Bishop Machebent. He was a democrat in politics, a member of the Catholic church, and a liberal contributor to every good cause. He died March 13, 1883.

HILL, Nathaniel P., ex-U. S. Senator. It is difficult to relate the entire history of ex-Senator Hill within the limited space at our disposal, but as many of the salient points in his somewhat extraordinary career, so far as they are identified with the industrial and political development of this state, have been set forth in preceding volumes, it is only essential to epitomize succinctly the early beginnings, with a brief glance at subsequent events. He was born on a farm in Orange county, N. Y., Feb. 18, 1832, and bears his father's name in full, Nathaniel P. Hill. Ten years later his father died, leaving a large estate, of which the son whose life we are reviewing, at the age of fourteen, took charge. The beginning of his education was had in the Montgomery academy, which he attended in the winters until 1853, and then entered Brown university, Providence, R. I., and four years later graduated. Prior to this, however, his rapid advance in the study of chemistry, and his comprehensive knowledge of that branch, caused him to be made a member of the college faculty, an unusual honor, and in 1858 he was appointed instructor in chemistry. This proved a fortunate selection not only for himself but for the college also. In 1859 he was advanced to the professorship in that science, which chair he occupied nearly five years, with a steady increase of reputation and scientific usefulness. In 1864 his first visit to Colorado was made under circumstances and resultant effects set forth in Volume I, pages 443 to 447. The first political office held by Prof. Hill was that of mayor of the city of Black Hawk, in 1871-72. In 1871 he was also elected a member of the territorial council, Ninth Legislative Assembly, representing Gilpin county. From that section sprang some of the most eminent men of after times and its most distinguished statesmen. When he came to Colorado as manager of the Boston & Colorado smelting works, though a large stockholder in the company, he was comparatively poor, but the marvelous success of this enterprise, when thoroughly established, gave him a moderate fortune, with the certain promise of steadily increasing revenues, which has been realized. Prior to 1878 he gave little heed to politics, except to lend what assistance he could to the leaders of the republican party in the course of its territorial and state campaigns. While his name was incidentally mentioned by certain friends in connection with the senatorship in 1876, it was without the hope or any prospect of his election. But in the spring of 1878 the political opportunity came in the form of the expiration of Senator Chaffee's term, and his positive declination of further honors. This announcement compelled the republican party to choose a successor, and Prof. Hill, having relocated his smelting works near Denver, and being in a position to accept the nomination to the place, was made a candidate for the thus vacated senatorship. He took an active

part in the preliminary campaign, which was successful, and a majority of the Second General Assembly being favorable he was duly elected in the session of 1879, taking his seat in the extra session of Congress that year. While extremely active in forwarding the material welfare of Colorado through his great office, in aiding the passage of measures to that end, and in promoting like interests through the various departments, it was not until June, 1882, that he began to take a leading part in the great debates. On this occasion he delivered a well-considered speech on the subject of silver coinage, in reply to one made by Senator Sherman of Ohio, in which he gave a general review of the question in its various bearings, embracing the history of such coinage and the relations of the metals in different countries, back through the ages, taking strong ground against the pending proposition to suspend the issue of standard silver dollars under the Bland act. Dec. 15, 1864, he delivered a still more comprehensive and convincing argument upon a resolution submitted by himself, against a new proposition to suspend the coinage of silver dollars, which had been recommended by the president and secretary of the treasury. Again, in Feb., 1885, a third speech was made upon a House resolution for the retirement and recoinage of the trade dollars. Meantime, in Oct., 1883, he wrote a lengthy and exhaustive paper for the "North American Review," entitled "Gold and Silver as Standards of Value," and subsequently another on the question, "Should Silver be Demonetized?" both of which were widely read, and commented upon by the principal journals of the day. In Jan., 1886, he addressed the Commercial club of Providence, R. I., the very hot-bed of monometallism, on the same subject, producing signal effect, and for the first time converting some of its members from their error in contending for the single standard. It is by no means extravagant to declare that the broad distribution of those speeches and magazine articles were among the most potential influences toward bringing about the present standing of the currency agitation throughout the land. While Senator Hill did not at first contend for nor expect absolute free coinage of silver, the chief question being upon the expediency of repealing the Bland act, and subsequently upon suspension of coinage, his later efforts and researches clearly indicated the importance of unlimited coinage and that the movements then upon the legislative chess board must inevitably lead to that as a final result. We have witnessed the development of this question from 1876 to the present day. In all the speeches since printed in the Congressional "Record," scarcely one new fact has been evolved. The clearest analysis and the most extensive presentations appear in the addresses and papers just referred to. They contain the true history of the relations of the metals from the beginning of their em-

ployment as money down to the present. His efforts in behalf of the Postal Telegraph bill, which he persistently advocated, though not successful, still remain as an influence that may yet lead to adoption. One of the good effects has been experienced in many parts of the country through the rapid advances made by the Postal Telegraph company, which is gradually, but surely, undermining one of the monopolies of our time, the consequent steady reduction of telegraph tariffs, and the wider extension of facilities to the common people. Soon after his retirement from the Senate (1887), he purchased four-fifths of the capital stock of the Denver Daily "Republican," which since has become the leading newspaper between Chicago and San Francisco, both in the extent of its circulation and in the influence it exerts. In July, 1887, he became interested in the oil fields at Florence, Fremont county, forming what then was known as the Colorado "Oil Trust." At a later date it was incorporated as the United Oil company, N. P. Hill, president, the largest corporation now operating in that field. In Jan., 1891, he was appointed by President Harrison a member of the International American Monetary commission, the object of which was to secure a uniform coinage by all the nations of the American continent. He is still general manager of the Boston and Colorado Smelting company, the first successful establishment founded in Colorado, and the only one of its class, I believe, on the American continent, annually producing millions of refined gold and silver, from the precious ores of Colorado and neighboring states. A brief résumé of his work in the Senate has been given. While opinions differ as to the policy pursued by his newspaper, the one unchangeable fact remains that it has accomplished vast benefit through incessant demands for various reforms in state and local governments, especially in the line of financial administration. The expansion of the oil industry has been largely produced by the company he represents, through methods which have almost wholly excluded the importation of illuminating oils from Pennsylvania, thus affording home producers a steady market. As a financier, organizer and manager, he has few superiors, and it is chiefly to these marked characteristics that his great success is due.

HALLETT, Moses, judge of the U. S. district court, was born in Galena, Ill., July 10, 1834. He was first educated at Rock River seminary, and subsequently in Beloit college, Wis. At the age of twenty he began the study of law in the office of E. S. Williams, Chicago. After a thorough course of reading and instruction he passed the examination, was admitted to the bar, and immediately commenced practicing. In the spring of 1860 he came to Colorado and passed up to the gold mines of Gilpin and Clear Creek coun-

ties, where he engaged in mining for a time. Soon tiring of that laborious, and to him unremunerative pursuit, he settled in Denver, forming a law partnership with Hon. Hiram P. Bennet. Continuing practice until the spring of 1866, he was in April of that year appointed chief justice of the territorial supreme court, as the result of a joint memorial adopted by the legislature addressed to President Andrew Johnson, asking him to appoint a citizen of Colorado to that position, and recommending Mr. Hallett because of his understanding of mining and other local questions, his eminence as a lawyer, and his identification with the higher interests of the people. This memorial, passed February 8, was approved by the governor, and, being forwarded to Washington, produced the desired effect. In April he was commissioned, and entered upon his duties. He represented the counties of Arapahoe and Douglas in the third territorial legislature, and also in the fourth session of 1865. He remained on the territorial bench from April, 1866, to the admission of the state in 1876, when President Grant appointed him judge of the United States district court for the district of Colorado. He is, and from the first has been, noted as an industrious and intelligent student of the law, penetrating the depths of every proposition submitted to him for determination. He never was a fluent or eloquent advocate, but always a wise and safe counselor, rigidly honest, forceful and frequently profound; had he never been elevated to the bench he still would have been an eminent lawyer. With a strong judicial mind, he brought to his office the great advantage of a thorough training in his profession. Long years of experience upon the bench sometimes begets a certain disinclination to reconsider expressed views, but no judicial officer is less governed by pride of opinion than Judge Hallett. He is firm, without question, but the position is taken only after deliberation; he wishes to be right above all things, and no one can exhibit a greater readiness than he to retrace his steps when convinced of his error, a magnificent quality in any man, but in a judge a virtue beyond estimate. The effect of his own training, discipline and kindly disposition is manifest in his court; business is dispatched, but there is no evidence of haste; dignity in its true sense is always apparent, and casts its pleasant influence upon all who enter the temple. The respect of the bar and the confidence of the entire mass of the community are his, while his standing in the supreme court of the United States is that of one of the purest and best officers in the service.

HARTSELL, Samuel, stock grower, was born in Bucks county, Pa., Nov. 22, 1836, and resided in Allegheny City until 1854, when he began driving cattle from there to New York, continuing until 1857. He then removed to Kansas and there worked for Rus-

sell, Majors and Waddell in the cattle trade until 1860, when he came to Colorado and settled in the South Park as a miner in the Tarryall district. Two months later, dissatisfied with mining, he began herding stock for Warren and Bowers, continuing until the spring, when he engaged in the cattle business on his own account, which he has carried on to the present time. In the spring of 1863 he located at the forks of the South Platte river, where he still resides, the place being known as "Hartsell station" on the Colorado Midland railroad. The ranch comprises about 9,000 acres of patented land, 5,000 being under irrigation. He owns also the Hartsell Hot Springs, valued for their medicinal properties. In 1862 a war party of 600 Sioux and Arapahoe Indians, after a battle with the Utes at Granite, on returning stopped at his ranch and stole everything movable from his house except a red-hot cook stove, which they were generous enough to leave. They whipped his herder with ramrods from their gun barrels because he endeavored to prevent them from robbing the house. In 1868 Mr. Hartsell himself, while out gathering berries, was captured by a band of Sioux Indians, who had killed the son of Tom Robbins and another man named Everhart near the present Colorado Springs, but in a short time they released him. Later they overtook six Utes, whom they murdered and also took sixteen of their horses. Mr. Hartsell was the only white man who escaped their vengeance while on this expedition. He lived in the South Park during the reign of terror caused by the Mexican Espinosas, whose bloody careers have been related in our first and second volumes. In 1877 he married Mrs. Mayol, widow of Frank Mayol, and three children, all girls, born of this union, are still living. His ranch is situated eight miles along the Little Platte and six miles on the Fairplay branch. He controls all the land between those rivers for the distances named. Near the railway depot he has stockyards for loading cattle, and a hotel in connection with the Hot Springs. There is a school house, wagon and blacksmith shops, and a saw mill on his premises. He claims to have the best grade of short-horn cattle in the state and was the first to bring a pedigree bull of that breed into the state of Colorado. In 1869 he brought from Bloomington, Ill., twenty-two well-bred mares and two half-blood Norman stallions, the first of Norman stock in Park county. Three Hartsell brothers came from Switzerland in 1723 and settled in Bucks and Montgomery counties, Pa., about 15 miles from Quakertown. They purchased their lands from William Penn. One of these brothers was the great uncle of the subject of this sketch. He has a cousin, John Hartsell, now living in Pennsylvania, on a part of the land originally bought of William Penn.

HAYT, Charles D., present chief justice of

the supreme court, was born in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., May 20, 1850. At the age of eleven he entered the State street high school at Albany, N. Y., where he completed a preparatory course in 1864 and at once entered Williston seminary at East Hampton, Mass., whence he graduated with honors in 1867. For three years afterward he lived with his parents at the homestead near Poughkeepsie, but, ambitious to enter the legal profession, in 1870 he commenced the study of law in his native city. In July of the same year he came to Colorado, first visiting Denver, where he remained only a short time, then removed to Huerfano county, where he became identified with its interests and prosperity. In 1874 he was nominated for county judge by the Huerfano county republicans, and while the democrats were largely in the ascendancy he was elected by more than 300 majority, and for three years served acceptably in that position. In Oct., 1878, he was united in marriage to Miss Julia Palmer, and three children have been the fruit of this union. He established his home in Alamosa. In March, 1881, upon the formation of the 6th judicial district, he was tendered the office of district judge by Governor Pitkin, but declined it to accept the district attorneyship of the new district. In the fall of the same year the republican convention of the 6th judicial district nominated him by acclamation for the office of district attorney and he was elected by something over 1,000 majority. He was an energetic, able and careful prosecutor. In 1882 he was nominated for judge of the district court and elected by 1,200 majority. He was an able and impartial jurist, his decisions meeting with but few reversals in the supreme court. In Nov., 1888, he was elected to the supreme bench for a full term of nine years, and in Jan., 1892, became chief justice.

HENRY, Theodore C., president of the Henry Investment company, was born near Clifton Springs, N. Y., June 21, 1841. He received his earlier education in the public schools of that place, and later at the Canandaigua academy; was principal of the high school at Clifton Springs when he was nineteen, and when not occupied actively upon his father's farm adjoining that village, was engaged in teaching. In the fall of 1865 Mr. Henry went to central Alabama and engaged extensively in cotton raising. In common with all others, as the result of an extraordinary falling off in prices of cotton and the disturbed commercial and political conditions, his ventures resulted disastrously. With a pittance of his fortune saved from the wreck, he removed to the interior of Kansas and engaged in the real estate business, purchasing nearly a section of land upon which a large portion of the town of Abilene is now built. Six years from that date he was not only one of the most extensive land owners in the state, but began extensive farming



operations, and in 1875 became the largest farmer in the state, raising in a single year nearly 10,000 acres of wheat. He was widely known as the "Wheat King" of Kansas. His farming operations included other crops. He was also the owner of large cattle and sheep ranches, and added fruit growing. He was active in public affairs, not only in his own section, but outside of it, extending into politics in the state capital. He was president of the State Fair association from its reorganization in 1880 until after he removed to Colorado; was a member of the state Senate, of the board of Centennial exposition commissioners, regent of the State Agricultural college, the leading candidate for governor against John P. St. John, and was noted not only for his great farming, wheat growing and stock ranch operations, but for his large real estate holdings; dealt very extensively in real estate, loans, banking, etc., and conducted the largest business of any individual in that state. He came to Denver in 1883 with a capital of nearly half a million dollars and almost unlimited credit, and established the Colorado Loan & Trust company; became directly interested also in the Denver Circle railway and its large landed estate in South Denver; bought the Denver Daily "Tribune," which was afterward consolidated with the "Republican," and in all things was a man of great energy and always engaged in transactions of great magnitude. An extensive office in the Tabor block was opened in 1883 and the company capitalized at \$300,000. During its existence he loaned on real estate in Colorado over a million dollars and negotiated, besides, the sale of stocks and bonds of Colorado companies to the amount of three millions of dollars. Down to 1886 were added private investments by the stockholders of the enterprises inaugurated by Mr. Henry's company in this state, nearly two million dollars. Most of these investments were made in irrigating canal and land enterprises. The great irrigating systems of the San Luis valley, the Grand valley, the Uncompahgre valley, the Lower Platte valley and the Arkansas valley owe their inception and construction to Mr. Henry's efforts, besides many other less pretentious irrigating enterprises in other parts of the state. He organized the Fruita Town company in the Grand valley, where the experiment of fruit growing on a large scale in that valley was entered upon; laid out the town of Henry, now the flourishing town of Monte Vista, in the San Luis valley; also the towns of Atwood, Mosca and others. His companies have improved and placed under cultivation 150,000 acres of land in Colorado. Just as the great work was about accomplished, and most of it within two years from the time he came to the state, tedious, expensive and unfortunate litigation ensued which in the end left him almost financially

stranded, but as before when misfortunes overtook him, he began anew. Hard times rendered progress exceedingly slow, and all business ventures precarious. He has not yet recovered his lost fortune or prestige, but with returning prosperity of the country and his vigor and strength unimpaired, it is safe to prophesy that he will eventually regain all that has been lost.

HEAD, Lafayette. See history of Conejos county, this volume.

HOWARD, Charles S., merchant and manufacturer, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 7, 1844. In 1855 the family moved to Dubuque, Iowa, where, in 1862, when only eighteen years of age, he enlisted as a private in company F, 21st Iowa infantry, and served therewith until the final collapse of the civil war. In the spring of 1866 he went to Chicago and there engaged in the lumber trade with Palmer, Fuller & Co., continuing ten years, during which he acquired the proficiency which characterized his fine success achieved in after life. In Dec., 1876, he severed his connection with that firm, and Jan. 1, 1877, came to Denver. Soon afterward the firm of Hallack & Howard was established and has continued to this date. One has little need to search the records for information respecting the issue of this partnership. Its standing and progress are as well known throughout the West as the fame of Denver and Colorado, for its traffic in lumber, its manufactures and its building contracts have been co-extensive with their growth from 1876 to the present time. He was a close and careful financier, a shrewd and farsighted business man, endowed with sagacity to penetrate the future, fitting his plans and contracts to conditions that were well studied and every contingency provided for. He was systematic and thorough, but always judiciously conservative. During his residence in Denver two striking epochs have given it extraordinary development, the first, the outgrowth of a great mining excitement which extended from about the beginning of 1879 to the close of 1882, and the second from 1886 to Sept., 1890. In the two intervals, one of three years and the other of four, a marvelous amount of building of all kinds was done, much of it by Hallack & Howard, either by direct contracts or through supplies furnished by them to other contractors. In both fields of enterprise the demands upon them were at times well nigh overwhelming. The owners of the most extensive planing mills in the city, and probably the largest dealers in building materials, they managed to keep abreast of their orders and obligations of that nature. In addition to their business in Denver, branch yards were located at various points in the state. Their transactions extended east to the Missouri river and Chicago, north to Oregon and south to Texas, their lumber being gathered and centered here from each of the

sources named. Mr. Howard was a member of the Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade, and in 1886 a member of the directory. He was a gentleman of the most exalted standing, commercially and socially. After a long illness he died Aug. 31, 1891, mourned by a multitude of attached friends, and regretted by all who knew him. He was a gentleman in the highest meaning of the term, a business man of remarkable ability, a citizen who enjoyed the absolute confidence and respect of his fellow men.

HARTZELL, Charles, lawyer and legislator, was born in Canton, Ohio, in 1861, and after the usual course in the public schools entered the university of Michigan and in due time was graduated from that well-known institution. He came to Colorado in 1881 and located at Silver Cliff, where he occupied a position in a bank. In 1882 he accepted a similar position in the Fremont County Bank in Cañon City, where he remained until 1884. All his leisure moments were devoted to the study of law, and upon his admission to the bar in 1884 he returned to Silver Cliff and associated himself with Judge A. J. Rising in the practice of his profession. While in Silver Cliff, though not twenty-one years of age, he was chairman of the county central committee and a potent factor in republican success. He has been a prominent figure in most of the conventions held in the state for the last ten years, and has at every election stumped the state in his endeavor to elect men he had helped to nominate. He came to Denver in 1885, and, in 1893, became a member of the law firm of Thomas, Hartzell, Bryant & Lee. In 1892 he was elected to the state Senate from Arapahoe county. He took a prominent part in the deliberations of the upper House, and soon won for himself distinction as a ready debater and an eloquent speaker. He was a hard worker, as well as a clear-headed thinker, and his record as a legislator will compare favorably with those of the oldest and most experienced members of that body. He has not only shown himself to be a popular and pleasing speaker, but a fluent writer. During the campaign of 1894 he wrote a satirical brochure, "A History of Colorado During the Reign of Davis the 1st," which created much amusement, reflecting the spirit of one of the more exciting periods in the annals of the state under the tempestuous administration of the first and only populist governor, Davis H. Waite. It was extremely well written and attracted wide attention.

HODGES, George L., lawyer, was born near Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 7, 1856. The following year the family moved to Minnesota, where his father, one of the pioneers of that state, founded the town of Rochester, where they lived. In 1863 his father entered the army as captain of the 3rd Minn. volunteers, and later served on the staff of General

Steele; was given charge of the military prison at Little Rock, Ark., and removed his family there. At the close of the war they moved to Lima, Livingston county, N. Y., where George L. entered the Wesleyan seminary. Later he attended the Brockport State Normal school until the spring of 1874, when the family removed to Oak Park, a suburb of Chicago, Ill. In that city he took a course at the Bryant & Stratton commercial college. His first business experience was in winding up the receivership in the U. S. court, of which B. T. Babbitt (the New York soap manufacturer) was the complainant. In 1876, while attending the Centennial exposition at Philadelphia, Pa., he married Miss Ella Van Derveer of Westville, near Cooperstown, N. Y. In the spring of 1877 he began the study of law with Hon. Hezekiah Sturgess, one of the three judges of the canal commissioners' court, at Cooperstown, N. Y.; remained there two years, then came to Colorado and located in Leadville in July, 1879. In September of that year he was admitted to the bar, and practiced law until Oct., 1883, when he went to Chenango county, N. Y., and with his father-in-law engaged in hop raising, dairying and mercantile pursuits; also served one term as supervisor of that county. At the expiration of his term he was tendered the nomination for the same office by both the republican and democratic parties, but declined to run. In Jan., 1886, he was admitted to practice law in the courts of New York state. In June, 1887, he returned to Colorado, and in October formed a partnership with Mr. S. H. Ballard in Denver, continuing until July, 1889, when he withdrew and associated himself with Mr. Thos. W. Lipscomb. In June, 1893, he was appointed attorney and director of the Mexico, Cuernavaca and Pacific railroad company, a road operating from the City of Mexico to the harbor of Acapulco. He is widely known as having prepared the answer of the federated board of employes of the Union Pacific system to the petition of the receivers for leave to put in operation new rules and regulations governing the basis of pay, and to reduce the scale of wages in the Colorado and Wyoming jurisdiction and conducted the hearing at Omaha, Neb., in April, 1894, which resulted in the vacation of the famous Judge Dundy's order and injunction, and in the maintenance of the rules, regulations and scales of wages in force prior to the receivership.

HAWKINS, Thomas Hayden, physician, was born in a small log cabin in Anderson county, Ky., July 12, 1849. His parents were of English descent, born in Kentucky; his grandparents were residents of Virginia. His father is descended from Sir John Hawkins, once known as "the Pirate." The subject of our review was educated in an Indiana country school, excepting three years' tuition in De Pauw university at Greencastle,

which conferred upon him the degree of A. M. in 1890. He also received the same degree from the Baker university of Baldwin, Kan. In 1870 he began the study of medicine with Dr. T. H. Lane, then of Indiana, now of Lincoln, Neb. He attended lectures in the Louisville, Ky., university; graduated from Bellevue Hospital medical college, N. Y., in 1873; practiced in New York City from 1873 to 1880; was attending surgeon to Bellevue hospital, out door department, from 1875 to 1880; was a member of the New York pathological society and other medical societies of the same place; professor of physiology in the Columbia college of comparative medicine and surgery from 1876 to 1880, and served two years as "interim physician" in the Forty-second Street Orthopaedic hospital. He came to Denver April 6, 1880, and here engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery. In 1881 he founded the Denver "Medical Times," of which he has been editor-in-chief to the present time. He was the prime mover in the founding of the medical department of Denver university. In 1881, on account of ill health, he formed a partnership with Mr. Donald Fletcher, and the firm purchased and platted the greater part of South Capitol hill. Five months later he resumed practice, in which he has ever since been actively engaged. He was the founder of the Colorado Woman's hospital and foundling asylum; organized the Arapahoe County medical society and the Denver obstetrical and gynecological society, serving each one year as president. He was prominent in organizing and founding the Gross medical college, in which he is professor of gynecology and abdominal surgery. He was the pioneer worker in the field of surgical diseases of women in Colorado; is a member of the Denver and State medical societies, and of the American medical association; also of the Western medical society of obstetricians and gynecologists. In 1877 he married Miss Cecile Feickert of New York City.

HARTWELL, De Witt C., was born of American parentage, in the town of Lunenburg, Mass., Sept. 6, 1838, and received his education in the public schools of Boston. Being of a roving disposition, he left his home shortly after his school days. A projected trip to California terminated abruptly at Springfield, Ill., where he found it desirable to seek employment. The close of the civil war left him in Richmond, Va. Returning to New York in 1868 he became connected with the land department of the Kansas Pacific railway, then being extended toward Denver, and thereby his attention was attracted to Colorado. He was an early resident of Colorado Springs, and went to Ouray in the spring of 1877, where he has since resided, and been prominent in developing the mining and mercantile interests of that locality. It is conceded by his contemporaries that Mr. Hartwell, as the purchasing agent of the Pueblo Smelting company, was the first to bring to public notice the now famous Red Mountain mining district, by encouraging and promoting the development of the Yankee Girl, Guston and several other of the principal mines, a further account of which may be found in the history of Ouray county, this volume. He also erected the first brick building in the town of Ouray in 1883. To his ambition for development and public improvement the beautiful town of Ouray is indebted for its superb hotel, the Beaumont, an excellent system of electric lighting, ore sampling works and various other business enterprises. Mr. Hartwell has been extremely helpful in suggesting and forwarding all public improvements, and is universally regarded as one of its most valuable and progressive citizens.

HOLDEN, Edward R., metallurgist, was born in the city of New York, Sept. 27, 1856, and educated in the public schools through the usual courses. His inclination turned to the sciences, with a decided tendency toward chemistry, metallurgy, mineralogy and kindred subjects; wherefore, when arrived at a suitable age, he took a special course with Pierre de Peyster Ricketts of Columbia college, and afterward a more complete course with Prof. Welshire, a celebrated English metallurgist and chemist of New York. Having a natural love for these studies, and deeply interested in the laboratory and assaying department, his receptive mind quickly absorbed knowledge, and in due time fitted him for his career among the mining fields of the great West. Thus thoroughly equipped, he acted upon a well-formed intention of emigrating to a country which afforded ample opportunities for the exercise of his talents. In 1880 he settled in Leadville, then the largest mining city on the continent, and there began as a miner. After a time spent in that interesting but rather laborious pursuit, he purchased machinery and established sampling and ore-buying works in Leadville. For ten years thereafter he was one of the larger dealers in that line. Meanwhile, he became possessed of certain valuable mines, among them the "Silent Friend," near Monarch, a large vein of silver-lead ores of great value to the smelters. In 1886 he organized a company, and in Denver built the Holden Smelting works, of which he was president and manager. Young and energetic, sagacious in business affairs, aspiring to leadership, he soon brought this well-ordered concern into great prominence. In 1888 he sold his interest to the present company, which incorporated in the name of "The Globe Smelting and Refining company," and almost immediately Mr. Holden, in connection with Guggenheim brothers of New York, organized the Philadelphia Smelting and Refining Co., whose works were established in Pueblo,

Mr. Holden becoming president and manager. They were the most extensive in the state, equipped with the latest and best improvements, and were finished and opened for business in Oct., 1888. Successful from the outset, they have continuously maintained their prestige. The company began with a capital of \$500,000, which a short time later was increased to \$1,250,000; the original six large water-jacket furnaces were increased to ten, and other facilities added. Abundantly supplied with ores from mines owned by Mr. Holden and his associates, the yield of bullion was enormous. In 1889 Mr. Holden retired from the management, and at once began erecting a complete plant of lixiviation works near Aspen. His metallurgical knowledge and skill was there turned to the treatment of the low grade silver ores of that region. His company invested \$250,000 in the construction of these works. Satisfactory results were obtained until the general paralysis of silver mining in 1893, and they began paying condition a number of mines which could not otherwise be operated, as the ores were not rich enough to bear the expense of transportation to distant markets and the higher cost of smelting. In 1891-92 he built another very large smelting plant in Leadville. Outside of these large ventures, from which he derived a considerable fortune, he purchased on his own account, stocked with 5,000 cattle and improved a ranch of 18,000 acres in Texas. These cattle he held during the depressed condition of the stock market from 1887 to 1891. In the spring of the year last named prices took a sharp advance, and, by watching its rise and selling at the proper time, his profits were largely increased. The foregoing epitome shows that he has made extraordinary progress in Colorado, developing a genius for conceiving and directing formidable enterprises that required great capital, scientific and executive skill for success. Each of these projects, by reason of the firmness of their foundation, stands in the first class.

HANNA, John R. See Vol. III, page 191.

HILL, Zeph Turner, bank examiner, was born April 6, 1858, at Culpeper, Va., of a distinguished southern stock. His father, Mr. E. B. Hill, was a planter and merchant. He is nephew of Gen. A. P. Hill and a cousin—on the maternal side—of Generals J. E. B. Stuart and Turner Ashby, all of Confederate fame. He was educated at the Virginia military institute, and subsequently at West Point. He came to Colorado in 1882 and located at Cañon City, where he was appointed commandant of cadets in the Colorado collegiate and military institute, which position he afterwards resigned to accept the appointment of principal of public schools of the same city, and subsequently was elected county superintendent of schools of Fremont county. In 1885 he was appointed clerk of

the district court for Fremont county by Judge Caldwell Yeaman. In May, 1886, he was appointed and confirmed U. S. marshal for the district of Colorado, with headquarters at Denver his term expiring July 1, 1890, after which he was appointed secretary and treasurer of the Colorado Telephone company; later became manager of the "Cosmopolitan Magazine," New York City, and still later national bank examiner. In 1891 he was the democratic nominee for sheriff of Arapahoe county, but was defeated. At the present time he is the receiver of the German National Bank of Denver.

HARVEY, John, was born in Lanark, Lanarkshire, Scotland, May 16, 1844. He is neither an office-holder nor a politician, neither a great nor heroic figure among men, absolutely without civil or military renown, with no ambition beyond the desire to succeed in every worthy undertaking to which his talents as a strong, self-reliant business man may be turned. By the faithful pursuit of these aims, by the integrity of his character, and the scrupulous fidelity with which his engagements are met, he has won an admirable position among his fellow citizens of the "Cloud City," who testify in unqualified terms to his worth and standing. For six years he was in the employ of the Caledonian railway company as agent. In 1870 he emigrated to America, and moving west from New York found employment on the Kansas Pacific railroad at Kit Carson, then the terminus of that thoroughfare. When it was completed to Denver he went with Mr. W. W. Borst to that city and remained with him one year in the employ of the railway company just named. When Mr. Borst became superintendent of the Denver and Rio Grande railroad Mr. Harvey accompanied him as chief clerk, remaining several months, then entered the treasurer's office of the same company, remaining about nine years, during the latter part in the capacity of chief clerk. In 1879 at the height of emigration to that city, he went to Leadville and entered the banking house of Hunter & Trimble as book-keeper and teller, with whom he remained one year. In 1880 he established himself in the coal, hay and grain trade, with a capital of about \$5,000, saved from his earnings. Prompt and studiously attentive to business, universally respected for his honesty and industry, his trade soon grew to large proportions. To it he added in due course a number of teams and wagons for transporting ores from the mines on the hillsides to the railways and smelters in the valley, and others for the delivery of coal, hay, grain, etc., to his patrons. His traffic in those lines is perhaps the most extensive in the mountains. He owns a stock ranch of 3,300 acres in Conejos county, San Luis valley, where large numbers of Percheron draft horses are bred and trained. It is said that he possesses the finest stable of such animals to found

in the state. Having made this branch a special study, he has achieved remarkable success. Experience with transportation in the Rocky Mountains demonstrated to his mind the fact that the breed of horses best adapted to heavy, wearing work in high altitudes was that which combined endurance with strength, hence his selection of the Percheron-Norman. The result justified his judgment. Of him the business men of Leadville say: "Mr. Harvey is a man of his word to the minutest particular; when he promises to do a thing, whether to execute a contract, meet an engagement, serve a friend, assist a charitable work, or pay an obligation, it is kept to the letter. He is broad-minded, liberal and sturdily progressive, trustworthy and trusted by all who know him." For the last five years he has been a member of the Leadville school board, and since 1888 president of that body.

HANSON, Rasmus, a prominent miner, was born on the island of Fyn, in the kingdom of Denmark, March 25, 1847. His parents were farmers and land owners. He attended the public schools until he was fourteen years old, when, his father having died, he sailed with a captain, a friend of the family, visiting during the year that he was absent many European ports. He then attended college two years at Salby, Denmark, after which he applied for and obtained from the government the right to study agriculture in its various branches. Three years of constant application and hard study found him in possession of the coveted diploma. He was now twenty-one years old and well equipped to fight the battle of life. In 1868 he came to the United States, landing at Quebec, Canada, and journeyed thence to Chicago, where he remained a short time, when he went to Cheyenne. For one and a half years he was in the employ of the U. P. and C. P. R. R. in various capacities. He then visited Nevada, which was the center of a mining boom; here he lost what he had and went to Denver, and, after remaining a short time, proceeded to Central City, where he arrived in 1870, and at once engaged in mining and prospecting, which has been his business ever since. For two years he had but indifferent success, when, with others, he obtained a lease of the Pease claim on the Kansas lode, in Gilpin county, and of a stamp mill in connection therewith. Two years of untiring industry and careful and intelligent management resulted in his becoming the possessor of a comfortable bank account. Then for two years he operated with varying success in Gilpin, Clear Creek and Park counties; built the first house on the north spur of Mt. Lincoln; became interested in mining claims in many different camps in the state, and in 1876 went to the San Juan country, where he has since lived. Until 1886 he prospected, took contracts, and by judicious management became the owner of

several valuable properties; he was elected mayor of the town of Animas Forks, San Juan county, in 1886, and in that year he obtained a lease and option to purchase or bond on the Sunnyside extension lode mining claim in Eureka mining district in that county. Until this time the mine had not paid. Under his management there has been produced and shipped from it values as follows: 1886, \$3,965.12; 1887, \$6,717.06; 1888, \$36,910.98; 1889, \$82,281.18; 1890, \$78,817.64; 1891, \$79,640.94; and in four months of 1892, \$49,354.50. In the fall of 1889 he completed, at a cost of \$40,000, a stamp mill to be used in connection with the mine, and in 1891 built a tramway, costing \$11,000, and connecting the mine and mill, thereby saving \$1.25 per ton on the cost of delivering the ore at the mill. While owned and operated by Mr. Hanson, this mine produced nearly \$350,000. In the fall of 1892 he completed his purchase of the mine and sold the property at a handsome profit to the Sunnyside Extension Mining and Milling company, organized by his efforts, and of which he is manager and a large stockholder. This is one of the best properties in San Juan county, over eighty per cent. in value of the product being gold. Mr. Hanson has made over 3,000 feet of tunnel, drift and shaft upon it. When he began he was in debt, but is now wealthy. Besides being one of the leading mining men of the state, he is an Odd Fellow, a Scottish Rite Mason and a Knight Templar.

HOBSON, George H., president of the Stock-growers' National bank of Pueblo, and for many years one of the leading live stock dealers in the West, was born in Henry county, Ind., May 29, 1841, and educated in the high schools of Savannah, Mo., whence he was graduated at the age of nineteen. Soon afterward he enlisted under the first call for loyal troops in that state (1861) and remained in that service one year. He then enlisted in the service of the United States, and was promoted to 2nd lieutenant, in which capacity he served until about six months after the close of the war. Being then mustered out, he returned to his home, and a little later accepted the tender of a position in the internal revenue department as assistant U. S. assessor for the 7th district of Missouri, remaining something over a year. When Andrew Johnson became president and had determined upon reconstructing the Southern states upon a plan of his own, in defiance of the will of Congress, Mr. Hobson received a circular asking him in plain terms to support the Johnsonian policy. Radically opposed to the president's scheme, believing it to be a virtual surrender of the principles for the maintenance of which such enormous sacrifices had been made, he answered, in unmistakable language, that he *could not*, and therefore tendered his resignation. Soon afterward he was appointed deputy county treasurer of Andrew county,

Mo., and discharged its duties until Oct., 1869, when he came to Colorado and settled in Pueblo, where he embarked in the Texas cattle trade, which engaged his attention most of the time to 1886. In that year the firm of Pryor & Hobson handled nearly 50,000 head of live stock, the largest drove taken from Texas in any single year by one firm of dealers. Having acquired a considerable fortune from those transactions, in 1872 he established a large clothing house in Pueblo under the firm name of Hobson & Gann, which, although he retired from it in 1878, is still an important factor among the mercantile interests of that city. Having unbounded confidence in its future, Mr. Hobson has exerted his influence and liberally dispensed his capital to the higher advancement of that vigorous and growing metropolis. He became a large stockholder in, and was elected vice-president of, the Stock-growers' National Bank, and later was made its president, which office he still retains.

HUGHES, Josiah, merchant, was born in Montgomeryshire, North Wales, March 19, 1841. In 1851 he came to the United States. Having received a good English education, at an early age he began teaching school, which he followed for some years in the states of Ohio and Missouri. He enlisted in the 135th regiment State National Guard of Ohio, for 100 days, and was placed in General Sigel's command. He served four months at Martinsburg and Harper's Ferry, a part of the time as hospital steward. During the latter part of his residence in Missouri he was engaged in the lumber trade at Clinton. He came to Colorado in March, 1871, and settled in Pueblo, where, in partnership with his brother, Mr. John T. Hughes, he embarked in the lumber trade, in which they are still engaged. In addition, they conducted saw mills in New Mexico and Colorado, and have invested quite largely in live stock. Besides their yards in Pueblo they have an extensive branch in Trinidad, of which Mr. John T. Hughes has charge; also at Walsenburg, Raton and Springer, N. M., and Denver, Colo. Mr. Josiah Hughes is a member of the Masonic order and I. O. O. F. Their lumber business has been very extensive and profitable, and they are also large owners of Pueblo real estate.

HUGHES, John T., merchant, was born in Montgomeryshire, North Wales, May 5, 1839. He came to the United States in 1851, and to Denver, Colo., in 1865. The greater part of the time until 1870 he was engaged in the charcoal trade and general freighting business. In 1870 he and his brother Josiah settled in Pueblo, and there started lumber yards. In 1873 John went to Las Animas county, where he remained some four years; and about one year in Fort Garland and Alamosa. He then, in 1878, settled in Trinidad in the interest of the Hughes Brothers, where he has remained to the present time. He is somewhat largely

engaged in stock growing and dealing individually outside the business of the firm. He belongs to the I. O. O. F. and was a member of the city council of Trinidad and of the school board. These brothers were raised and educated in Wisconsin. John T. has been a school director in Pueblo and at one time was president of the Board of Trade.

HAWES, Dr. Jesse, physician, is of New England birth and resided there until sixteen years of age, at which time his family removed to Illinois. Here he was about to enter the sophomore class of a western college, when the terrible war cry of the country called her young men to defend her. His name was on the roll of an Illinois cavalry regiment before he was eighteen years of age. In 1862 he was wounded and incapacitated for service in consequence for several months. In 1864, while with his regiment in a sanguinary charge upon a rebel breastwork at Pontotoc, Miss., he was captured by the enemy. His captivity continued until the end of the war, and seriously undermined his health. Returning North in 1865 he entered the university of Michigan and graduated thence three years later, and again was graduated from a New York medical college in 1871, after which he passed a part of a year in Europe. Coming back to America in 1872 he located in Greeley, where he has since resided. Dr. Hawes has been prominent among the medical men of Colorado during the greater portion of his residence in that state. He was president of the State medical society in 1884, and for two years was president of the state board of medical examiners. In 1890 was elected lecturer on obstetrics in the Denver university. For several years he has been one of the regents of the state normal school. A history of the "Confederate Prison at Cahaba, Alabama," a work of about 500 pages written by Dr. Hawes, is regarded by many reviewers as one of the most interesting, thrilling and impartial volumes among the many classed as "war literature." Only one edition was published and this was quickly exhausted soon after its issue. A report upon "Charlatanism in Colorado," published in the "Transactions of the State Medical Society" for 1883, being a review of the reasons for medical legislation for the protection of the state against medical imposters, has been pronounced by careful critics one of the best productions upon this subject that has hitherto been given to the public.

HUDDART, John James, architect, was born in Preston, Lancashire, England, Aug. 25, 1856, educated at Alston college, England, and graduated when nineteen years of age. He learned his profession as an architect there, serving his apprenticeship with J. C. Fill & Co. and also with the Hayward Tyler Engineering Co. After this he went to near Pernambuco, Brazil, and erected a sugar refinery at that place. From there he emigrated

to Jacksonville, Fla.; came to Denver in 1882 and entered the employ of Mr. F. E. Edbrooke, acting as his chief draughtsman for five years. In March, 1887, he went into business for himself. During his professional career in Denver he has handled in that and in the cities of Pueblo, Colorado Springs, Grand Junction, Montrose, Rico, Durango and Salt Lake City, over nine million dollars' worth of architectural contracts. Under his supervision have been erected some of the finest and most magnificent buildings, public and private, to be found in the West. He was married Oct. 25, 1887, to Miss Laura E. Barnes, who was accidentally drowned in Berkley lake, July 13, 1890. He is a member of Union lodge No. 7, A.F. and A.M. of Denver chapter No. 2, Denver consistory, Denver council, Mystic Shrine, Odd Fellows—Canton Arapahoe—chapter No. 1, Denver Architectural association and the society of engineers in London, England.

HALE, Fred A., architect, was born in Rochester, N. Y., Dec. 25, 1855, and in 1860 came to the Pike's Peak region by coach with his mother, whence his father, Mr. J. A. Hale, had preceded them, bringing an eight stamp gold mill, which was set up in Chase Gulch, above Black Hawk, and there put to producing golden metal out of quartz. The family at once assumed an aristocratic position among the population of that epoch, for the reason that they occupied a hewn log house, chinked with genuine lime mortar instead of common brown mud, the prevailing style, and, moreover, had a board floor, a rarity in those days, and a subject for serious comment among their less fortunate neighbors, but they were not assassinated nor burned out in consequence. Though only a mere stripling at the time, he began his primary education in a school at Central City, but in 1864 returned to Rochester, N. Y., and there took a further course of mental instruction and physical discipline continuing several years. At the age of eighteen he taught school during one winter, and had some experience with big refractory boys, which reminds one of Eggleston's "Hoosier Schoolmaster" in both the contests and the outcome. Early in 1875 he won a scholarship in Cornell University, took advantage of his prize, entered that famous institute and devoted the next two years to the study of architecture. In 1880 he returned to Colorado and became assistant to the leading Denver architect of that period. Three years later he began practice for himself and has been gratifyingly successful. Endowed with a superior baritone voice carefully trained, he took positions in some of the church choirs of Denver; was prominent also in the Opera club and other musical societies. In politics, being an ardent republican, he was made captain of the young men's Garfield and Arthur club in the campaign of 1880, and later was secretary of

the republican county committee. He married in 1882 and has three children, all born in Denver. In 1890 he was called to Salt Lake City to design and superintend a modern commercial building for that regenerated city, and is there at present writing, engaged in his profession.

HALL, George W., was born in Buffalo, N. Y. Nov. 10, 1825, where he was educated and learned the carpenter's trade. At the age of eighteen he went to Albany, the state capital, where he worked at his trade for a year. His next change was to Pittsfield, Mass., where he remained eighteen months engaged in the same vocation. In the spring of 1846 he settled in Bennington, Vt., and for the next four years was a contractor and builder, and also for a time operated a planing mill. He was married in 1848, at Bennington. From thence he went to New York City, where he resided for several years. He came to Colorado Sept. 7, 1860, and soon after went up to the Gregory mines, where he became a millwright. In the fall of 1862 he went to the Empire gold diggings, situated near the head of South Clear Creek, where he built several quartz mills, remaining about three years; took an interest in mining and also acted as agent and superintendent for the Knickerbocker company. In the fall of 1865, having realized some thousands of dollars from his mining ventures, he returned to New York, and remained in the East two years. In May, 1868, he came back to Colorado and settled in Georgetown. In March, 1869, he rented the abandoned building of the Georgetown Smelting company, and therein established a planing mill, adding, in 1871, machinery for crushing and sampling ores. His partners in this enterprise were Gen. Frank Marshall and Chas. A. Martine. At a subsequent time Mr. Hall purchased their interests, and thereafter conducted both departments in connection with his son-in-law, Mr. John H. Husted. In 1868 he purchased a half interest in the famous Colorado Central silver mines, situated on Leavenworth mountain, which he held and managed with largely profitable results until Dec., 1879, when all the property of the Marshall company and the Colorado Central was consolidated and sold to a New York company, Mr. Hall being the largest stockholder and general manager. For many years, indeed after 1868, this was one of the most productive mines in Clear Creek county, a result directly ascribable to the systematic methods employed by Mr. Hall in its development. He became one of the wealthiest men in that county, and the most extensive miner.

HALL, Joshua P., railway manager, was born in Charlton, Iowa, Nov. 11, 1854, and there educated in the public schools. At the age of seventeen years he commenced his railway career as telegraph operator with the Iowa division of the C. B. & Q. road. He remained in that position four years and was

then transferred to Lincoln, Neb., as ticket agent for the B. & M. R. R., which at that time was consolidated with the C. B. & Q. A year and a half later Mr. Hall left the railroad to take the position of cashier of one of the largest banking institutions in Iowa, consisting of four banks, and controlling the entire banking business of the county in which they were situated. In 1881, on account of failing health, he was obliged to abandon his position and come to Colorado. He located in Denver, and immediately connected himself with the A. T. & S. F. R. R. as chief clerk to the general agent. Since that time he has served in various capacities for that road, his promotion being rapid. He has been traveling freight agent, traveling passenger agent, contracting freight agent, city passenger agent, city ticket agent, Colorado passenger agent, and on Jan. 1, 1895, he was promoted to the position of general agent of the passenger department of both the Santa Fé and Midland divisions for Colorado, Utah and the Northwest Territory. He is an ardent admirer of and firm believer in the principles and precepts of Masonry, having attained the Knight Templar and Shrine degrees.

HALL, John A., lawyer, was born in Warren county, Pa., in 1845. When he was three years of age the family moved to New York, where he grew to manhood, and received his education in the public schools. Selecting law for his life profession, he studied Blackstone for two years, then entered the Albany law school, and in one year was graduated from that institution. He then settled in Jamestown, N. Y., and practiced for four or five years. In 1879 he came to Colorado and located in Ten Mile mining district, where he opened an office and practiced for three years, and also served as the first postmaster in the town. He likewise engaged in mining, helping to locate and becoming interested in some of the more valuable properties in that section as well as in Gunnison county. In 1884 he was elected treasurer of Summit county, serving one term. He is extensively interested in coal lands and cattle in Routt county. In addition to his large investments in mining and cattle he is developing a new process for extracting aluminum, is also interested in the manufacture of the Warner refrigerator in Denver, of which place he is now a resident.

HOLBROOK, Charles C., lawyer and jurist, was born in Russell county, Va., July 13, 1848. Early in 1861 the family removed to Kentucky, where Charles grew to manhood, received an academic education, taught school, and, making choice of the legal profession for his life-work, studied law. March 10, 1876, after examination, he was duly admitted to the bar of Kentucky, whence so many distinguished men have arisen to brighten the pages of our national history. Endowed with his sheepskin, youth, energy and resolute de-

termination to succeed, he began the practice of law at Greenup. But, unhappily, hard study impaired his health, therefore, in April, 1877, he sought the genial climate of Colorado, settled at Castle Rock, in Douglas county, regained his early vigor and soon attained much prominence as a practitioner, which increased with the passing years. An ardent politician, he was elected chairman of the republican central committee of Douglas county, in 1878, and in that year led his party to a complete victory over the opposing forces, since which time he has held high rank in its councils. In 1881 Mr. Holbrook was elected district attorney for the 4th judicial district, and performed its duties with eminent ability. In Dec., 1882, he removed to Alamosa, Conejos county, opened an office there and resumed his legal practice. In 1891 he was elected judge of the district court in the 12th district, by a majority of 1,471, the largest ever given to any candidate in the San Luis valley. That he enjoys the esteem of all the people regardless of political affiliations is seen in the fact that in Conejos county, where he is best known, his majority was 855, nearly three times greater than that of any other republican on the ticket. His popularity is due to the extreme geniality and moral uprightness of the man, as well as respect for his industry and fidelity to right principles. Judge Holbrook is adding many laurels to his already enviable reputation, by his judicial conduct. In the course of his residence in Conejos he has accumulated a moderate fortune from his practice. At the close of his term he was triumphantly re-elected.

HEISLER, John P., lawyer, was born in Knox county, Ohio, Oct. 13, 1847, where he resided until 1855, when the family moved to Kosciusko county, Ind. Until eighteen years of age he lived on the farm, after which he entered the high school at Warsaw, remaining until 1869, when he started westward, and for the ensuing year was engaged in teaching school, and in furnishing school houses with supplies, at Wyandotte, Kan. Becoming restless, he crossed the plains to Denver, arriving July 16, 1870, not knowing a soul in the territory or within 600 miles of its capital, and with only \$10.50 at his command, where the price of ordinary board was \$10.00 a week. He traveled part of the long journey on a carload of iron shipped to the end of the Kansas Pacific track, then building, and the remainder by John Hughes & Co.'s overland stage. His first employment was with the engineer corps of the Kansas Pacific road. He remained with that company until the track was completed to Denver, having charge of the men that attended to the delivery of rail joints on that famous day in 1870, when over ten miles of track were actually laid between 7:30 a.m. and 2:30 p.m., an unprecedented feat. During the same year he took employment with the "Daily Herald," under



Prof. O. J. Goldrick, as a news gatherer and editor, retaining his connection until the death of Mr. Goldrick, in 1882. In 1873 he began the study of law in the office of Benedict & Stone. He was admitted to the bar in 1876, being the last applicant examined under the territorial *regime* and the first admitted under the state organization. Thenceforward he practiced his profession, giving special attention to real estate and corporation law, the settlement of estates, etc. In politics he has always been a republican, but never an office seeker; has been chairman of the central executive committee on several occasions, exerting his influence for honest government. As his name indicates, he is of German descent, which fact is still more apparent in his energy, tenacity of will and devotion to right principles. Soon after attaining his majority he became an active member of the I.O.O.F., and has occupied various important positions, including that of grand master of the state of Colorado in 1884, and grand representative to the sovereign grand lodge during 1886-87. When that body held its meeting in Boston, he assisted the Colorado delegation in persuading the sovereign grand lodge to hold its session in Denver in 1887. In 1892 he was elected to the House of the General Assembly, and also served in the extra session called by Governor Waite, despite public protest, in 1894. In the latter Mr. Heisler voted against continuing the session beyond the date of organization, but in vain. He was chairman of the republican caucus in both the regular and the extra sessions, and in this difficult position gave general satisfaction. He was the author of several measures enacted in 1894, among them that which relates to voluntary assignments; also procured the passage of quite a number of others, among them that limiting the time in which to bring suits on debts accruing outside this state; a bill to permit guardians to borrow money on the property of their wards for their education; a bill respecting the foreclosure of trust deeds of deceased persons, all of which were vetoed by the governor. As a member of the committee on appropriations, he found that the managers of the state university were not only giving students from other states free tuition, but were advertising for such students in eastern and other journals. Mr. Heisler therefore attached to the appropriation for the university a clause to the effect that no part of the amount should be used for advertising outside of Colorado, and that tuition must be charged all students attending from other states.

HERR, S. E., was born near Dayton, Ohio, Nov. 15, 1851, and lived there until 1857, when his father removed to Missouri, where he was subsequently killed in the border warfare which was raging in that section at the time. In 1861 the family returned to Ohio, where Mr. Herr attended school, when practicable, until

1868, when the family again removed and located in Lawrence, Kan., where his education, begun in Ohio, was completed, finishing with a course at McCauley's commercial college in 1872. After completing his education Mr. Herr engaged as traveling salesman for one year, after which he went to St. Louis and accepted a position with the J. H. McLean Medicine company and for which he traveled until 1876. During that year he started for the Black hills, but on reaching Pueblo changed his mind and went to Silverton, where, until 1881, he engaged in mining and prospecting. Having made a profitable sale of one of his properties, he embarked in the forwarding commission business, and continued in it with good success until 1884, when he went to Durango, where he engaged in the coal trade, which was eventually merged into the Porter Fuel company, of which Mr. Herr is now superintendent and one of the larger stockholders. In addition to his coal interests he is also interested in real estate, and still devotes some of his attention to his mining properties at Silverton. In the fall of 1892 he was elected to the House of representatives on the republican ticket, from La Plata county, and represented the people of his district with a fidelity that elicited their warmest approval. He was at one time connected with a government surveying party, and assisted in exploring and blazing the way for civilization on the great buffalo plains of western Kansas, where he suffered many privations and hardships, as well as dangers from the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians. He was also engaged for a short time in carrying the United States mail through the mountains.

HOOPER, James D., was born in Front Royal, Va., May 11, 1850. He sprang from a sturdy and forceful parentage among the better families of Maryland and Virginia. His grandfather, Nicholas Hooper, a native of Baltimore, became a wealthy merchant. A devout Christian, also, he gave largely of his means to the building of churches and schools, and to charitable institutions. His father was a native of Annapolis, and engaged in tanning and the leather trade, the manufacture of boots, shoes, etc., on an extensive scale, at Front Royal, Va. He died in 1860, and the destructive civil war subjected the widow and her children to manifold losses and privations. Soon after James D. attained his tenth year, the family removed to Clark, in the same state, and resided there until 1869. Meantime the subject of this review, after acquiring a good common school education, learned the trade of a carpenter and joiner, and in the year last mentioned engaged with the Keystone Iron Bridge company, at Pittsburg, Pa., continuing until 1872, when he entered the employ of the B. & O. railroad company. In 1878, attracted to the West by exciting reports from Leadville, he

came to the Rocky Mountains. This proved the most important step of his life. At Leadville he found numerous opportunities for the exercise of his skill as a contractor and builder, in which profession he was engaged until Feb., 1881. Meantime, immense deposits of valuable ore had been discovered near the head of the Roaring Fork, and the town of Aspen founded. To this place, in the winter of 1881-82, he removed and there resumed his profession, continuing until 1884, when he began to search for eligible mining locations. In due course he secured a lease for twelve months on the Aspen vein, and vigorously worked it for two months without reward, which came near exhausting both his courage and means. But urged to continue by his wife, who proved a wise counselor, he began anew, and a few days later encountered a large body of very rich mineral, which in the next sixty days netted him about \$300,000. Thus provided with capital for further ventures, he began developing a claim known as the Camp Bird, from which gratifying results accrued. He is one of the owners of the Chronicle mine, at Pitkin, that bids fair to become one of the greatest producers of Gunnison county. Therefore, from a leading influence in the building of two large mining towns, he became also a strong factor in developing the basic artery of the wealth of our state. Emulating the example of his ancestors, he has been largely identified with the growth of Christianity in both communities. He contributed a part of the lumber and labor employed in building the first church erected in Aspen; also furnished plans and specifications without charge for the first school building, and was one of the founders of the original electric light plant. In politics, a conservative democrat, using his influence for the promotion of honest government, regardless of party lines, in 1883 he was elected mayor of the city. His administration was so efficient he was re-elected in 1884. Prior to this however, he had discovered certain irregularities connected with the entry of the town site in the land office at Washington. In 1881 he, with others, filed a protest against issuance of patent to the county judge, who had entered the land as a town site, and retained Col. Robert G. Ingersoll to argue the case before the commissioner of the general land office. In May, 1884, Mr. Hooper proceeded to Washington, attended the hearing and finally secured the cancellation of the entry. As the city had no funds to pay Col. Ingersoll's fee, Mr. Hooper gave his personal check for the amount, being subsequently reimbursed by the city council. At length the vexed question of the actual ownership of the unclaimed lots was taken to the district court, which confirmed the rights of the land company. Mr. Hooper, as mayor, took an appeal to the supreme court, which reversed the decision and thus finally confirmed the title to the city. In Nov., 1885,

he was elected sheriff of Pitkin county, the only democrat that has been chosen for that office. Most of us remember the Ute Indian outbreak of Aug., 1887, in Rio Blanco county, led by Colorow's band, the main details of which are set forth in the third volume of our history. At the beginning it appeared from the reports to be a dangerous uprising. Being called on for assistance, Sheriff Hooper immediately organized and mounted 50 volunteers and moved rapidly to the front, reaching Meeker the second day afterward. Fortunately there was nothing to be done. When apprised of the actual state of things, he was inclined to turn back and leave the issue to be settled by those who had raised it, but a sense of duty impelled him to remain until the arrival of the governor who speedily ordered the withdrawal of all the forces. It is the testimony of the good citizens of Aspen and of Pitkin county that Mr. Hooper was a thoroughly honest, courageous and efficient officer, both as mayor and sheriff; that he is an upright and influential citizen, just in all things, active, public-spirited and worthy of confidence and esteem. He was united in marriage to Mary H. Finnell, of Clark, Va., April 30, 1872. Two children were born to them. The mother died in Jan., 1886. April 15, 1888, he married Miss Stella Mooney, of Aspen. The record of his life thus briefly outlined bears testimony to his worth. Those who have followed the reviews of prominent citizens given in this department, and especially the young men of the current epoch, will discover that this is but another example of the large class of self-made men who have exerted a controlling power in shaping the destiny of our magnificent state.

HASSENPLUG, Galen K., physician, was born in Mifflinburg, Pa., May 4, 1856. His family emigrated to America about the year 1760, settling in Pennsylvania. One of his ancestors, Wm. H. Hassenplug (his grandfather), was born in Union county, Pa., lived a farmer, and died in Feb., 1876, aged 84. His son, Dr. Jacob H. Hassenplug, was born in Mifflinburg, same state, in 1827, and is at present a practicing physician and surgeon in Philadelphia, where he went to reside in 1867. He rendered very efficient service to the government as surgeon in the U. S. army from 1861 to 1865 inclusive, most of the time with the army of the Potomac. Galen attended common schools at his birthplace and at Norfolk, Va., and in 1868 entered the college of Philadelphia, from which he graduated three years later with the degree of A. B., and five years later the degree of A. M. was conferred. In 1874 he graduated from the Jefferson medical college and was highly recommended by Dr. Pancoast and Prof. Gross, with other members of the faculty. He was resident surgeon at the House of Correction for one year, during which time he became interested in specialties, giving much atten-

tion to the same line of investigation and practice during the three years following, while engaged in the regular duties of his profession. He subsequently received special instruction in Wills' eye hospital, the eye and ear department of the Pennsylvania hospital, and the nose and throat department of the Jefferson medical college hospital, making rapid advance in his chosen special fields, and preparing the way for enlarged usefulness and success in the future. In 1883 he sought a new field for the practice of these specialties in Denver. He settled here Dec. 20, 1883, and has since continued in the treatment of eye, ear throat and nose diseases. His gains have been invested in Denver real property and in the mines of Colorado; is also interested in New Mexico and Texas lands. He is a member of both county and state medical societies.

HEISER, Herman H., manufacturer, was born in the city of Altenburg, Saxony, Germany, June 29, 1836. When eighteen years old, not being satisfied with the prospects for the future which the old country offered him, he obtained the consent of his parents and emigrated alone to America, arriving in New York, in Sept., 1854. After a short stay in that city he went west to Platteville, Wis., and in the spring of 1855 to Muscoda, on the Wisconsin river; in the winter of 1856 to Dubuque, Iowa, and in June, 1858, located and commenced the harness and saddler's trade in Highland, Iowa county, Wis. By giving too close attention to business, his health failed in the fall of 1863, when, with a friend, he fitted out a mule team for freighting and started for Colorado, arriving in Denver in Dec., 1863, where they sold the team and freight. After a short stay in Denver he went to Gilpin county, where, in April, 1864, he located in Black Hawk, started a harness and saddlery shop, and in 1865 established a branch at Central City. He was prominently connected with the institution of Odd Fellowship in Colorado by being a charter member of the first three subordinate lodges and of the grand lodge. In Jan., 1874, he sold out and in May following removed to Denver, opening there a large harness and saddlery store on Blake street; subsequently succeeding the firm of Gallup & Gallatin at the old stand which he still occupies.

HOGLE, A. W., member of the Fire and police board of Denver, was born in Henryville, Canada, of American parents, May 19, 1844, but when four years of age the family returned to the United States and located in Illinois, where he remained until 1872, during which time he was educated in the public schools. In 1862 he enlisted in Company A, 76th Ill. infantry and served three years, taking part in a number of the more important battles of the war. At the expiration of his term he returned to Illinois, and was elected treasurer of Iroquois county. In

1872, hoping to benefit his wife's health, he removed to Denver and engaged in the commission business, which he successfully continued for seven or eight years, and then went to Leadville, where the ensuing two years were spent. Returning to Denver he received the appointment of chief of police under Mayor Joseph E. Bates, and his administration of that office won the hearty approval of the public. He subsequently embarked in the real estate business, continuing until 1892, when he was appointed undersheriff of Arapahoe county. In Feb., 1895, he was appointed by Governor McIntire a member of the fire and police board of the city of Denver. He has always taken an active interest in military affairs and it is largely to his efforts that the present efficiency of the Colorado National Guard is due. He is colonel of the 1st Regiment, infantry, and the care and attention he bestows upon his men is best evidenced by their fine military bearing and general discipline.

HILL, Charles Miles, proprietor of Windsor hotel, was born in Chicago, Ill., Nov. 5, 1857, and was educated in the public schools of that city. In 1877 he came to Colorado Springs for the benefit of his health, which improved so much that he returned to Chicago the same year. Later he brought a stock of groceries to Leadville, where he engaged in that trade for two and a half years, when, in company with a party of eastern friends, he went over into Summit county, and established the towns of Decatur and Chihuahua; at the latter he was the instigator and heaviest investor in the construction of the only mill and concentrator in the county, remaining there three years actively engaged in operating this mill and in mining. In 1883 he returned to Chicago and engaged in the hotel business (the vocation of his father, Robert Hill, who, at the time of his death, in 1877, was the oldest and one of the most successful hotel keepers in Chicago, having kept and owned the Matteson house before and after the great fire of 1871). The first experience of C. M. Hill in the hotel proprietorship was at the Pishcotangua house, Lake Geneva, Wis. From there he went to Topeka, Kan., and conducted successfully for two years, the old and historic "Windsor" hotel. Realizing the necessity for a first-class hostelry at Kansas City, Mo., he organized a company of Chicago capitalists and built the magnificent Midland hotel, at a cost of \$1,500,000, including ground and furnishings, and the first in the world to introduce dining rooms and kitchen on the top floors. He conducted this as proprietor and manager for nearly three years, then sold out to Chicago parties, and purchased the Grand hotel, at Cincinnati, Ohio, which he successfully conducted—withstanding its repeated previous failures—for two years. In 1894 he came to Colorado for the third time and assumed charge of the Windsor, at Denver, re-

viving in the face of great competition, its old time prosperity. Sept. 21, 1881, he was united in marriage to Miss Anna Robbins, eldest daughter of Dr. A. B. Robbins, of Denver, to whom one child, a son, was born Aug. 11, 1882.

HUSSEY, Warren. See Vol. III, page 188.

HALLOWELL, Charles, financial agent, was born of Quaker parents in the town of Alexandria, Va., Dec. 18, 1843. Being frail and delicate in early childhood, which constantly interfered with his education, at the age of fifteen he prevailed upon his father to send him to the country where he could do farm work, and thus develop his health and strength. This experiment proving beneficial, he remained three years in that occupation, graduating, so to speak, with his physical powers well matured. He then returned to Alexandria and completed his education. Soon afterward the civil war broke out, when he was sent to Philadelphia to engage in business. His father had desired him to become a civil engineer, and his educational training up to that time had been in that direction, but circumstances changed the drift, so that he studied pharmacy and became a druggist instead. During the war he conducted a paying business in that line in Philadelphia and made considerable money. Close application, however, impaired his health, which compelled him to leave the profession. Shortly afterward he became junior partner in a manufacturing iron business in the same city, which also proved profitable, and for some time he enjoyed a large income. In 1871 began hemorrhages of the lungs, which became frequent and alarming during the next eighteen months. In the summer of 1872 he went to the Adirondacks and camped out in the forest, from which he received much benefit but not a cure. In the fall of that year he came to Colorado, with his wife and family, reaching Denver September 22. The altitude and climate brought immediate improvement, and by the spring of 1873, his health was almost completely restored. He settled in Colorado Springs, taking a position as book-keeper with the Central Colorado Improvement company. Then came the panic of 1873, which deprived him of his situation, when he went into the cattle business in a limited way. His next venture was in the real estate and loaning business, at Colorado Springs, in 1873-74, which continued eight years, during which, owing to the general prosperity of the town, he accumulated considerable means. In 1881 he sold out and did not resume active business until the winter of 1883, when he came to Denver and reopened in the same line, but chiefly loaning for others, which has continued to the present time. His clients reside on both coasts, and in various states, principally in the North, though he has quite a number in Europe. The firm has branch offices in Philadelphia

and New York. Through success in his profession, the restoration of his health and the profoundest confidence in the future of the city and state, he has become an ardent enthusiast and a valuable citizen.

HUGHES, Thomas P., merchant and manufacturer, was born in England, in 1848, and was brought by his parents, when only one year old, to America. They settled in New York, but, after remaining there four years, moved to Chicago, where he was educated, and learned sanitary plumbing under his father. In 1869 he began business for himself. Ten years later, while still a resident of Chicago, he secured the contract for supplying the Tabor block, in Denver, with gas and plumbing appliances. While in the performance of his labors in the latter city, he became so favorably impressed with its beauty, health and prosperity that he concluded to make it his future home. The following year he moved to Denver, and at once established himself in business, which he continued until 1885, when he became a partner of D. M. Keith, under the firm name of Hughes & Keith Sanitary Supply company, the largest concern of its class in Colorado. He first introduced lead pipe machinery into the state, and, with Mr. C. T. Harkison, made the first lead pipe out of Colorado material, in 1887.

HUNTER, John B., engineer, was born in Logan county, Ill., Feb. 17, 1857, passed his boyhood days on a farm, and was educated in the public schools. During 1876-77 he clerked in a drug store, then farmed again for a year, and in 1878 came to Leadville, Colo., remaining but four or five months, when he removed to Denver and entered the county surveyor's office. After four months' service in that department he accepted a position in the city engineer's office, where, with the exception of one year, he remained until 1891, when he was elected city engineer and was re-elected in 1893. He was one of the most efficient and upright officers who has ever filled that important position.

HENRY, John J., real estate broker, was born in New Castle county, Del., Sept. 11, 1822. His father was a sea captain, trading with all the chief commercial ports of foreign lands. From early boyhood, until he attained his majority, he was almost constantly in school, the better part of his education being attained at Wilmington, Del., and at Norristown, Pa., closing his course at the Fremont institute in the latter place. Afterward he became a large land owner in Delaware, but ultimately lost his fortune in speculation and by the depreciation of real estate through the monetary panic of 1873. Originally a member of the whig party, he was, though a slaveholder, an ardent free soiler. In 1856 he assisted in organizing the republican party in his state and was one of less than 300 to vote for Col. John C. Fremont for the presidency. Although the owner of many

slaves, he, even in his boyhood, detested the institution felt the shame and the wrong of it, the inconsistency of serfdom in a free and independent government. When Fort Sumter fell he became an outspoken Unionist and supporter of Lincoln's administration, hoisted the American flag at the top of a flag staff in front of his house, and kept it there till the end of the war. In 1861 he raised a company of young Union men, mainly farmers' sons, to protect the homes and property of Unionists, which were threatened with burning and destruction, and with them patrolled the Chesapeake and Delaware canal, through which U. S. troops were conveyed to the seat of war. He supported the government by every influence he could bring to bear, and besides commanding his company for two years, contributed large sums of money to the recruiting and equipment of regiments for the federal army. He was an intimate friend, personal and political, of Senator John M. Clayton, of Delaware, and coöperated with him in his views and plans. In 1863 President Lincoln appointed him minister to Liberia, the first appointment to that mission, but it was declined. In 1873 President Grant tendered him the consulship at Kingston, Jamaica, but this also was declined. He served in the state Senate of Delaware two terms, or four years. In 1875 he was appointed register of the U. S. mineral land office at Leadville, which he accepted, came to Colorado and entered upon the duties of that very important position, continuing until the close of his term, and was reappointed in 1879, four years later. Having many important mining cases to decide, out of a great number of appeals to the general land office, only two were set aside. He was married Sept. 16, 1858, in Philadelphia, to Marietta B. Lusby, daughter of Gideon Lusby, of Maryland, and a niece of Commodore Jacob Jones, U. S. N., who commanded the American sloop of war in the engagement between the Frolic and Wasp. He is a man of the strictest integrity and purest morals; finely educated and has a thorough knowledge of public men and measures. Besides filling several places of high public trust in his native state to the satisfaction of his constituents, he has been honored by Presidents Lincoln, Grant and Garfield with tenders of important positions. Mr. Henry is a gentleman of the old school, a student and scholar, extremely affable and polite, reminding one of the cultured and polished men who ruled the stage fifty years ago; wore blue dress coats with plain brass buttons, and were royal hosts in their hospitable Southern homes. The force of his character is manifest in the bravery he exhibited in breaking loose from the great army of slaveholders, from family and intimate friends, and pronouncing by voice and effort for the emancipation of the blacks, for the repression of the rebellion and for the republican party.

No one not bred in the South and under its peculiar domestic institutions can fully realize the consequences involved in such a step. Since 1882 Judge Henry has been an honored resident of Denver, chiefly engaged in an effort to recover something of his lost fortune, through transactions in real estate.

HARKISON, Charles T., engineer, was born in Center county, Pa., June 22, 1842, and educated in the common schools, after which he learned the trade of gas and steam fitter and also that of a hydraulic engineer. At the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted in Company F, 114th Pa., volunteers, and served in the 1st brigade, 1st division, 3rd army corps. On the second day at Gettysburg he was wounded, taken prisoner and sent to Belle Island. Here he suffered all the horrors of hunger, disease and want, added to captivity. Subsequently he (with others) was exchanged, served to the close of the war and was in many of the great battles of the army of the Potomac. He came to Colorado in 1879 and settled in Denver. Having been sent here by the Union Pacific R. R. Co. as hydraulic engineer, he served in that capacity sixteen years. In politics he is an earnest republican. In 1886 he was elected to the Senate of the Sixth General Assembly and was noted for his candor and earnestness in behalf of the worthy measures brought before that body. The first vote of his manhood was cast for Abraham Lincoln. He was then with his regiment in front of Petersburg doing his utmost to secure the downfall of that citadel. During his residence in Colorado he has been a good citizen, an honest and efficient worker for good ends and is especially devoted to the advancement of our public schools. He was married in 1880, to Miss Mary Conner, of Cheyenne, Wyo. He is a member of the Presbyterian church in Denver.

HEAD, Willard R., ranchman and merchant, was born in Nauvoo, Hancock county, Ill., the seat of the original Mormon church, Nov. 28, 1842. His family having united with the "church of the latter day saints," Willard, at an early age, was baptized in that faith, though much against his will. They went to Utah among the first colonists. In 1857, when Johnson's army arrived at Salt Lake to suppress an incipient rebellion against the laws of the United States, Willard, then about fifteen years of age, seized the opportunity to sever his connection with Mormonism by running away and taking employment as a teamster at Camp Floyd, south of Provo, where he remained one winter, then changed to Fort Bridger. In Sept., 1858, when discoveries of gold began to be reported, he joined a party and came to Cherry Creek, where Denver now stands. There were a few cabins on the west side, occupied by old John Smith and others. Soon afterward he separated from his companions, went to the Little

Blue, in Nebraska, and became an employé of the old Hockaday & McGrow overland stage company. Here he remained until 1866, then began freighting on the plains, continuing until the fall of 1867, when he came to Denver with a load of goods; sold out, farmed for one year on Bear creek, then purchased the New York ranch, on the Georgetown road, which he worked until 1873. His next change was to Bradford Junction, where he engaged in the mercantile business. In 1876 he sold out and again began freighting. When the Denver & South Park railroad was projected up the Platte Cañon, he obtained a contract for furnishing ties for that road. In the spring of 1879 he purchased a ranch at Jefferson, in Park county, and established a general supply store, both of which he conducted many years. In 1889 he was elected a member of the board of county commissioners for a term of three years. Mr. Head is a well-known citizen of Park county, a successful ranchman and merchant. Mrs. W. R. Head was born in Canada, Oct. 5, 1847. She came to Nebraska at an early period, and was married to Mr. Head at Beatrice, in that state, March 10, 1867. She came to Colorado on New Year's day, 1868, and has resided here ever since. She is a true type of a Western woman.

HARVEY, Richard, clerk of the district court, was born in the parish of Crowan, Cornwall, England, July 9, 1826. He attended school until about the age of twelve years, when he commenced work in the copper and tin mines of his native country, where he remained until 1845, when he emigrated to America. He first stopped at the lead mines of Galena, Ill., where he labored until 1848. He was also engaged in the copper mines of Lake Superior until 1852, when he returned to Galena. For two or three years he was employed as a clerk, taught school, and learned the carpenter's trade, but was chiefly engaged in mining. Oct. 3, 1863, he arrived in Central City, Colo. From that time until Sept. 1, 1879, he followed the carpenter's trade, and mining also. At that date he was appointed register of the land office located at Central City. He was afterward appointed register by President Hayes, served four years, and was reappointed by President Arthur, serving the same length of time, and was elected a member of the legislature during the session of 1879-80. In April, 1892, he was appointed judge of the county court to fill a vacancy, continuing until Jan. 10, 1894. In 1889 he was appointed clerk of the district court and still holds that position. He has been engaged all his life in mining either in an operative or speculative way, and has acquired an ownership in mining property that will ultimately be of value to himself and his posterity. In 1853 he married Miss Rebecca H. McCallister of Council Hill, Ill. They have five children living, viz.: Mrs. Ella M. Oxman of

Omaha; Mrs. Jennie Richards of Central City; Richard Sherman, Miss R. May and Miss Georgia, the three latter residing with their father. His wife died June 21, 1893. She was a noble woman, a true wife, and a devoted mother. In politics he is a republican, and in religion, a Methodist. He has been a Mason since 1852, and at present is grand prelate of the Knights Templar of Colorado. He is past master of Central Lodge No. 6; past high priest of Central City, Chapter No. 1, and is past eminent commander of Central City Commandery No. 2. He has taken an active interest in educational matters, and served several years as a member of the Central City school board.

HURT, James L., stock grower, was born in Howard county, Mo., May 26, 1854. He remained there twenty years, in the meantime attending the common schools and completing his education in the Roanoke, Mo., high school. He adopted the life of a farmer and stock raiser and followed these pursuits until he removed to Texas, where he continued the stock business for five years with good success. At the expiration of that time he returned to Missouri, where he again engaged in farming and stock raising in connection with his brother. In 1881 he left his home and located at Crestone, Colo., where, in connection with Samuel Jewell, he engaged in general mercantile trade with splendid success until 1885. They then disposed of their interests and engaged in the cattle and sheep business as partners until 1891, when Mr. Hurt purchased Mr. Jewell's interest and has since that time conducted it on his own responsibility. At the present time he is one of the leading cattlemen in the San Luis valley. He also had a store at Parksville, was instrumental in causing a post office to be established at that place, and became the postmaster, serving three years, when the office was discontinued. In the fall of 1892 he was elected to represent Saguache county in the House of Representatives of the 9th General Assembly. He was a fearless, hard working member, and all measures that commended themselves to his judgment received his unqualified support.

HUMPHREY, A. L., mechanic and legislator, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1860. He finished his education with the course of the high school at Maquoketa, Iowa, at seventeen years of age. His entire life may be said to have been passed in railroad work, he having immediately begun to learn the machinist's trade upon quitting school. Early in his career he was connected with the Union Pacific, B & M. and Southern Pacific railways, and so zealously did he apply himself throughout his apprenticeship and the succeeding years he was appointed master mechanic of the Southern Pacific, remaining with it until 1888, when he was offered a like position on the Colorado Midland, which he accepted and

at once removed to Colorado where he has since made his headquarters at Colorado City. He is a member of the Master Mechanics' association and various other railroad organizations. The citizens of his county in 1892 elected him to the lower house of the legislature. The record he made while a member of that body was so favorable, that at the ensuing election he was returned to the 10th General Assembly where, despite the candidacy of one of the most popular men of the session, he was elected Speaker, and probably no one who had preceded him in that office gave greater satisfaction.

HILL, J. D., merchant, was born in Massachusetts in 1843 and remained at the place of his nativity until 1861, during which time his education was received in the public schools. At the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted in the 25th Mass. infantry, company H., and served four years, after which he returned to Massachusetts and remained there one year, then came to Colorado. He first took a contract for cutting hay at Ft. Lupton and continued at that for one season, then engaged in freighting and contracting on the line of the Union and Central Pacific railroads during the period of their construction. In 1872 he opened a general store at Littleton, and by judicious methods has advanced it to a large volume of trade which is steadily profitable.

HICKS, James R., real estate broker, late head of the Hicks & Bailey Investment company of Denver, was born in the town of Cuba, N. Y., May 4, 1841. In Nov., 1853, he removed to Freeport, Ill., and was educated in the high school of that city. Aug. 14, 1862, just after attaining his majority, he enlisted in the 71st Illinois infantry, and on account of illness contracted while in the service, was obliged to seek the climate of Colorado, in Aug., 1873. Here, in Denver, he engaged in merchandising—wholesale notions and cigars—from 1873 to 1883, when he entered the real estate and loaning business with Mr. Geo. W. Bailey, with whom he has ever since been associated in that line. It became one of the most prominent houses of its class in the state.

HURD, Nathan S., pioneer, was born in Middlesbury, Vt., Nov. 15, 1837, and educated at Troy Conference academy, West Poughkeepsie, Vt. His ancestors were among the first settlers in that state, and some of them were in the Revolutionary army. In 1856 he left Vermont and settled in Morrison, Whiteside county, Ill., whence he, with the family, emigrated to the Rocky Mountains in 1860, and settled at the head of Spanish Bar, Clear Creek county. It was here that the author first met them in their large and commodious log house, where they resided some years. Nathan embarked in various mining enterprises, and built a twelve stamp mill, one of the first operated in the county, but like the majority did not realize his better expecta-

tions of fortune. In 1861 he moved the mill and the family to Mosquito Gulch, in Park county, assisted in organizing the mining district of that name, and built the wagon road from the present London Junction to the mines; also in connection with Dr. Pollock and James Cotton, located Pollock district, at the head of Blue river. In the summer of 1864 the author again met Mr. Hurd in Mosquito, and with him made a pedestrian tour across the Mosquito range down into California Gulch, then a prosperous camp, where large quantities of gold were being taken out; thence across the upper Arkansas valley to Major H. H. DeMary's camp in Colorado Gulch; and thence down the valley to the Cache creek and Granite diggings. At that time Lake county had less than 1,000 people, and all its industries were gradually declining. In the territorial legislature of 1865 Mr. Hurd was elected engrossing clerk of the House. In 1866 he started on an extended prospecting tour to the Chugwater in Wyoming and north to Yellowstone Park. His party prospected for gold in the famous Black Hills of Dakota, two years prior to General Custer's exploration and report which set the tide of emigration to that quarter, but found no indications of the former presence of white men, and although they discovered rich placers were afraid to work them, owing to the intense hostility of the Sioux. They explored parts of Montana and Wyoming during two years, but the Sioux and other tribes were on the war path, and made their work extremely difficult and perilous. They had a fight with the savages in the Bad Lands of Wyoming, in which Mr. Hurd was severely wounded by an arrow. In 1868 he returned to Colorado, and in 1869 married Maggie A. Hawkins, daughter of the pioneer S. Hawkins, settled in Georgetown, and was the first to discover and work with profitable results the rich float ores of Leavenworth mountain. He was one of the party which opened the famous Dives-Pelican mines. He remained in Georgetown until 1878; passed the next two years in Denver; then went to Leadville for two years, and from there to Bonanza, at that time a very promising district in Saguache county, where, with Col. W. P. Linn, he opened the Rawley mine. In 1885 he went back to Park county as manager of the Great West mine. In Jan., 1887, he was appointed deputy commissioner of insurance for the state, and conducted that department with such industry, skill and ability as to merit reappointment by successive administrations to 1892.

HARDIN, George H., soldier, was born in Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 12, 1834, and when quite young moved to Chicago with his father, Capt. S. W. Hardin. After finishing his education, having taken a collegiate course, he studied engineering, and afterward ran an engine on the Rock Island R. R. four years. He came to Denver in the spring of

1859. The following fall he went to Leavenworth, Kan., and in the spring of 1860 returned to Denver; resided three years in Nevada City, engaged in mining, and while there, in Sept., 1861, enlisted in company G, 1st regiment, Colorado volunteers. A few days thereafter he was commissioned orderly-sergeant of his company, and in October following it was sent to Denver and stationed at Camp Weld. Two months later he was promoted to second lieutenant. In February the regiment received orders to proceed to New Mexico, and join the forces of Gen. Canby, the latter having had an engagement with the Texas Rangers at Valverde, and being repulsed had fallen back to Fort Craig. Feb. 21, 1862, it left for Fort Union, making forced marches to its destination, where a battalion of regular infantry and artillery was joined, and all started for Santa Fé, which was in possession of the Texans. On March 27 had a fight at Glorieta, and on March 28, again met the enemy in Apache Cañon, where a brisk engagement ensued. Lieutenant Hardin, with a portion of his own company and part of company C, was assigned a position in support of Captain Ritter's battery (regular army), and held the same with forty men against 300 Texans. The next day he was promoted to 1st lieutenant, for gallant and meritorious conduct on the field. After the engagement the Union forces fell back six miles, where they were joined by Col. Chivington, and the whole command proceeded to Peralto, where they met Gen. Canby's forces, and had another battle with the enemy. After this the 1st Colorado regiment was ordered to Fort Craig, where it camped until September. Lieutenant Hardin commanding his company was ordered to Fort Lyon, Colo., and thence to Fort Larned, Kan. He returned to Denver Jan. 1, 1863, and went into winter-quarters at Camp Weld, thus ending a ten months' campaign. The following July the regiment, under command of Major E. W. Wynkoop, was ordered to North Park, to quiet the Indians, whom they found had taken a trail through the mountains southward. The wagons were abandoned and pack animals substituted, and the troops started in pursuit, lieutenant Hardin in command of his own company. While on this trip he suffered an attack of rheumatism, from which he never recovered. The command proceeded through the mountains until Georgia Gulch was reached, whence, after a short rest, they returned to Denver about the last of September. The winter of 1863 was rather uneventful, the monotony being varied only by an occasional raid after unruly Indians. In January he was ordered to proceed with his company to Trinidad, to adjust matters with the Indians, thence to Cañon City for the same purpose, remaining at the latter place until June. At this time the Indians became more hostile, and, Fort Lyon calling for help, he was ordered to go there without delay. In

August he was ordered to proceed to the Republican river to rescue some white persons who had been taken prisoners. Company G, then an artillery company, commanded by him, with small detachments from other companies (130 men), all under command of Major Wynkoop, started for the scene of the difficulty. They were gone fifteen days, and while their comrades at the fort thought they had all been killed, they returned one morning with five white prisoners, accomplishing the purpose of their trip. He remained on duty at Fort Lyon until Nov. 28, when he was mustered out of service. He, with his wife, went to Chicago, and remained East visiting friends until the spring of 1866, when they returned to Colorado and located in Central City. He lived there until 1867, when he went to Cheyenne, where he resided three years. He went to Greeley in 1870, later to Evans, and finally to a ranch on the Platte river, eighteen miles east of Greeley, where he died in 1885. The Union Pacific R. R. Co. built a depot at his ranch in 1880, and called the station "Hardin." Dec. 24, 1861, he married Miss Fannie D. Walthall, a cousin of Senator Walthall of Mississippi. They have one son, Arthur B., who married Miss Minnie DeWitt of Buena Vista, and lives in Denver with his mother. Lieut. Hardin's wife came to Colorado in June, 1861. She is a member of a number of organizations which have been established to aid the old pioneers and soldiers, and is known and appreciated for her kindness of heart and many noble traits of character. She is now president of the Pioneer ladies' aid society of the state of Colorado, and is devoting much of her time to the welfare of that organization. In her, the old pioneers as well as the veterans of the war, have an abiding friend.

HASTINGS, W. M., railway agent, was born on the Tonawanda Indian reservation, Genesee county, N. Y., Feb. 26, 1833. He is the son of David S. and Thankful Hastings. When he was three years old, his father moved to Richville in the same state, and about five years later to Genesee county, Mich., where he worked on a farm until he was fourteen years of age. He attended the common schools. His mother died when he was in his thirteenth year, and, his father marrying again, his home, with the presence of a stepmother, became so unpleasant that he went to live with an uncle in Jackson, Mich., until his seventeenth year, for whom he worked to pay for his board and clothes while attending school. At the age of seventeen he taught a school near the town of Davison where his father lived. He taught three successive winters and returned to Jackson to attend school during the summer, and worked for his uncle, as before, to pay for his board. When twenty years of age, he began railroad work for the M. C. R. R. company at Jackson. Starting as a laborer, he was soon promoted to a clerkship in the freight office,



then to bill clerk, and finally was made chief clerk and cashier. After five years, the company sent him to Wayne, Mich., as its agent. Here he became acquainted with Miss Jeannette Hatch, to whom he was married in Jan., 1864. Remained at Wayne about three years and then returned to Jackson, where he acted as agent of the company a year and a half longer, when his health failed, and he took a vacation of one summer on the farm of his father-in-law. The fall of that year he engaged in business at Wayne with a Mr. Carlett, and two and a half years later entered the employ of the Fort Wayne & Saginaw R. R. company, first as agent, then as chief clerk and finally as general freight agent and as an assistant to the general manager. He was with this company about seven years, when his health again failed and he came to Colorado on a leave of absence, arriving in Denver in March, 1876. In June of that year, he entered the service of the D. & R. G. R. company, as chief clerk in the freight department, and in August of the following year, was appointed assistant general freight agent. In 1878 the D. & R. G. road was leased to the S. F. company, and he remained with that company until March, 1879, when he again entered the employ of the D. & R. G. company, acting as chief clerk under Col. D. C. Dodge, and afterwards as land and tax agent until 1888, when he located at Delta, where he has since acted as freight, ticket and express agent. He has two daughters; Minnie E., now the wife of W. E. Obert of Delta, and Emily Dodge Hastings, fourteen years old. His wife died in Feb., 1894.

HENDERSON, Amos, is a native of Pennsylvania and emigrated to Colorado in 1872, locating at Black Hawk. He engaged as a clerk in the Black Hawk Savings Bank for six months, and then became connected with a coal company, and at the same time was in the tie business for two years. He subsequently moved to Golden, and still later ran a sawmill. In 1875 he went to Lake county with 175 men, and took a contract for furnishing 300,000 ties to the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé railroad company. He also worked for that company as "surface boss," remaining with it until 1877, when he went into the tie business. In 1878 he acted as "walking boss" on the Colorado Central railroad. He later on resumed the tie business and, in 1879, worked on the Mosquito Pass toll-road, engaged in mining, and afterward macadamized Harrison Avenue in Leadville. In 1880, he was appointed superintendent of mines for two years, and then was employed in transporting ores. He was elected alderman in 1884, and treasurer of Lake county in 1885. He purchased the Star ranch near Leadville, and also a ranch in Tennessee Park. Mr. Henderson is largely interested in mines, and is one of the substantial, energetic men of the "City above the clouds."

HARPER, J. E., lawyer, was born in Peoria, Ill., June 3, 1857. He remained at the place of his nativity for one year, when the family removed to Ohio where he grew to manhood receiving, in the meantime, his education in the public schools. He entered the sheriff's office of Scioto county, where he remained until 1879, when he went to Cincinnati and attended the Cincinnati law school, from which he was graduated. He afterward practiced law until 1884 in that city. In the year named he removed to Chicago and practiced his profession one year, when his health failed. He then removed to Chase county, Kan., where he organized the Chase county Loan and Trust company. In 1886 he was elected county attorney and served two years. He came to Colorado in 1888 and located at Colorado City, where he remained two years, during which time he served one term as city attorney. Desiring a wider field for the practice of his profession, he removed to Denver and engaged actively in practice, being subsequently made police judge of South Denver, and when that town was organized into a justice precinct he was elected justice of the peace. He was influential in procuring the annexation of the latter town to Denver.

HARPER, T. S., was born in Fox Chase, Pa., June 6, 1854, where he lived until twenty years of age. His early training was acquired in the public schools of that state. Upon reaching his twentieth year he came to Colorado, and located in Manitou where he remained only a few months. He then followed the life of a hunter upon the plains for ten years with marked success. In 1883 he went into the stock business at River Bend and has continued it up to the present time; he is also interested in mining in Eagle county. In 1886 and again in 1888 he was elected sheriff of his county, and in 1892 was elected a member of the House of Representatives. He is a man of many sterling virtues and enjoys the confidence of the people, whose interests he has so faithfully guarded both in public and private life.

HIESTAND, Newton M., ranchman, was born in Carroll county, Ind., in Sept. 1854. He attended school at the Battle Ground collegiate institute, located on the famous Tippecanoe battle ground. In 1879 he came to Colorado and, after visiting Leadville, lived three years in Pitkin, Gunnison county. He removed to Delta county in May, 1883, took up a ranch on the north fork of the Gunnison river, and has resided there ever since. In 1889 he was elected a member of the board of county commissioners of Delta county, and served three years. Mr. Hiestand is a man of good practical judgment and is highly esteemed by his friends and neighbors.

HOGUE, Alexander, farmer and miner, was born in Wayne county, Ohio, July 31, 1845, and was educated in the public schools of that state. Sept. 31, 1861, he enlisted as a

private in company G, 16th regiment, Ohio volunteers, and served with it, participating in its numerous battles, until Sept. 31, 1864, when he was honorably discharged. In the spring of 1866 he came to Colorado, and has since been engaged in mining and farming, latterly as a resident of Chaffee county.

HODGSON, William, a Colorado pioneer. He settled on Bear Creek in 1859, and is said to have been the first to secure a title to land in Colorado from the government. He continued to reside on his ranch until 1865, when he removed to Denver and engaged in the grocery business, under the firm name of McKee & Hodgson. The partnership continued until 1869, when he embarked in the stock business. From 1870 to 1881 he bought and shipped horses and cattle to Colorado from the East. He was also in the hay and grain trade, and among other things in connection with David Hill organized and ran a Herdic cab line which antedated horse cars. It was subsequently sold to the Denver City railway company.

HOLMES, Joseph, was born March 14, 1843, at Langtoft, county of Lincoln, England, and was educated in the common schools. March 10, 1859, his father, Wm. Holmes, paid ten pounds sterling to Henry Aquila Seargood to teach his son Joseph the "arts of a grocer and draper" (which in the United States goes under the name of dry goods) for two and a half years, to the 27th day of Oct., 1861. After passing this course of instruction, Mr. Holmes went to London and entered the employ of Messrs. James Schoolbred & Co., of Tottenham Court Road, one of the largest houses in the city of London. Here he remained a number of years, indeed until compelled by failing health to leave England and settle in the United States. He arrived in Denver on his birthday, March 14, 1878, and soon after engaged in the coal trade. He was a member of the Sons of St. George, and of the Court Pride, of Denver, No. 7053, Ancient Order of Foresters.

HOPKINS, George M., detective, was born in Cass county, Ill., Nov. 15, 1835, and was educated in the common schools. After coming to Colorado, he went to Chicago creek, where he followed mining for a few months, and then enlisted in the 1st regiment of Colorado volunteers, serving three years. At the expiration of his term of service, he engaged in mining on Clear creek, but in the fall of that year obtained a position on the police force of Denver, which he retained until 1868. In the spring of 1869 he was elected marshal of the city of Denver and served in that capacity until 1873. Refusing a renomination he embarked in the live stock trade, continuing until 1875. He was reappointed to the police force in 1877, remaining four years; was chief of detectives from 1881 to 1885, and in Jan., 1886, was appointed county jailer for the term of two years, then engaged in

the real estate business for two years, and, in 1890, became, by appointment, county jailer again. In the summer of 1893 he was reappointed chief of detectives, which he retained until the spring of 1894.

HOYT, David, was born in Tompkins county, N. Y., where he remained until he attained his majority, then emigrated to Kansas where he lived two years, and then moved to Black Hawk, Colo., where he became a grocer. In 1862 he located in Denver and engaged in the stage business from Denver to different points in the state. His later years were spent in raising fine stock horses. Mr. Hoyt was a successful business man, and his death took from the scene of action one of Denver's best and most earnest citizens.

HUDSON, John W., mechanic, was born at Hampsthwaite, Yorkshire, England, July 15, 1839, and educated in the common schools. He then began to learn the carriagemaker's trade. He left home in April, 1857, came to New York and resumed his trade, mastering all its details in that city and at Newark, N. J. In 1862 he entered the service of a government engineering corps, and remained with it through the war. He was located in the vicinity of Chattanooga and Nashville, Tenn., and worked on government fortifications and at bridge building the greater portion of the time. He returned to New York in 1865, and in Rochester took up his old employment of carriage making. In Nov., 1876, he came west to Salina, Kan., and the following year proceeded to Sacramento, Cal. In March of that year he became a resident of Weston, Ore., situated near the Umatilla Indian reservation. During the summer of 1878 he purchased a sawmill, which he operated until the fall of 1879, then came to Denver, arriving November 30. He engaged with the E. F. Hallack Lumber company and continued in its service some years. During that time he worked on some of the better buildings in the city and state; had charge of the interior finishing of the Capitol building at Santa Fé, N. M.; the Insane asylum at Pueblo; Printer's home at Colorado Springs; school houses at Greeley and Idaho Springs, and Lieut.-Governor Brush's residence at Brush, Colo. He also did the interior work on the Masonic Temple, the Tabor Grand opera house, the court house, and E. F. Hallack's residence in Denver. He has been a contractor since 1891. Oct. 2, 1867, he married Miss Martha Arthur, at Niagara Falls. They have four children living.

HEMPHILL, Silas Harrison, real estate broker, was born in Utica, N. Y., March 23, 1836, and went from there to Steuben county, same state, where he remained until twenty-one years of age, then emigrated to Illinois and later to Iowa. In 1862 he enlisted in the 22d Iowa infantry and was honorably discharged in 1865. After the war he returned to Iowa and lived at Sioux City until 1873, when he crossed the plains with a herd of horses

and mules to Denver. He engaged in the auction and furniture business for eight years, then embarked in the real estate trade, and is now the owner of property in different parts of the city. He is a Mason, a member of the G. A. R. and of the P. O. S. of A. He is also a member of Iowa City lodge, Iowa No. 4, and represents the benevolent society of Oscaloosa, Iowa.

HEITLER, Emanuel, merchant, was born in Bohemia, Austria, in 1845, and when very young removed to Vienna where he acquired his education and early training. He came to America in 1868 and located in Central City, Colo., but soon moved to Denver which he made his home. He started a small grocery, and, assisted by his wife, they together daily toiled and slowly but surely advanced on the upward road. He was always successful in business pursuits. He was one of the first contributors to the Jewish hospital, and gave largely to the Temple Emanuel congregation, and was otherwise an important factor in its building and maintenance. He died Nov. 26, 1892, and having been a member of a large number of secret and benevolent orders, representatives from each attended the interment of his remains.

HAWTHORNE, Hugh Alexander, was born in the city of New York, Aug. 26, 1856, educated in the common schools, and was brought up on a farm in Iowa, to which state his parents moved in 1861. He was employed as a clerk in a general store in Avery, Iowa, and lived in that vicinity about seven years. He came to Trinidad, Colo., April 5, 1882, and engaged with the A. T. & S. F. R. R. Co., in their engineering department. Remaining with that company about a year, he was afterwards employed on a stage route from Trinidad to El Moro, continuing from July, 1883, to Jan. 1, 1886. In 1885 he was elected constable of a city precinct in Trinidad, but resigned in Jan., 1887, to join the engineer corps of the Denver & Rio Grande R. R. Co. Six months later he accepted the position of baggageman for the same company at one of its stations. He moved to Denver Oct. 7, 1888, was employed by Dillon & Son, and subsequently by J. M. Moore, hardware merchant. He has been with the Wells, Fargo Express company since March, 1890. He is a K. of P., has filled all the positions of the subordinate order and is now a member of the grand lodge. March 7, 1890, he married Miss Lillian K. Stanton, of Denver.

HOULE, Richard, was born in England and there learned the tanner's trade. He settled in Wet Mountain valley, in 1872, and is now the possessor of 450 acres of agricultural and grazing land, whereon graze 60 graded cattle, among which are a number of thoroughbred Holstein bulls, 35 horses and a full-blooded Norman stud. He has been prospered in the years he has resided there and is an en-

thusiast on the subject of Colorado and its remarkable advantages for settlement.

HOEBEL, Fred, was born in Germany in 1848. He obtained his education in the common schools of that country, and afterwards learned the trade of a machinist. He remained at the place of his nativity until 1866, when he came to America and located in Cincinnati, Ohio. He followed his trade in that city until 1872, when he went to California, and from there to Arizona in the spring of 1873, where he followed mining and milling until 1881, when he came to Colorado, and settled in Leadville. There he worked at his trade until 1883, when he opened business in Turner Hall, finally purchasing that building in 1886, where he has since continued his business. He is the agent of the North German Lloyd Steamship company, and also the agent of the New York and Baltimore line, which he has represented for nine years. He was at one time consul at the port of Chicago and is now a notary. He is one of the influential representative business men of Leadville.

HUTCHINSON, T. A., farmer, was born in New York in 1842, and moved to Michigan when twelve years of age. Here he attended the public schools. In 1862 he enlisted in company C, 17th Michigan infantry, and served in the army until 1865, when he was mustered out at Detroit. Soon afterward he moved to Missouri, remaining until 1871, and then came to Denver, where he followed various pursuits until 1876, when he entered the grocery business, but finally located on the farm, which he still occupies, and has since devoted his time to farming and growing small fruits.

HOWARTH, Abe, farmer, was born in Manchester, England, April 7, 1835, educated in the public schools of that country, and remained there until 1856, when he came to America and settled in Illinois, where he engaged in farming; subsequently, removed to St. Louis, Mo., and then to Kansas City. In 1870 he came to Colorado and very soon thereafter purchased the property which he now occupies—a farm of one hundred and seventy-five acres, situated near the town of Littleton, fourteen miles from Denver.

HABLETZEL, Martin J., was born in Dubuque, Iowa, June 14, 1859, and educated in the public schools. In 1878 he went to Fort Pierre, where he remained two years, then moved to Salt Lake City, Utah, where the following year was spent. He came to Denver in 1882, but soon after went to Central City and engaged in the meat trade, remaining some time, then removed to San Juan county, resuming the same business. In 1886 he returned to Denver and engaged at the stockyards during the next three years, when he built his present place, where he is doing a prosperous and steadily increasing business.

HAGUS, Andrew, farmer, was born in Germany in 1837, and remained at the place of his nativity until twelve years of age, when he came to America and located at Galena, Ill., where he lived for ten years, receiving a public school education. He came to the Rocky Mountains in 1859 and settled in Black Hawk, where he prospected for gold and also engaged in the hay and grain business, until 1864, when he came to his present place, consisting of 200 acres of choice land near the city of Denver. From 1864 to 1880 he devoted himself to farming and stock-raising, but in the latter year he discontinued the cattle trade and since then has been engaged entirely in farming. He now owns one of the best improved ranches in Arapahoe county.

HAYNES, Lorenzo H., real estate broker, was born in Mount Pleasant, Pa., Oct. 5, 1824, of German descent, his father being a native of New York and his mother of Connecticut. He is one of nine children, only three of whom are now living. One of his brothers, William, left home thirty years ago destined for the West, but nothing was ever heard of him afterward. When quite young his parents moved to Monroeville, Erie county, Ohio. Lorenzo began life as a school teacher, first at Norwalk, Ohio, and at other places in Huron county, which was then called the "reserve." In 1856 he emigrated to Winterset, Iowa, and engaged in farming, afterward went to Lincoln, Neb., where he continued to follow agricultural pursuits, and then to Indianola, in the same state, where he lived ten years. He came to Denver in July, 1887, and embarked in the real estate business. He has been thrice married, the first time in 1846 to Miss Elvira Andres, who died in July, 1858; the second, to Miss Elizabeth Duncan of Winterset, who died in Oct., 1887, and the last time to Mrs. Achia Tryon, sister of his second wife, with whom he now lives. He has been prominently connected with educational matters for many years; is a member of the Methodist church, and has faithfully served in all the minor offices of that organization.

HOLMAN, E. M., dairyman, was born in New York, but when quite young accompanied his parents to Wisconsin where they afterward lived. He was raised on a farm and obtained his education in the public schools; located in Colorado in 1878, and ten years afterward engaged in the dairy business on the W. W. McIntyre ranch, about five miles west of Denver, where he is conducting his trade on a large scale.

HAZZARD, Albert G., dairyman, is a native of Colorado, born near Brighton, in 1866. He attended the public schools of the state and spent two years at the Agricultural college at Fort Collins. He came to Denver and devoted himself to dairy pursuits, in which he is still engaged.

HAYCOX, Arthur J., dairyman, was born in Wales, but left that country when quite young. He came to America in 1872, and located in Cleveland, Ohio, where he remained until 1885, when he moved to Denver, and, in 1889, engaged in dairying with Harry C. James, and, having followed that occupation from his youth up, he thoroughly understands it and, as the manager of the concern, he has made a success of the business. He resides just north of the city park, where he has fitted up his premises with every modern auxiliary necessary to the proper conduct of his trade.

ISRAEL J. A., United States marshal for the district of Colorado, was born at Greensburg, Decatur county, Ind., Sept. 8, 1846, and when three years of age his parents moved to Iowa and located on a farm. He remained there until 1880; was educated in the public schools, supplemented by a course at the Ashland academy. When eighteen years of age he enlisted as a sergeant in company K, 47th Iowa infantry, and served until the close of the civil war, when he returned to Iowa and engaged in teaching school, and subsequently in farming, which he continued until 1880. In 1878-79 he represented his county—Wapello—in the state legislature. In 1880 he left Iowa, located at Maysville, Chaffee county, Colo., and became a miner. The following year he removed to Salida and engaged in general merchandise business, continuing until 1886, when he was appointed postmaster of that town; served five years, and subsequently embarked in the real estate trade. In 1882 he was elected county commissioner of Chaffee county, holding that position five years, three of them as chairman of the board. In 1890 he was elected to the state senate on the democratic ticket, and made an excellent record as an intelligent and hard working member of that body. He was the chairman of the finance committee, and as such strenuously opposed the appropriation of any moneys in excess of the revenues for any purpose, and by determined action, after failing in all other efforts, at the close of the regular session of the ninth General Assembly, filed a protest which saved the state over \$200,000 in appropriations. He was the author of the bill to consolidate all the state institutions under one management. He was appointed United States marshal for Colorado in May, 1894, by President Cleveland, and has been a thoroughly capable officer.

ISH, B. J., farmer, was born in Saline county Mo., in 1835. He attended the Transylvania University at Lexington, Ky., and finished his education at William Jewell college, Clay county, Mo. He was educated as a lawyer, but did not practice. He became a farmer, and, in 1864, came to Colorado and continued this occupation for ten years, then engaged in lode mining in Lake county. He still owns and manages his farm. He

was in the war from 1861 to 1864, enlisting in Col. Gates regiment of cavalry, company F.

JACKSON, George A. See Vol. I, page 187.

JORALMON, H. M., investment banker, is descended from Huguenot ancestry, who were among the founders of New York, and at the time of laying out the city of Brooklyn, the name of Joralmon was given to one of the streets, which is now in the central business part of that city. Capt. Henry Joralmon, his great, great grandfather, was an officer in the revolutionary war, where he fought bravely with the American army against British tyranny and finally witnessed the grand consummation of that patriotic purpose. The subject of this sketch was born near Chicago, Ill., in 1861, his father being a clergyman of the Dutch Reformed church—the old church of New York—an institution the Huguenots brought to this country. He was educated in the public schools, and subsequently entered Knox college, from whence he graduated, and then engaged in journalism and the management of investments in Chicago, until 1889. In July of that year he removed to Colorado, locating in Denver, and purchased an interest in what was the oldest investment and mortgage business in the state, forming by this connection the firm of Chas. Hallowell & Co. In March, 1894, he purchased the interest of his partner, and organized the firm of Joralmon & Co., bankers, with connections in all the principal eastern cities, as well as in Europe.

JOSEPHI, S. A., mine operator, was born in New York City, Feb. 3, 1856, educated in the public schools, and, after graduating, took a special course in the sciences; came West at the age of twenty, locating in Leavenworth, Kan., and engaged in manufactories, first as cashier, but was subsequently admitted to partnership. The firm established a main house in Kansas city, placing Mr. Josephi in charge, under whose management it became the largest of its class west of Chicago. Retiring in 1882, he started the Comanche County Bank at Comanche, Texas, of which he remained cashier until 1886, when he sold out and came to Colorado as general manager of the Colorado Oil company. Up to the time of his assuming the control, it was losing steadily and heavily every month. Within six weeks he reversed the order by making it a profitable enterprise, a condition that has been continuous. He struck the first largely productive oil well in this state, and by his keen foresight and excellent judgment finally combined the various interests at Florence by forming the United Oil company, of which ex-Senator N. P. Hill is president. This is to-day one of the largest corporations in the state, and has been remarkably successful. Mr. Josephi remained in charge until 1889, when he resigned, removed to Denver and in 1890 built the South Denver Electric Light

and Power company's works and was its first president. He was also connected with the building of the Denver, Lakewood & Golden railroad; is interested in the Denver Coal company (Limited). In pursuit of his various projects he has induced the investment of about five millions of capital in our state. From the first he has also been deeply interested in mining affairs. In 1886 he operated the Golden Crown, near the famous Bassick at Querida, in Custer county; subsequently the Ben Butler, in Eagle county. In 1890 he purchased the Lincoln and Lucky, two noted mines in San Pedro, New Mexico; in Dec., 1893, the Crown Point and Virginia, near Central City, of which he assumed personal direction in 1894, since which date they have paid regular dividends. By his efforts and scientific attainments the discovery of a new treatment for Gilpin county ores by concentration, instead of amalgamation, was brought about. In the course of his career in Colorado and elsewhere, as shown by the foregoing hasty epitome, he has exhibited fine talents for business and the successful conduct of large enterprises. He is the president and general manager of the Crown Point and Virginia Gold Mining company, general manager of the Conduit Gold Mining company, and is now devoting his entire time to his mining affairs.

JOHNSON, Edward L., lawyer, was born in Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 13, 1844, and received his rudimentary education in the public and high schools of that city, supplemented by a course at St. Mary's college, Montreal, Canada, followed by a course at the Roman college, Rome, Italy, from whence he was graduated Sept. 4th, 1867, with the degree of M. A. He was admitted to the bar in Milwaukee in Feb., 1870, and removed to Denver, Colo., in June the same year. In May, 1880, he was appointed United States attorney for Colorado, which position he resigned in Aug., 1882, since which time he has, by his sound legal knowledge and clear interpretation of the laws, gained for himself an enviable reputation, and has thereby built up a lucrative practice.

JACOBSON, E. P., lawyer, was born in Prussia, May 3, 1841. During the later years of his life, Col. Jacobson was a conspicuous figure in the legal and political circles of Denver. A man of exceedingly pleasant manners and with a fine record, both as a soldier and a lawyer, he soon became a vigorous leader among his associates. An ardent and rather skillful politician, he made rapid advances in the councils of the republican party and in its conventions. A fair speaker, well versed in political history, he made a number of campaigns in behalf of its principal candidates. A bright financier, he accumulated much valuable property both in Denver and in the mining districts. He received an academic education at a "Gymnasium" in

the fatherland, one of a system of collegiate schools officered and conducted by the government. Finishing his education there, he soon afterward emigrated to America, and 1861, espousing the cause of the Union, enlisted as a private in the 74th New York regiment. In 1862 he was promoted to a captaincy. He served in the army of the Potomac. Resigning his commission in 1863, he was, among others, awarded a medal of honor, by authority of an act of Congress, for marked gallantry in the memorable battle of Chancellorsville. Proceeding to Washington, he was employed by Hon. W. H. Seward, secretary of state, as chief of one of the diplomatic bureaus of his department, where he remained until 1867. Meanwhile he had taken up the study of law and prepared himself for admission to the bar. In the year last mentioned, he passed examination and was admitted to practice by the supreme court of the district of Columbia. In the autumn of 1869 he went to Mississippi, and in the spring of 1870 was appointed United States district attorney for the southern district of that state. This responsible position he filled ably and well for two years, when the serious impairment of his health induced him to seek the climate of Colorado. He came to Denver, opened an office and began the practice of law. In June, 1872, he married Miss Annie W. Goldsborough, of Baltimore, Md. Owing to his activity and popularity, in 1880 he was elected to the state Senate, and became one of its leading members. One of the greater struggles in which he engaged was over a bill which he framed, introduced and vigorously championed, for the regulation of railways, which was the dominating feature of that session. Although defeated, as every measure of the kind has been, he fought bravely for it to the last with a large following. He possessed many, indeed most, of the elements which achieve strong places in the world. He was a good, helpful friend, a shrewd business man, a lawyer of high standing in his profession, and a persistent fighter for the accomplishment of his purposes. He died just at the prime of life, after a short illness, April 12, 1881, at his residence on California street. A short time prior to his last illness he purchased the corner of Arapahoe and Sixteenth streets, whereon his widow has since erected the Jacobson building, one of the finest business blocks of the city, and a superb monument to his memory.

JOSLIN, J. Jay, merchant, son of Hon. Joseph Joslin, of Vermont, was born May 11, 1829, in the town of Poultney. After mastering an ordinary English education in the public schools and at a local academy, he took a clerkship in a store in a neighboring town. In April, 1851, he married, and subsequently worked on his father's farm for a year, but having a distaste for that pursuit,

and a positive leaning toward business, he entered upon his mercantile career in a store of his own in Poultney. Being very successful in this enterprise, in 1864 he built the largest and finest store room in the state, continuing in business there until 1873, when he sold out the stock and came to Denver, making this city his permanent abiding place. April 1, of that year, he purchased what was then known as the New York dry goods store, situated on the southeast corner of Larimer and Fifteenth streets, and continued there until 1879, when he removed to the three-story block on Lawrence street, opposite the "Times" building. Events prospered him through the succeeding years until 1883, when, on the completion of the Titch block, at the corner of Sixteenth and Curtis streets, he removed to very extensive quarters in that building, with a vastly enlarged and especially well-assorted stock, occupying four floors and the basement. In addition to merchandising on a large scale he has made some investments in stock growing and mining, but of late years his undivided attention has been given to trade. The length of time he has been engaged, his standing in the community and the success attending his efforts are sufficient evidences of his wisdom in choosing a career. He is a quiet man of affairs, devoted to his business, performing the part of good citizenship in sustaining churches, schools and all worthy charitable works without ostentatious display. An ardent lover of music, until within a few years past he was identified with musical societies; was president of the Handel and Haydn society during its existence. It was organized in 1874 and continued until 1883, when it was merged into the Choral Union, of which he was president until 1886.

JAMES, William H. See Vol. II, page 448.

JORDAN, James H., postmaster of Denver, was born in Shreveport, La., Nov. 7, 1846; remained there until the breaking out of the civil war, and then enlisted in Company I, 27th regiment, La. volunteers, Confederate army. Although a mere boy, he was a gallant soldier and served until the close of the war. He then attended the Louisiana military school, at Alexandria, of which General William T. Sherman had been president in ante-bellum days, and there finished his education. Returning to Shreveport, he became the agent for a line of railroads and steamboats at that point, continuing until 1881, when he came to Colorado and located in Denver. He entered the employ of the Colorado Milling & Elevator company, and after serving four years engaged with the Title & Guarantee Abstract company for two years. He then followed the real estate business with success until Dec. 19, 1893, when he was appointed postmaster for the city of Denver, assuming charge Feb. 1, 1894. He has gained the confidence of all classes

of citizens, regardless of politics, for the faithful manner in which he is discharging the duties of his office.

JOHNSON, Egbert, surveyor, was born May 18, 1836, near Pittsfield, Mass., and lived there until eighteen years of age, receiving his education at Stockbridge. He went to Chicago in 1856, and after one and a half years located in the Lake Superior country, on account of impaired health. He then entered the service of the Chicago and Northern railroad and aided the company in its surveys through the northwest. In 1863 he enlisted in the 17th Ill. cavalry, but after being in the service ten months, his health failed, and being honorably discharged (he was 1st lieutenant and acting captain of his company) he came to Colorado, where he has been in camp as a surveyor about half of the time, and, until the past five years, engaged in the cattle and mining business. In 1889 Governor Routt appointed him chairman of the fire and police board of Denver, in which he served two years. In 1895 he was appointed by Governor McIntire appraiser of public lands for the state board of land commissioners, a position for which he was well fitted by long experience.

JOHNSON, James G., miner and state Senator, was born in Mercer county, Pa., in Dec., 1864. His education was acquired in the public schools, supplemented by a course at Grove City college, from whence he was graduated. Soon afterward he engaged in the oil business, under the tuition of his father, who was one of the pioneer oil men of Pennsylvania, having drilled the third well in that famous region. In 1889 Mr. Johnson came to Colorado to investigate the oil deposits, and settled at Florence, being connected with the Rocky Mountain Oil company during the succeeding two years, when he severed his connection therewith, and has since been actively engaged in mining. He has always taken an active part in politics, having cast his first vote for Streater, the champion of united labor. Mr. Johnson's political services were rewarded by his election to the Senate of the Ninth General Assembly.

JONES, Aaron M., miner, and one of the pioneers of Colorado, was born in West Virginia, in 1825. He went to California in 1851, and after a residence of eight years in that country, where he was engaged in mining, he located in Gilpin county, Colo. (1859), and became one of the most prominent miners in Central City and Nevada. Having acquired a fortune from the celebrated Hidden Treasure mine on Quartz hill, he moved to Denver in 1877. He was a conspicuous figure in mining circles, and did much to promote the development of the mineral sections of the country. Much of his success in life was directly ascribable to the wise companionship of his wife, a Miss Lucy H. Moore.

Six children were born to them, all but one now living. He died June 18, 1890, and his loss was deplored by the wide circle of friends and acquaintances who knew and loved him. He was among the first founders of the great order of Free Masons in Colorado, to which he was earnestly devoted, rising to knighthood in its first commandery of Knights Templar; was master of Nevada lodge (Gilpin county) and a member of the grand lodge. He wrought in poverty for a period of nearly eighteen years before fortune smiled and brought him as a reward for his arduous and patient labors a golden harvest. Through all his adversities, as in his days of affluence, he was an estimable gentleman, honest, upright, generous and kind.

JOHANTGEN, F. N., was born in Dayton, Ohio, in 1859, and was educated in the public schools of that city. He subsequently learned the trade of a blacksmith, under the training of his father, remaining there until 1879, when he came to Colorado with the great procession of that year, and went at once to Leadville, then the most remarkable town on the western frontier. Here he resumed his trade, continuing for six years, five of the number in charge of the workshops of the great Iron Silver mining company, on Iron hill. In 1885 he removed to the town of Meeker, and there engaged in business for himself. Beginning with a very small capital, by steady application to the interests of his patrons and increasing industry, he has in the intervening period accumulated property to the value of \$10,000, including stock, real estate and coal lands. In Leadville he became a member of the P. O. S. of A., and since his residence in Meeker, has joined the I. O. O. F. In 1886 he was appointed town trustee, to fill a vacancy, served out the term, and in recognition of his value as a public servant the people elected him to the same office for a full term. He was also treasurer of the board. In 1889 he was elected school-director for that district, and made secretary of the school board. In Jan., 1890, Mr. Johantgen married Miss Fannie Fairfield, of Meeker. A member of the M. E. church, he has taken a lively interest in all matters pertaining to the welfare of that organization, and was one of its vestrymen. He was also secretary of the Meeker Board of Trade. The different positions of trust and responsibility he has filled in this young and growing community, his industry and thrift, testify to his standing among his fellow citizens and give promise of increasing wealth and progress.

JACKSON, Robert, contractor, was born in Kilkenny county, Ireland, in 1845, and thirteen years later came to America and located in Newark, N. J., where he remained until 1876; seven years of this time he was con-

nected with the water works company of that city. He moved to Iowa in 1876, and two years afterwards settled in Colorado, and at once engaged in general contracting, which he has successfully followed to the present time.

JENKS, G. W., dairyman, was born in Maine, in May, 1855, where he received his education and early training, but afterwards went to Massachusetts and engaged in the dairy business, which he continued until 1886, when he emigrated to Colorado, where he resumed his old vocation, and has followed it with great success ever since.

JONES, J. J., farmer, was born in New York, March 7, 1847, and remained at the place of his nativity until he was nineteen years of age, when he moved to Pennsylvania. Twelve months later he located in Kansas and lived there until 1868, when he came to Colorado, settled in Central City for eight years, then removed to Boulder county. For some time thereafter he dealt in cattle and horses, but finally became a farmer. The tract whereon he now resides embraces 320 acres, is very valuable, highly improved, and contains about fifty acres of different kinds of desirable fruit trees.

JONES, William W., farmer, was born in Pennsylvania, March 19, 1835, where he grew to manhood and received his education. After leaving school he learned the carpenter's and joiner's trade, at which he wrought for five years, then came to Colorado; followed mining one summer in Gregory Gulch, and afterward resumed his trade in Denver, but soon thereafter engaged in the lumber business. He pre-empted a tract of land near Platte Cañon, which he improved and sold. He was also engaged in the cattle business for fifteen years, and now resides on his ranch and is devoting his time to farming.

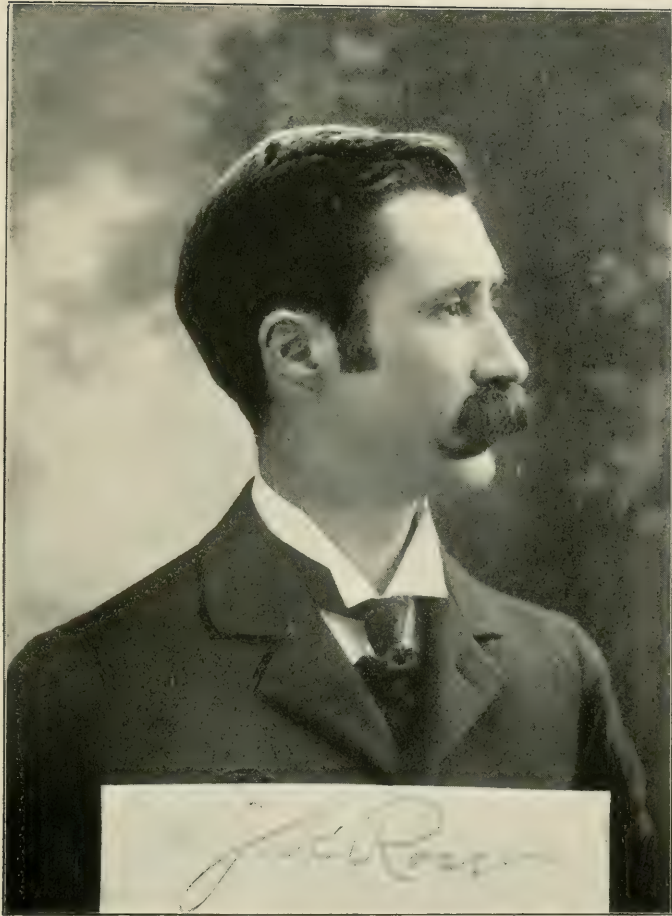
JORDAN, F. W., farmer, was born in Canada, in 1863, where he remained till nineteen years of age. He emigrated to California, and after a short time in that state went to Washington Territory, and into other sections of the country, but not finding a location to suit him, he came to Colorado and settled on what is known as the "Hubbel farm," situated near Denver, upon which he has made some extensive and valuable improvements, among them an immense barn and two artesian wells. He there conducts a well-equipped and profitable dairy.

JACOBS, John F., is a native of Illinois, and emigrated to Colorado in 1865. He traveled over the state several years, prospecting, and in 1880 went to Silver Cliff, to Breckenridge in 1881, and in 1883 located at Buena Vista. He began business in 1886, and one year later began the erection of a business block. Mr. Jacobs is an Odd Fellow and takes an active interest in the welfare of his lodge.

KOUNTZE BROS. See Vol. III, page 181.

KEELY, Thomas, assistant cashier First National Bank, was born in Lancaster, Mass., Oct. 30, 1859. When six years old, he moved with his parents to Deep River, Conn., where he attended school until fourteen years of age. He afterward entered the high school at Middletown and graduated in 1876. Returning to Deep River, he engaged in book-keeping, did some work in a country store, and then took a course in book-keeping at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., receiving his diploma in June, 1879. In the fall of the same year he located in New York City, and engaged with a tea and coffee house, where he remained until June, 1881, when, through the advice of an old college friend, he came to Denver. After his arrival he spent some months in looking over the state, visiting Leadville, Gunnison, Salida, Pueblo and other places, and in September of that year accepted a position as book-keeper for Cullers & Henry, of Denver. Two months later he became assistant messenger for the First National Bank. The managers of that institution soon gave him the position of book-keeper. One year later he was promoted to the desk of discount and collection clerk, and rapidly passed through one promotion after another, until Oct., 1891, he was appointed assistant cashier, which position he now holds. He has been fortunate in two or three real estate investments, and now owns a handsome residence on Capitol hill. Nov. 7, 1894, he was elected treasurer of the associated charities of Denver. Sept. 16, 1891, he married Miss Elizabeth Kendall, of Michigan. She is a lady of fine culture and is the president of the flower mission, and has for several years taken an active part in the good work of charitable organizations.

KRAMER, G. W., express manager, was born at Sandusky, Ohio, Aug. 14, 1851. Remaining there fourteen years, he entered the service of the Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland railroad company, where he worked three years, finally being made chief ticket clerk. He located in Chicago in 1869 and engaged with the Gillette chemical works. Going thence to New Chicago, Kan., in 1875, he was employed by Wells, Fargo & Co., and later by the Adams Express company, of the same place, and subsequently did business for the same company at Emporia and Fort Scott, Kan. In 1876 he took charge of the Adams Express business west of the Missouri river, and in 1880 organized the Denver and Rio Grande Express company, being the general agent, and then manager. In April, 1893, he organized the Western Express company, and is now the general manager of the same. He has been interested in mining in Boulder, Lake, Hinsdale and El Paso counties. Mr. Kramer is thoroughly skilled in the express business, is a faithful, conscientious officer and respected by all who know him.



KILHAM, F. C. See Vol. III, page 211.

KENNEDY, Silas S., miner, was born of Scotch ancestry, in Park county, Ind., Jan. 6, 1837. Soon afterwards his parents moved to Clay county, in the same state, where he was educated in the public schools, subsequently taking an academic course in Wabash college, at Crawfordsville. His earlier years were passed on a farm in Clay county, but, having a natural genius for mechanics, all his inclinations turned to manufactures. Therefore, in 1863, at the age of twenty-five, he built the Vigo woolen mills, at Terre Haute, Ind., and conducted them in the manufacture of woolen goods until Jan. 10, 1866, when they were destroyed by fire. He rebuilt these works, but shortly disposed of the property and came to Colorado, in 1870, first locating at Greeley, where he erected the Greeley flouring mills. He was the first to introduce the modern system of milling in the state, furnishing the Greeley mills last named with a full set of "middling purifiers" in 1877. During his residence there he was chosen one of the trustees of Union Colony, a position to which only the best citizens are elected. He was one of the original stockholders and directors of the Union Bank, in that place. He resided in Greeley until 1880, then moved to Denver, and, in connection with J. S. Brown & Bro., built and operated the Crescent flouring mills, among the largest in the state, in which he brought into requisition the first Corliss engine planted here. Soon after settling in Denver he became interested in mining and the reduction of ores in Clear Creek county; also in city real estate and building. He has one of the finest residences in North Denver, owns a large amount of valuable property in that picturesque section, was president of the North Denver Bank, organized in 1889, a member of the Denver Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade and of the Real Estate and Mining Exchanges. For some years he was one of the owners of the Smuggler group of lodes in Boulder county, which yielded some exceedingly rich tellurium ores running high in gold. He is a member of the Masonic order and an ardent supporter of the public schools. Like most quiet, reticent men, he possesses great force of character and keen sagacity in business matters. He is honored for his integrity, the purity of his morals and the part he takes in the promotion of good works.

KEITH, David M., merchant and manufacturer, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1854. He obtained his education at the Upper Canada college, in the city of Toronto, Ontario, where he had resided since he was three years of age. He learned his trade, that of a sanitary plumber, under the care and supervision of his father, who had for many years successfully followed that business. Leaving his father, he engaged with

the McNab & Harlin Manufacturing company, of New York City, with which he remained until 1880. He moved to Colorado in the year last mentioned, and located in Denver. For two years he was the manager of the John Davis Manufacturing Co., and resigned his position in that establishment to embark in the wholesale plumbing and supply business, which he continued until 1885. At this date the Hughes & Keith Sanitary Supply company was organized, of which he is secretary and treasurer. Their show rooms and art parlors, on California street, have been superbly fitted up, and their large and magnificent stock, embracing everything that appertains to their line, is considered to be the most complete and most attractive of any similar establishment in the United States.

KASSLER, George W. See Vol. III, page 177.

KENDRICK, Frank C., engineer, was born in Portage county, Ohio, Oct. 11, 1852, and educated in the public schools at Kent. In 1873 he came to Colorado, settled in Denver, and was engaged in various pursuits until 1876. Having studied and practiced surveying, he joined the locating engineer corps of the Denver and South Park railway, with which he remained until the fall of 1878. In April, 1879, he went to Ten Mile district, in Summit county, where, for the ensuing six months, he was employed in mining. His next field of operation was in Park county, where he engaged in mining and surveying for two years; next, for the same length of time, was engaged in farming in Jefferson county. Thenceforward his life was very active in constructing irrigating ditches, the first, taken out of Bear creek, built to water his own lands and those of Mr. W. S. Ward. He also built the canal system of the Morgan Water Supply company. In district No. 9 there are no less than 45 reservoirs, 39 of which were built by Mr. Kendrick. This work completed, he went to Wyoming, and there constructed the Mesa canal in Carbon county, where he first demonstrated the utility of using sheet iron pipe as a substitute for flumes in conveying water across depressions, a system since extensively and very successfully employed in Colorado. This canal was 35 miles long, and cost about \$25,000. April 1, 1889, he took charge of the first party engaged to survey the Colorado Cañon and Pacific railroad, that is to say, of the division from Grand Junction to the junction of the Green and Grand, 160 miles. This being completed, he soon afterward made a preliminary survey of 60 miles of the Mesa canal in Mesa county. In 1890 he went to Arizona, surveyed and located 85 miles of the great Buckeye canal, starting 27 miles below Phoenix, on the Gila river, and running to Gila Bend, with the view of irrigating some 65,000 acres of orange lands.

In April, 1891, he took charge of the Belmont canal in Cheyenne county, Neb., and constructed 32 miles to reclaim 30,000 acres of land. Between these several enterprises, he was employed in locating several small ditches, laying off farms, surveying suburban railway lines from East to North Denver, etc. He owns a farm of 160 acres, in Jefferson county, seven miles from Denver, mostly meadow land, from which he cuts large amounts of hay. As his work indicates, he is of the class called "rustlers," and has borne an important part in the development of many great canals and other enterprises here and elsewhere.

KENT, Omer O., farmer, was born in Jefferson county, N. Y., Jan. 1, 1818, and at the age of three months he was taken to Bradford county, Pa., by his parents, where the ensuing twelve years of his life were spent. Losing his father while he was but a boy, he was thrown upon his own resources, and took up his residence in Northampton county, the same state. He moved to Philadelphia, and after two years went to New York, where he was employed as a navigator along the coast. In 1837 he joined the South Sea expedition, under Captain Wilkes. He was transferred to the U. S. Navy, and sailed from Boston in the ship Independence, which carried as a passenger the Hon. George M. Dallas, minister to Russia. The ship proceeded to the Brazil station, and he returned to New York in 1840. The same year he went back to Pennsylvania and engaged in the mercantile and lumber business. He read law with Wm. Watkins, and in 1855 journeyed to Iowa. While there he heard of the Pike's Peak gold discovery, and in 1860 came to Denver. During the next ten years he filled the offices of sheriff, police magistrate, justice of the peace and U. S. commissioner. In Aug., 1867, he held courts in five different capacities. He held the inquest upon the bodies of the Hungate and Dieterman families, who were murdered by the Indians near Denver. The Judge did much to build up Denver, and erected the first house on Champa street. He has been engaged chiefly, during the thirty-three years of his residence in Colorado, in agriculture and horticulture. In early days, while sheriff, he encountered two hostile Indians on the plains, one of whom he killed with his revolver, but the other escaped.

KRUSE, Hans J., farmer and stock grower, was born in Holstein, Germany, Nov. 18, 1837. During the entire life of the Territory of Colorado, and for a year prior to its organization, he was an honored resident of Central City, one of its foremost merchants, twice chosen mayor of that municipality, and when the state was admitted to the Union, in 1876, represented Gilpin county in the First General Assembly. Liberally educated in the schools of his native town, he was ap-

prenticed to a baker and learned the trade. At the age of twenty-two he emigrated to America, moved West from New York, and resumed his trade in Davenport, Iowa, where, with the exception of a short interval in New Orleans, La., he remained until the spring of 1860; then crossed the plains with an ox team, arriving in Denver July 2. Proceeding to Mountain City, he began mining in Gregory Gulch, but the result being unsatisfactory, a few months later, in company with three others he started a bakery, which was very profitable. In the spring of 1861 he bought out his partners and added a stock of groceries to the business, which has been continuously successful to the present date, a period of more than thirty years. In 1864 he returned to Germany and married Miss Matilda Johansen, presumably the sweetheart of his boyhood. Returning with his bride to Central City, he resumed the personal management of his trade. In 1867 he was elected alderman from the ward in which he lived, by the republican party, and in 1869 was re-elected. In 1874-75 he was mayor of the city and it was during these years that Central City was destroyed by fire and mainly rebuilt. His establishment was one of the few that escaped that terrible conflagration. In 1877, just after the expiration of his term in the state legislature, he purchased a residence in Denver, where his family has since resided, but still retained his interests in Gilpin county, being, in addition to merchandising, a director of the Rocky Mountain National Bank, and largely engaged in mining enterprises. Three sons have been born to him, two of whom have attained their majority and are in charge of the bakery and grocery at the old stand where their father laid the basis of his fortune, the firm being H. J. Kruse & Sons. For the past year he has been engaged in farming and stock growing at Elizabeth, Elbert county. By virtue of his fine capabilities for business and his popularity, he has amassed a fortune. From the first he has been a model citizen, enjoying the regard of all who knew him. Devoted to his family, sustained by the possession of sufficient wealth to gratify every wish, scrupulously honest, with no enemies to harass or annoy, his age is blessed with plenty, the fruit of years worthily spent in honorable endeavor. Though born in a foreign land, he is one of the most loyal of American citizens in the highest significance of that expression.

KRATZER, Frank, county commissioner, was born in Germany, Jan. 14, 1849, and remained in the land of his birth until 1867, during which time he attended the public schools. In 1867 he crossed the Atlantic to try his fortunes in America, and located in Michigan, where he engaged in newspaper business for about two years, and then removed to Ohio. Here he only remained a

short time, and then went to Chicago, where he lived until July, 1870, when he emigrated to Colorado, and has since that time been a resident of this state. He at once engaged in newspaper business and did work on the first German paper that was started in the city of Denver, and, up to the time of his election to his present office, he was actively engaged in that profession. In the fall of 1893 he was nominated for the office of county commissioner on the republican ticket and was elected by a handsome majority.

KEELER, George O., miner, was born in Norwalk, Conn., Oct. 8, 1835, attended the public schools, and later, the high school at Rigafield, Conn. When fifteen years of age he learned the plumber's trade, which he followed until twenty-one, then became associated with his uncle, Samuel E. Olmstead, in the retail grocery business. At the end of two years he became a partner, the firm name being S. E. Olmstead & Co. In June, 1869, Mr. Keeler bought his partner's interest and took in his younger brother, Edw. O., the firm name changed to Geo. O. Keeler & Bro., which was continued for ten years. They then admitted George M. Holmes, the firm being known as Keeler, Holmes & Co., In 1874 the firm retired from business, owing to the financial panic of 1873-74. In 1876 Mr. Keeler started in business alone, but at the end of two years he sold out and came West, arriving in Leadville, Colo., in 1879, during the great excitement of that period, and soon became interested in a number of properties, among which were the Alleghany, Legal Tender, now known as the Golden Eagle Mining Co., Tip Top Mining Co., Iron Hill Consolidated Mining Co. and others. He remained in Leadville until July, 1889, when he removed to Denver, taking an active part in organizing and pushing the Colorado Mining Stock Exchange, in which enterprise he has been an important factor. He is now president of the Golden Eagle Mining Co., Balfour Gold Mining Co., and secretary of the Alleghany Mining Co., besides a large owner and director in a number of the prominent properties located in Leadville, Cripple Creek, Aspen and Gilpin county. In Oct., 1857, he married Miss Julia W. Benedict, daughter of Thos. Benedict, of Norwalk, Conn. Two daughters have been born to them, both now deceased. Mr. Keeler is an active member of the Knights of Honor, also of lodge No. 41, K. of P. While at Leadville he was a member of the Congregational church, and did much toward building up the society there. In conjunction with Messrs. Taylor and Batchelor—the Exchange committee—he was largely instrumental in building the magnificent Mining Exchange.

KENNEDY, John Calvin, soldier and journalist, was born in Elkhorn Prairie, Wash-

ington county, Ill., Oct. 20, 1843. William Kennedy, his father, was brought up on a farm near Chambersburg, Pa. He did much freighting over the Alleghany mountains, between Baltimore, Md., and Pittsburg, Pa., using what was known at that time as the "six-horse broad tire." He settled in Washington county, Ill., about the year 1833. He was a farmer and stockman, and died there in 1881. Miss Elenor M. Todd, daughter of Dr. Andrew Todd, of Charleston, S. C., whose family had two representatives in the revolutionary war of 1776, and one in that of 1812, married William Kennedy in 1835, and became the mother of the subject of this sketch. She now resides in Ill., having survived her husband. John Calvin Kennedy spent the early part of his life on a farm, receiving a common school education. In 1859 he was sent to the Fayetteville academy, near Chambersburg, Pa., but while in the midst of his studies, Fort Sumter was fired upon. He at once enlisted, went with the 126th Pa. volunteer infantry to Harrisburg, and entered Camp Curtin, a camp of instruction, but, being under age, was refused muster. He again returned to school, but could not remain, consequently soon returned to his western home, in Ill., and enlisted as a private soldier in company G, 13th Ill. cavalry. May 20, 1863, orders from headquarters, district of Missouri, were issued for organizing and consolidating this regiment with others. At this reorganization, which was consummated in December, 1863, he was elected 2nd lieutenant of his company. Soon afterwards he was made 1st lieutenant, and for a time acted as regimental quartermaster, but was soon promoted to the captaincy of his company, which position he held until the end of the war, and was mustered out with his company in the month of Sept., 1865. Several months prior to this, he had been recommended for appointment as major of his regiment, but was never mustered, because it was attached to Davidson's cavalry, 7th army corps, located west of the Mississippi, in the states of Arkansas and Louisiana, where the last scenes of the war were being enacted, and was kept constantly in the field doing scouting duty, so that no opportunity for being mustered out was possible until the war closed. His last important official duty was performed as assistant commissioner of parole, under General Kilpatrick, at Camden, Ark., at which place, in the month of Aug., 1865, the remnant of Kirby Smith's army, the last armed force to surrender in that great civil conflict, was released on parole. Adjutant-General Allen C. Fuller, of Illinois, in his report of the Ill. volunteers during the years 1861 to 1865, states that the 13th Ills. cavalry entered the service in 1861 and was mustered out in the latter part of 1865. He also states that this regiment engaged the enemy in forty-three battles and skirmishes,

giving the place and date of each; also that the regiment had a total enlistment of 1,739 men and a total loss of 803 men in killed, died of disease and discharged on account of wounds or disease. This record makes this regiment stand second in per cent. of loss in actual service of all the Ill. regiments, the 43rd Ill. infantry exceeding it in a few points. At the close of the war, Mr. Kennedy returned to his home in Ill. and engaged in merchandising and in the manufacture of flour, being associated with his father and brother, the headquarters of the business establishment being at St. Louis, Mo. He was a member of the Board of Trade of that city from 1866 to 1880. In the month of Oct., 1865, he married Miss Katy Cannon Kennedy, of Franklin county, Pa. There were born of this union five sons and two daughters; two sons and one daughter died in infancy, and there are now remaining three sons and one daughter, all residing in Colorado. During the year 1880 Mrs. Kennedy became seriously afflicted with pulmonary disease, which necessitated a change of climate, and she was removed to Colorado, which place has ever since been the residence of the family. Here he has been engaged in mining and newspaper publication. For a number of years he published the Daily Afternoon "Reporter," at Denver, and is now owner of a weekly paper and interested in the monthly official organ known as "The Woodman." As an old soldier he has always taken a great interest in Grand Army matters, was commander of a post in Illinois in 1868, was a member of Frank P. Blair post No. 1, department of Missouri, and transferred his membership to Abraham Lincoln post No. 4, department of Colorado. June 12, 1883, he organized Farragut post, No. 46, department of Colorado. He was a delegate to the national encampment, held at St. Louis, in 1887; was a member of the department council of administration of Colorado, in 1888; was senior vice-commander of the department of Colorado in 1889, and is a member of the Colorado commandery, military order of the Loyal Legion. He is a member of Silver State camp, Woodmen of the World, and is chairman of the board of head managers for the Pacific jurisdiction of that order. In politics he has been a lifelong republican, and while not seeking political preferment for himself, has engaged actively in all the battles of his party, remaining steadfastly loyal to it through success and defeat. April 1, 1891, Gov. John L. Routt appointed him adjutant-general of the state of Colorado. The family have been to the remotest generation Scotch Presbyterian, and our subject is not an exception; he is a member of the United Presbyterian church in this city.

KAPPLER, Otto, secretary of the Brown Palace Hotel company, was born in Germany in 1865. In addition to the public school

course, he was given a full military educational training in that empire. In 1885 he came to the United States, and has since been connected as a caterer with some of the leading hotels in New York and Chicago, notably the Richelieu in the latter city, when that hostelry was one of the leading ones of the West. In 1887 he came to Colorado, and was engaged to cater for the Windsor hotel at Denver. Later he became manager of the Metropole, then considered one of the finest houses of its kind in the country. This position he retained for two and a half years, then severed his connection to associate himself with the Brown Palace hotel management. His education, genial manners, pleasing address and superb catering make Mr. Kappler a favorite with the traveling public.

KLEE, Benjamin F., late adjutant-general of Colorado, was born in Andernach, near Coblenz, on the Rhine. He attended school until thirteen years of age, when he accompanied an uncle who had visited the fatherland to his home in Allegheny City, Pa., where he again attended school until sixteen. He then entered his brother's store as a clerk, but remained only a few months, then ran away from home and joined the 4th U. S. cavalry (Oct. 24, 1870), serving in Texas, Indian Territory and New Mexico. His regiment was almost constantly engaged in pursuing and punishing hostile savages. After five years' service he was honorably discharged at Fort Sill, Ind. T., in 1875. He then returned home and embarked in business with his brother, this time at Butler, Pa., where he remained until the spring of 1879. At this time the exciting reports of wonderful discoveries at Leadville, Colo., caused him to emigrate westward. He located at Leadville and began mining, but remained only a few months; then went to the San Juan region and settled in Rico, Dolores county. While there the Ute Indians threatened an uprising, therefore, at the request of the adjutant-general of the state, he organized company E, Colo. State National Guard, and was unanimously elected captain March 29, 1881. The Utes becoming very troublesome, killing isolated miners and stockmen, and depredating upon property, Capt. Klee was ordered to proceed against them, and after a long campaign succeeded in putting an end to the disturbance. He was appointed assistant inspector-general by Governor Pitkin in 1881, and rose rapidly through the several grades of major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel. While lieutenant-colonel of the 2nd infantry he acted also as assistant adjutant-general. Upon the consolidation of the 2nd and 4th battalions with the 2nd regiment, he was unanimously elected its colonel. February 14, 1889, he was appointed by Governor J. A. Cooper adjutant-general of Colorado, and served throughout his term with marked efficiency. Although quite young, his five years' service in the regular army, and his

strong martial spirit, thorough knowledge of drill and discipline under the latest improved tactics, rendered him a very effective officer, in some respects the most accomplished that has held the office. He is at this time assistant adjutant-general C. N. G.

KAVANAGH, Frederick H., restaurateur, was born in Sharon, Peel county, Canada, July 27, 1849, and when nine years of age was taken by his parents to Lee county, Ill., where he attended the common schools. When less than sixteen years old he enlisted in company C, 47th Ill. infantry, and after eighteen months' service was honorably mustered out as a corporal. He was with General Sherman on his famous march through Georgia to the sea, and participated in all the engagements of that campaign. After the close of the war he located at Boone, Iowa, and entered the employ of the Chicago and Northwestern railroad company, first as fireman, and from 1866 to 1888 was a locomotive engineer on other roads. He came to Denver in Sept., 1870, and purchased the restaurant of John Elitch, Jr., which he refitted in magnificent style, and where he has continuously operated a restaurant. He is also largely interested in mines at Aspen, Creede and Silverton, and has been fairly successful. He assisted in building the first house that was erected at Aspen, when there was not even a trail leading to that point, going there as early as 1879. June 1, 1873, he married Miss Ella Turner, of Lee county, Ill.

KETTLE, William, farmer, settled in the Wet Mountain valley, Custer county, in 1872. He is a native of England. Since his residence there he has brought over a number of relatives, and all are comfortably well off. His ranch comprises 640 acres of arable land, stocked with superior breeds of cattle and horses. Much of the produce of the farm is sold in the Leadville market. He is known as an honest, prudent and thrifty citizen. At one time he was president of the Ula school district, and took profound interest in educational matters.

KILLIN, Bernard C., ranchman, was born on a farm, near Ypsilanti, Mich., Feb. 6, 1845. He was educated at the State normal school at Ypsilanti. He came to Colorado early in the spring of 1866. In July, the same year, he located at Kiowa, the seat of Elbert county, where he has lived ever since. In 1873 he was elected sheriff of Douglas county, and held the office of county superintendent of schools in Elbert county fourteen years. He was also a member of the school board at different times, and held the office of justice of the peace several years. In 1868 the Indians took his live stock and again in 1873. He cast his first vote in Colorado in Oct., 1866, in a small log hut located on the creek, eight miles above Kiowa. Nine votes were cast, the ballots being deposited

in a hat. At Kiowa precinct, in 1879, he voted for equal suffrage, his being the only vote out of a total of 96 that was cast for the proposition. He is a democrat, and has been a member of the state democratic central committee and chairman of the county democratic central committee a number of times. He is the proprietor of "Big Spring ranch" at Kiowa, upon which he has resided since 1866. He was married Dec. 30, 1891, to Miss Olive A. Grigg, of Greenville, Ill. He is a member of Union lodge, No. 7, A. F. and A. M., Denver; of Chapter No. 2, R. A. M.; of Colorado commandery No. 1; of Colorado consistory, A. A. S. R., 32nd degree, and of El Jebel Temple.

KEENEY, Fred Chase, manufacturer, was born in Jamaica, Long Island, N. Y., July 21, 1865. He is the son of the late Col. Abner C. Keeney, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who was a prominent business man, and a member of the well-known firm of contractors, Kingsley & Keeney. He was educated at the collegiate and polytechnic institute, in Brooklyn. Before completing his college course, he decided to go into business in the West, and therefore located at Big Springs, Texas, where he joined the late Col. Anthony Elmendorf in sheep raising. It proved a lucrative venture, but the sudden death of Mr. Keeney's father, in 1884, recalled him to Brooklyn, where he remained some months. Then he was obliged to visit Colorado to look after certain interests left by his father, and settled in Georgetown, where he became associated with the Hon. James H. Platt and John M. S. Egan, in the Florence Mining and Mining Co., of which Mr. Keeney was vice-president, director and a large stockholder. The death of his partner, Colonel Elmendorf, in Big Springs, made it necessary for him to go to that place, and while there closed up his business and concluded to make Colorado his permanent home. He remained in Georgetown until the Pay Rock Co. purchased the property of the Florence Mining and Mining Co., and then became interested with Hon. James H. Platt in building the Denver paper mills, at Manchester, Colo., and took up his residence in Denver. He is a director in the above named company, and has other large interests in Colorado, besides being a stockholder in various enterprises and corporations in the East, among which are the Prudential Insurance Co., of Newark, N. J., the Fulton Bank and the Brooklyn Daily "Eagle" association of Brooklyn. Though comparatively a young man, he has always been successful in business.

KING, John L., miner and merchant, was born in Burlington, Iowa, in 1857. When he was four years old the family moved to Jasper county, where he grew to manhood and worked on a farm, receiving his education at intervals in the country and public schools.

In March, 1879, he came to Denver, and was foreman of J. H. Archer's ranch until December, when he went to Leadville and became connected with the Little Chief mine, remaining until Sept., 1880, then began prospecting. Later he sold out his mining interests and returned to Denver, leased the Archer ranch, which he managed for four years. From 1886 to 1889 he was engaged in contracting, grading and ditching, with good success. In 1888 embarked in the coal trade, in which he is engaged at the present time. When the town of Colfax was organized, he was elected its first mayor. He has been an active member of the I. O. O. F., filling various official positions in that order.

KING, Louis, was born in Stuttgart, Germany, Jan. 21, 1842, and was educated there. In 1856 he emigrated from the fatherland, and settled in Canada, where he engaged in the carriage trade. In 1864 he moved to Ill. and, after two years residence in that state, returned to Canada. In 1868 he came West, located in Cheyenne, Wyo., but after a season there revisited Canada. On the 24th of May, 1876, he came to the Rocky Mountains, spent one season at Colorado Springs, then passed on to Ouray, where he arrived in May, 1877. From that time to the present he has made that beautiful mountain town his home, and, for occupation, embarked in the livery and carriage business, and to some extent in mining. He is president of the Ouray Stage and Omnibus company, and manager of the Livery and Carriage Co., of the same place. He was also, in 1877, president of the Board of Trade.

KAUFMAN, John C., hotel proprietor, was born in Nassau, Germany, Feb. 20, 1838. He came with his parents to America when ten years of age, landing at New Orleans in 1848. He subsequently settled in St. Louis, where he was educated and learned the tailor's trade. In 1860, when the Pike's Peak excitement was at its height, he came to Colorado, and for a time stopped in Weld county, near the present town of Greeley, living in a tent. He returned to St. Louis, but, after a brief stay, became a permanent resident of Colorado in 1861, and with others engaged in mining and prospecting. He was one of the discoverers of Washington Gulch. He continued to mine until about the year 1887, and during this time acquired, in addition to his mining properties, large interests in Denver realty. He was the first deputy assessor of Arapahoe county. In 1868 he opened the Colorado house, which he still owns and operates.

KIELKOPF, Christian, was born in Wurttemberg, Germany, Dec. 19, 1849, where he was educated and learned the trade of a weaver, following the same until he emigrated to America. The first seven years of his life in the United States were spent on a farm in Michigan. He came to Colorado in

May, 1875, and, after remaining in Denver a short time, engaged with J. G. Benkleman in the cattle business, and at the end of five years located in Denver, where he established a business for himself. He is a member of the Turners' society and also of the Odd Fellows and Knights of Honor.

KOHLER, F. W., emigrated to Boulder county, Colo., from Pennsylvania, in 1862. He owns and cultivates one of the largest ranches in the county, and has made valuable improvements on the same. His farm is well stocked with the best breeds of Hereford cattle, to the raising of which he devotes much of his time. He is one of the most popular and enterprising men of his county, which he has faithfully served for three terms as a commissioner. He was a good officer, and is a valuable citizen.

KITCHEN, C. W., came to Cañon City, Colo., and built the first house that was erected in that town, designed for general merchandise. In this he placed a large stock of goods, and opened similar stores at California Gulch, Georgetown, Kelley's Bar and Buckskin Joe. The business of these stores was supplied by twenty-five or thirty eight-mule teams, that were constantly transporting goods between Kansas City, Mo., and Cañon City, Colo. He continued in this trade three years, and then went to New Mexico. In 1887 he purchased the Tabor Grand hotel, at Leadville, and conducted the same with great success for some years.

LE FEVRE, Owen E., associate justice of the district court, 1st judicial district, was born in the town of Little Fork, Montgomery county, Ohio, Aug. 6, 1848. He attended the public schools there, and in Dayton near by, until 1863, then entered the preparatory department of Antioch college, remaining until his enlistment in the 184th regiment Ohio volunteers. He served in the army until incapacitated by severe illness, when he was discharged, and after recovering resumed his studies in Antioch. He was admitted to Michigan university at Ann Arbor in 1868, and graduated with high honors in June, 1870. The succeeding two years were spent in teaching school and in the study of law. He was admitted to practice by the supreme court of his native state in 1872. In June, 1871, he married Miss Eva French, of Troy, Ohio, on the day of her graduation from Delaware college, that state. He passed one year as a student in the law office of McMahon & Houck (successors to Vallandigham & McMahon) in Dayton, after which he came to Colorado, locating in Denver, where he began the practice of his chosen profession. At different times he was associated in partnership with Gen. Bela M. Hughes, Col. E. P. Jacobson and Judge Amherst W. Stone, all prominent lawyers; was twice elected attorney for the city of Highlands,

twice its mayor, and three times elected attorney for the county of Arapahoe by its board of commissioners. His record as legal counselor in this behalf was that of a vigorous, scrupulously honest and signally successful officer. In 1892 he was elected judge of the county court, receiving the largest plurality given any candidate on the republican ticket in the memorable campaign which almost completely overturned the supremacy of his party and seated a state administration composed wholly of populists. For many years Mr. Le Fevre has taken earnest part in politics. Bred a republican, and possessing natural aptitude, with ardent love for political science, he became one of its leaders, and he was a skillful leader. When elevated to the bench of one of the more important courts of the state, one always crowded with civil and probate cases, it was expected that many needed reforms would be instituted. It is the popular verdict that his administration of that important trust was the most energetic, business-like and satisfactory ever known since it was instituted, more than thirty years ago. It was a model for all who shall come after; a standard of excellence which his successors are expected to use as their guide. The amount of business lodged in this tribunal is enormous and constantly increasing, requiring fine mental balance, sterling integrity and high-class judicial ability, combined with robust health to endure the incessant strain. After two years in this capacity, and one year before the expiration of his term, he was elected to the district bench. Soon after his arrival in Denver he built a pleasant home for his bride in the city of Highlands, where they have resided to the present date. The spacious grounds are adorned with grass plats, trees, shrubbery and flowers, whence may be seen the entire sweep of the capital city, with long stretches of plains to the east and south, and to the west a large portion of the front range of the Rocky Mountains with its many snow-crowned peaks. Like many another successful man, Mr. Le Fevre owes much to his wife, and freely acknowledges the debt. She has staunchly supported his honorable ambitions by wise counsel, and by her incomparable social graces. In recent years fortunate investments have brought wealth, but above and beyond all, that which wealth does not always bring, broader happiness founded upon their ability to use it for the enjoyment of others. Their home is a noted center of entertainment, a place where visitors are charmed by well-ordered hospitality, the evidences of art and culture about them, and by the easy refinement of host and hostess. They have one daughter, a remarkably bright and studious child, born in Jan., 1884.

LEMEN, Louis E., physician and surgeon, was born in Belleville, Ill., April 1, 1849.

son of Silvester Lemen, a farmer and prominent factor in the Baptist church. His grandfather, Rev. James Lemen, was the first white child born in Illinois, one of the organizers and founders of Shurtleff college, and founder also of the Bethel Baptist church, of St. Clair county, Ill. Five of his brothers were Baptist clergymen, and their father was a soldier in the war of the revolution, as well as a pioneer of the West. Louis E. attended the ordinary district schools of his native county and worked on the paternal farm until sixteen years of age, then entered Shurtleff college, and after a three years' course went to the medical college in St. Louis, Mo., graduating therefrom in 1871 an M. D. He was then appointed assistant physician in the St. Louis city hospital, and a year later began the practice of medicine in that city. His health being much impaired, in 1873 he came to Colorado and settled in Georgetown, Clear Creek county, remaining there until the spring of 1883, then removed to Denver. During that year he was appointed surgeon for the Omaha and Grant Smelting works, also of the Globe Smelting and Refining company, in 1887. For a number of years he was surgeon of the U. P. railroad, and in 1885 held a like position with the Denver City Cable railway company. He is now consulting surgeon of the Denver, Texas and Gulf railroad; president of the staff, and surgeon to St. Joseph's hospital, consulting surgeon of St. Luke's hospital and president of the staff of surgeons of the Cottage Home. For two years he lectured in the medical department of the University of Denver; during one year held a chair in Gross medical college, and for three years was professor of clinical surgery in the University of Colorado. He is a member of the American medical association, of the Colorado, Arapahoe county and Denver medical associations, the American academy of railway surgeons, and of the American association of railway surgeons; was president of the Denver association, and in April, 1893, was appointed health commissioner of the city by Mayor Van Horn. In 1889 he was made commissioner of the Colorado state insane asylum, at Pueblo, became president of the board, and held the same until 1895. In 1887 Shurtleff college conferred upon him the honorary degree of A. M. Dr. Lemen is a member of the Masonic order, having taken the 32nd degree; is a Knight Templar and a shiner. May 5, 1875, he married Lizzie, daughter of Hon. Henry T. Mudd, of St. Louis, Mo. She died in 1876. April 13, 1882, he married Elsie, daughter of Hon. William H. James, of Denver. Dr. Lemen is one of the most admirable specimens of physical development to be found in the state; very tall, strongly robust, of polished address and manners, which makes him a welcome visitor no less in the sick room and hospital ward than in

the better circles of society. As health commissioner he instituted many radical reforms, elevating that office to the first rank among municipal systems.

LOVELAND, William Austin Hamilton, pioneer and a prominent railway builder and manager, was born in Chatham, Mass., May 30, 1826, son of Rev. Leonard Loveland, who, as a sailor in the war of 1812, was taken prisoner and for twenty months confined in Dartmouth prison, England. Years afterward he entered the Methodist ministry and became a powerful preacher in Illinois. William A. H. was educated in Rhode Island, where his parents settled in 1827. While only a mere stripping he took employment in a cotton factory, but in 1837 the family emigrated to Illinois, located on a farm near Brighton, built a rude log cabin and there began in this new field of action. In 1845 William was favored with a short course of instruction in McKendree college at Lebanon, but the institution did not survive beyond the first year. He then became a student in Shurtleff college in Upper Alton. Soon after, however, he was again, by ill health, compelled to abandon the school room and seek outdoor employment. By this time forces were being mobilized for the Mexican war. He entered the army as a teamster, went to Mexico and at the battle of Chapultepec was severely wounded. In July, 1848, he returned to his home, and in May, 1849, crossed the plains with an ox team to California, and settling in Grass valley, built the first house in that camp. Having failed at mining for gold, he went to Central America, but the purpose for which he originally engaged having come to naught, he returned to Illinois in 1851 and engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1859 reports of great discoveries of gold in the Rocky Mountains near Pike's Peak induced him to seek the new Eldorado, therefore he left with a train of wagons laden with goods suited to the conditions of the region, and with them crossed the plains. Believing the town of Golden, situated at the gate-way of the mountains, and upon the only pass to the diggings discovered by John Gregory, would be the most eligible point for permanent settlement, and that it would in time develop into a great metropolis, he located there, built a store and placed his goods therein. From the outset he became the leader of the young and rapidly growing community, inspiring all by his faith, courage and enthusiastic example in pushing forward every enterprise calculated to promote development and spread its fame and power. He built the first wagon road up Clear Creek to the mines, opened the first coal mine near Golden, inspired the building of manufactories and smelters, and, from his own means, defrayed the cost of the first surveys of the mountain passes for a railway to Salt Lake City, Utah. An ardent democrat, he became the leader of his party in all political contests; procured by his great influence the location of the terri-

torial capital at Golden, and held it there from 1862 to 1867; secured a charter from the legislature for the Colorado Central & Pacific railroad from Denver to Black Hawk and Central City, and in 1870 directed the construction of the first division from Denver to Golden. But all the material facts of his association with these and multifarious other important events bearing upon the advancement of both the territory and the state, industrial, political and commercial, have been set forth so extensively in previous volumes it is unnecessary to repeat them here. That he was, during the first fifteen years of his life, in Colorado, with the single exception of Gov. John Evans, the most conspicuous and forceful leader in the state, is well known to all his contemporaries. His usefulness as a citizen, the greatness of his purposes, the energy and skill with which he prosecuted them, the many and great sacrifices he made to accomplish them, can not be fully measured in a brief biography. His record, with the consequences involved, are matters of history, and, so far as we were able, have set them down as enduring monuments to his memory. He was, moreover, a true and steadfast friend to his followers, a tireless antagonist to his enemies, yet always charitable, merciful and generous withal, a genial, tender, lovable man who never lacked powerful friendships nor a multitude of eulogists. He died at his home in Lakewood, Dec. 17, 1894, and thus passed from the active workers one of the grandest of the pioneer guild, who built the foundations and assisted in raising the superstructure of one of the greatest of Western commonwealths.

LEET, John E., comes from revolutionary stock. He is a prominent real estate dealer, and one of the progressive spirits of the city. He was born Jan. 4, 1847, at Steelville, Crawford county, Mo. His father, still living at eighty, was for many years a circuit judge in Missouri. His uncle, Hon. Isaac Leet, was a member of Congress from the Washington, Pa., district, more than half a century ago, and had a boy named James G. Blaine for his neighbor and constituent. His great uncle, Major Daniel Leet, was raised in Prince William county, Va., was an officer of the revolution, and is mentioned as a confidential friend by George Washington in one of his letters to Gen. Crawford. Washington belonged to the real estate fraternity; he speculated constantly in wild lands in western Virginia and Pennsylvania, and Major Leet was his trusted surveyor and agent. The Hon. John T. Heard, a member of Congress from Missouri, and chairman of the House committee on the District of Columbia, is a brother-in-law. Mr. Leet's mother was a native of Holland patent, Oneida county, N. Y.; was of Puritan stock; was educated at Emma Willard's famous institute at Troy, and was at her death, in 1876, one of the most accomplished and widely popular women in Mis-



A. I. Warren

souri. Differing from Confederate relatives in that state, Mr. Leet, as a boy of sixteen, went off into the Union army, was captured at the battle of Mark's Mills, Ark., April 25, 1864, and was marched barefooted and almost naked, as a prisoner of war, through Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, being confined at Tyler and Hempstead, Texas. At the former prison he escaped and was recaptured with bloodhounds. While confined at the latter he had the yellow fever. After eight months he was paroled and put upon the blockading squadron at Galveston, and reached home before he was eighteen. His name had been published among those killed in the battle. After the close of the war he served in the Missouri militia against the Younger and James gangs, and was in several thrilling hand-to-hand conflicts with them. Starting to the Missouri university the next year after the war, he graduated from Kentucky university at Lexington in 1870, and went South for his health. Teaching school and publishing a country newspaper in French and English for one year, during which he had to fight a duel, he was invited to New Orleans to edit the leading republican paper in the South. April 26, 1871, he married Modeste Caillier, descended from one of the noted French colonial families of Louisiana. As editor of the New Orleans "Republican," he inaugurated the movement to re-elect the hero of Appomattox for a second term, and on the 12th of June, 1871, he carried a resolution through the convention of the state republican editors indorsing Grant. He carried it in a most turbulent convention, at the peril of his life, and against the bitter opposition of Gov. Warmoth's liberal or Greeley republican state administration. In this fierce campaign in Louisiana he earned the gratitude of Gen. Grant, who offered him the consulate of Bordeaux, but he declined it to accept the more lucrative office of harbor master of New Orleans. At this time he furnished the material for a great speech by Senator Morton of Indiana, on the Louisiana question. While holding this office he graduated from the law department of the university of Louisiana, and was admitted by the supreme court, but never practiced. He wrote many of the appeals of the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce, which resulted in the construction of the "Eads' jetties." On the 14th of Sept., 1864, Mr. Leet fought at the side of Gen. Longstreet, in the bloody battle at the foot of Canal street, in New Orleans, in which the Kellogg republican state government was overthrown by the White league. In 1876 he worked hard for the election of Hayes, giving up a nomination to Congress for the sake of party harmony, and risking his life in several riotous encounters inaugurated by the White league, but after the state was lost by the neglect of the national committee he refused to be a party to the returning board proceedings, by which the electoral vote of Louisiana was counted for the republicans. Being re-

moved from office for this lukewarmness by Hayes after he got in, Mr. Leet instigated the Potter investigation, which came near ousting Hayes from the presidency. This struggle broke him down physically, financially and mentally, and he came to Colorado April 15, 1879, almost a wreck, to die of consumption. In this state he rapidly regained both health and fortune. Having renounced politics and journalism as inimical to his health and temperament, he tried hard to get into business, but failed. He became the first commercial editor of the "News" and got barely sufficient to pay his board. He was assigned to writing special articles and editorials in behalf of the Rio Grande against the Santa Fé railroad. Later he opposed the influx of Chinese with such vehemence in the same paper that the celebrated anti-Chinese riots were charged to his writing, although he intended no such result and did much to quiet the rioters. While doing newspaper work in Denver he began to feel his way into the real estate business. In 1879, with correct foresight, he used the first \$25 which increased pay enabled him to save to buy a \$1,300 property on installments, near the site of the present court house, for which, ten years later, he was offered \$20,000. In Nov., 1880, while on a visit to New Orleans he revived, in an interview in the "Times-Democrat" of that city, the project of connecting the Gulf and Rocky Mountains by rail, which years before, as a writer on the New Orleans press, he had originally proposed. Three weeks after the republication of this interview here, the Denver & New Orleans railroad was organized by Denver capitalists. After reporting the state Senate of the winter of 1880-81 for three newspapers, Mr. Leet opened a real estate office, although continuing an irregular connection with the city press. He wrote the editorial that led to the building of the Tabor opera house. He also first proposed the Windsor hotel, the Union depot, the court house, City hall, the first sewers and many other splendid improvements. He is the author of much of the literature that has called the world's attention to Denver. His real estate reviews, pamphlets and exhaustive articles in behalf of the city and state are too numerous to mention. After the silver panic of 1893, when the world supposed that the state was crushed and the city abandoned, an article from his pen on "Colorado's Bright Outlook," was published in the Jan., 1894, number of the "North American Review," and was republished everywhere, even in Europe. It put a new face on the situation and brought the state's fresh gold developments for the first time effectively to the front. In the fall of 1894 he was secretary of the Denver business men's league, organized avowedly to restore Colorado's credit by overthrowing populism. His famous letter denouncing populist rule in this state was pronounced by the St. Paul "Pioneer Press" to be "the most telling indictment ever drawn

against any political party in any state in the Union," and was used as a campaign document by thousands of papers to defeat populism all the way from Minnesota to Georgia. In 1881 Mr. Leet was one of the active promoters of the Circle road and mining exposition. In 1884 he helped to found the Chamber of Commerce and Real Estate Exchange. In 1885 he induced the city to buy Lincoln park, which turned out to be a great bargain for the people. He carried it through in the face of a storm of abuse. In 1886 he went to Wyoming to help found the town of Douglas, and missed a fortune on real estate options which he surrendered in Denver, for a boom came on before he could get back. In 1887 he presided over the first rapid transit meeting in Denver, subscribed the first share to the Montclair road, and helped raise \$100,000 bonus for the Colfax cable. In nearly all public meetings to promote the interests of the city he has been called on to take a prominent part. While adhering to his determination not to re-enter politics as a business, he has generally been a delegate to republican conventions. In the spring of 1890 he was the foreman of the grand jury which indicted the state officials and contractors, and brought on a reform movement throughout the state. That fall, in a bitter factional fight, he was elected by the "Gang Smashers," on a test vote, president of the turbulent Fifteenth street theater republican convention. He stood firmly against the threats of the "gang," which bolted and was defeated at the polls. In the Trans-Mississippi congress in 1891, in Denver, he took a leading part in committing that body to the cession of the arid lands to the states. In the same congress at Ogden, in 1893, he made a speech against the Nicaragua canal that was telegraphed over the country. In the county republican convention in 1894 he was selected as leader of the business men's and women's delegates. About the same time he was the sole representative of the Denver Chamber of Commerce in the National Irrigation congress. He has handled millions of dollars' worth of Denver real estate. He platted Garden Place, Leet's Apex, Peabody's Heights, Platte Farm and Leetsdale. In the spring of 1895 he was elected alderman from the new 14th ward for the express purpose of securing to the town of Harmon the city improvements which were promised if she would vote to annex to Denver. Mr. Leet has a pleasant family of two grown daughters and a young son. He is an old member of the Denver Athletic club.

LOTHROP, Wilbur C., a prominent business man, was born in Mount Vernon, Ohio, Sept. 25, 1845. After a preparatory course in the public schools he entered Kenyon college at Gambier, in the same state, but before he could complete his studies in that institute the civil war occurred, and the financial assistance which up to that historic event he had received from a brother then living in New Orleans, be-

ing thereby cut off, he was obliged to leave college and earn his own livelihood. Unable to enter the army, by reason of tender years, he took a clerkship and also served as book-keeper in a store at his native place, where he remained two years. In the spring of 1865 he came to Colorado, and soon after was appointed chief clerk to the collector of internal revenue in Denver. In the fall of 1869 he was elected county superintendent of public schools, a position which at that time required organizing ability, energy, force and systematic methods, for the schools of the city were sadly in need of careful and thorough management. He entered upon the work with an intelligent conception of the public need in that direction, organized the several districts in the county and put them in working order. From that time forward more gratifying progress was made, and the public interest in the subject began to feel results commensurate with the effort to establish a new and better régime. In 1870 the reputation thus gained caused him to be selected by Governor McCook for territorial superintendent of public instruction, which extended the scope of his usefulness. The result of his observations in the wider field, the importance of further legislation, more funds, a uniform system of text books, were fully set forth in his annual report for that year. Reappointed in 1872, he continued the work until the fall of 1873, effecting numerous changes and improvements, when he resigned, and, until Sept., 1875, was engaged in mercantile pursuits. In the year last named he was elected clerk and recorder of Arapahoe county, re-elected in 1877 and a third time in 1879. Prior to this, however, in 1873, he was elected to the school board of East Denver, serving three years. This was the board which first employed Prof. Aaron Gove. Mr. Lothrop was eminently clerical by nature and practice. He was a faithful and efficient officer. He was also an influential politician, an excellent organizer and campaigner, a fact which all his contemporaries were compelled to recognize. His prestige in the local field caused him to be made chairman of the republican state central committee, and the manager of that party in the stirring campaign of 1884, as the successor of ex-Senator J. B. Chaffee, the greatest leader that party in Colorado has ever known. He conducted the canvass with signal ability, electing every man on the ticket. With this exception he has not been prominently identified with politics since the expiration of his last term as county clerk. Having invested his surplus earnings, from time to time, in real estate, when the city was young, and the lots and lands much cheaper than they are now, the increased value has made him a respectable fortune. In 1883 he built the large and fine block which bears his name, on the site of his home at the corner of Lawrence and Eighteenth streets. He was one of the builders of the Baptist church on Stout street, and one of the

leading members of that society, especially serviceable in collecting funds and managing its financial affairs. For some years past he has been quite an extensive dealer in city real estate and farm lands. He is the owner of the Culverton stock farm of 880 acres, situated nine miles northwest of Denver.

LIDDELL, Oliver B., lawyer and jurist, was born Nov. 3, 1843, near Guilford, Dearborn county, Ind., educated in the public schools, and later entered Brookville college, from which institution he was graduated in June, 1861, at the age of seventeen years. In Aug., 1862, he enlisted in the 68th Ind. volunteers, and was afterward promoted for gallant service on the field to 1st lieutenant of company E. Being attached to the Army of the Cumberland, his regiment was the last to cover the retreat at the battle of Chickamauga, the bloodiest and hardest fought battle of the rebellion. He commanded his company at the battle of Nashville, which was one of the first in scaling Mission Ridge. At the close of the war, in 1865, he was mustered out of service, and began the study of law. In 1866 he was appointed 2nd lieutenant of the 18th infantry, regular army, by President Johnson, and was sent to Fort Morgan, where he was stationed until 1867. While at the Fort he held the offices of post-adjutant, post-quartermaster and post-commissary, all at the same time. He resigned in 1867 and returned to Indiana, resumed the study of law, and was admitted to the bar the same year, practicing law in that state for fifteen years. He was a candidate for district judge of Lawrence county, on the republican ticket, but the county being largely democratic he was defeated. In 1882 he came to Colorado and located in Denver, where he has since practiced his chosen profession with fine success. In 1889 he was appointed judge of the district court of Arapahoe county, by Governor Cooper, to serve out the balance of an unexpired term. On June 5, 1886, he married Miss Josephine Major of Lawrenceburg, Ind., whose ancestors were the first settlers in that state, of authentic record. Mr. Liddell is an active and prominent member of the Masonic order, Loyal Legion and G.A.R., and also of the Methodist church.

LARIMER, Gen. Wm. See Vol. II, page 241.

LEE, Harry A., state commissioner of mines, was born in Sparta, Randolph county, Ill., June 28, 1857. He began the study of engineering under competent guidance, and when only ten years of age commenced practical work in mines. At fourteen he entered a machine shop, and two years later was made a master mechanic. He spent the next two years in erecting mills and setting up machinery, then took a course at the Illinois Industrial university in Champaign. In 1877-78 he was employed in the lead mines of Joplin, Mo., and Short Creek, Kan. He came to Colorado in 1879 and joined his original instructor in met-

allurgy, Prof. Gregory Board, at the Valley Smelting works, near Golden, for a thorough practical education in the reduction of ores. In 1880 he went to Gunnison as an engineer and assayer, and spent 1883-84 in his profession at Leadville. In 1885-86 he built and operated sampling works at Gunnison. In 1887 he went to Ouray, and later engaged in ore sampling and buying under the firm name of Lee & Kedzie. In the political campaign of 1892 he was appointed secretary of the republican state central committee, and subsequently had charge of the Moffat-Smith properties at Leadville. In the spring of 1895 he was appointed state commissioner of metalliferous mines by Governor McIntire.

LEE, Henry, merchant, was born of Scotch ancestry, Oct. 30, 1841. Attracted to this state at an early day, he has lived through all the vicissitudes of three decades, and witnessed the rise of a great commonwealth from a desert. He has taken prominent part in making the state what it is, and materially aided in laying the foundation for its brilliant future. Inheriting from his ancestors a rugged constitution, a resolute will and a practical, vigorous mind, he was fortunate in having these qualities supplemented with western views and liberal ideas. He lived in Iowa and obtained his education mostly while working at the printer's trade, which he pursued until about the time he left that state. He came to Colorado in 1865, and located in Jefferson county, where he resided until 1891, then came to Denver. He represented this county in the legislature during the third and fourth sessions of that body, and was a member of the Senate, serving through the fifth and sixth sessions. He established himself in the agricultural implement trade in Denver twenty-five years ago, and has succeeded in building up a business which now covers a wide scope of territory. His long years of experience in farming implements and machinery give to his opinions in such matters great weight among the agricultural classes, to the great majority of whom he is personally known. In 1873 he married Miss Jennie Paul of Iowa City, Iowa. She is the daughter of George Paul, who was the first state printer of Iowa. They have three children—two sons and a daughter.

LEHOW, Oscar E., one of the original band of pioneer gold hunters in the Rocky Mountain region, immediately following the discoveries reported by Green Russell and his Cherokee Indians. He was born in Northumberland, Pa., Jan. 24, 1829. When he had reached the age of fifteen his father died. Therefore, like many young men, who, from such conditions, have hewn out their own fortunes by the proper exercise of their inherent talents and the right direction of their energies, he began by learning a trade, that of a carpenter and joiner, working at the same in Philadelphia and New York. In 1850 he went to Charleston, S. C., and there established a

sash factory. In the spring of 1857, the year of the great financial panic which convulsed the entire country, he removed to Bellevue, Neb., and there engaged in contracting and building until the fall of 1858, when he crossed the plains in search of better promises held out by reports, then just beginning to reach the border, that valuable gold placers had been found upon the South Fork of the Platte and its tributaries. On arriving at the Cherry Creek encampment or trading post, now West Denver, there was but one solitary cabin in sight, that of old John Smith, the Indian guide and trader. Following the example of all who came at that early date, he began prospecting for the yellow metal, but like all the rest was disappointed in the results. But when John Gregory and George A. Jackson proclaimed their discoveries of large deposits in the mountains, he went up the Vasquez Fork and examined Jackson's diggings on Chicago creek, but soon passed on to Spanish bar, a mile above, where he and Andrew Sagendorf staked out and worked one of the better claims on that bar. Mr. Lehow shortly afterward sold his interest to a party of incoming emigrants for \$4,000, taking pay in cattle, horses, etc. It will be recalled by those who have followed the course of our history that Wm. N. Byers and his comrade, Mr. Henry Allen, on returning from their exploration of the Upper Clear Creek valley, found Lehow and Sagendorf staking out claims and preparing to open them. This was in May, 1859. In the fall of that year Mr. Lehow, whose early life had been passed on a farm, and who had little taste for the laborious work of mining, selected a fine ranch claim on Plum creek, and to it moved his live stock. In the summer he located another ranch near the mouth of Platte Cañon, taking his brother, Mr. C. L. who arrived in the spring, into partnership. These two carried on the business of farming and stock raising at that place until 1870. In the meantime, however, Oscar located still another tract of about 1,600 acres in the San Luis valley, which he enclosed with a fence and whereon he placed about 1,000 head of cattle. In Sept., 1878, he again took up the pursuit of mining near Silver Cliff, there being only two cabins in the town at that time. He became a fixed resident of Denver in 1873, having accumulated a satisfactory fortune from the various pursuits enumerated in the foregoing rapid sketch. He died in Denver, March 11, 1894, and was buried in Fairmont Cemetery.

LAKE, H. W., farmer, was born in the town of Tully, Onondaga county, N. Y., Sept. 25, 1832, where he remained until the age of nineteen, attending the district school in winter, and working on his father's farm during the other seasons. His education was rounded out and perfected at the Homer academy near by, and he afterward became a teacher in that institute. In the fall of 1854 he came west to Omaha, when that place had simply

a location and a name, with but little visible prospect of the importance it has since attained. Nevertheless, some of the most important factors in the rise and growth of Denver and the territory and state of Colorado sprang from its then uninviting and rather inhospitable conditions. Some time later he settled in Brownville, Neb., where he took up the real estate and lumber business; purchased one-fourth of the town site, assisted in laying off the town, built a sawmill, produced lumber, and by every means at his command endeavored, but in vain, to make it a prosperous community. In 1860 he brought his family to Colorado and established a new home in a commodious log cabin, situated on North Clear creek, just above the business center of Black Hawk, where for sixteen years he was a well recognized and highly successful factor in the twin pursuits of mining and milling precious ores, mainly from the "Field" claim on the famous Bobtail lode. He was the agent and manager for Mr. J. F. Field, the fortunate owner of thirty-three feet on the lode mentioned, which proved the richest section of that remarkable fissure vein, operating the mine and reducing its products in a 25-stamp mill. He subsequently administered upon the estate of his patron, who died in 1878. He was active in public affairs, in promoting good government, proper public improvement, the establishment of schools and churches, and the advancement of the general welfare; was chosen a member of the city council of Black Hawk a number of times, and in that capacity labored earnestly in the causes named. In 1876 he was elected to the House of representatives of the First General Assembly where like efficiency marked his efforts. In the fall of 1878 he disposed of his property in Black Hawk and removed to Leadville, where he purchased a quarter interest in the water company of that city, then in the formative stage, and by a subsequent purchase of stock increased his holding to a one-third interest. For three years he held the offices of secretary and treasurer of the company. In 1882 the stock, franchise and property were sold to Chicago parties, and in 1885 Mr. Lake transferred his residence from the mountains to Arapahoe county, having purchased a fine ranch, consisting of 300 acres, situated in the beautiful and productive valley of Bear creek, about ten miles above Denver. This is noted as one of the most extensively cultivated and valuable agricultural properties of its size in the northern division of the state. In the fall of 1882 he bought a considerable interest in the Manville (now Elgin) smelter at Leadville.

LAMBERT, John J., soldier and journalist, known all over Colorado as the owner and publisher of the Pueblo "Chieftain," was born in Ireland, Jan. 29, 1837. When only twelve years of age he accompanied his parents to America. They settled in Dubuque, Iowa, where John was educated, and afterward ap-

prenticed to the printer's trade, which he followed until 1861. At the outbreak of our civil war he entered the Union army and served throughout the war, first as lieutenant, and later as captain of Company I, 9th Iowa volunteer cavalry. His regiment was mustered out in the spring of 1866, and immediately afterward he was commissioned 2nd lieutenant in the 5th U. S. regular infantry, which served on the frontier. For five years he was post adjutant, quartermaster and commissary at Fort Reynolds, some twenty miles below Pueblo. In the spring of 1870 he purchased the "Chieftain" newspaper, and placed his brother in charge as manager. In 1872 he resigned from the army and assumed personal control of this investment. His later experience in the service, combined with excellent natural qualifications for the conduct of business affairs, supported by strong common sense, all of which gave him high standing, soon brought this enterprise to the front as one of the leading political influences of the territory, a prestige that has steadily expanded with the years. In 1879 he built a fine brick office building near the center of the city. The Daily "Chieftain" has the most extended circulation of any journal published outside of Denver, and is the only other paper in the state which is a full member and stockholder in the associated press. It is well edited, and especially well managed. Capt. Lambert has, in an eminent degree, the qualities of mind and heart which command the esteem of his fellow men wherever known. His life has been pure and upright. The policy of his paper is essentially his own, and the result of well-founded convictions. It deals with men and the material issues of politics with ungloved hands, and in all campaigns exerts a power greater than that of any other journal south of the Divide. May 14, 1890, he was appointed receiver of the U. S. land office at Pueblo for the term of four years. This is the only public trust which he has aspired to or held. Though quiet and reticent, constantly industrious, working under perfect method and with rapidity, it is a pleasure to meet and converse with him. Among his brethren of the press he is held in high esteem, the outgrowth of their appreciation of both his manliness and the breadth of power his journal wields.

LOWELL, John W., stock grower, was born in Washington county, Vt., Feb. 27, 1836, and was educated in the public schools, and in the academies of Rutland and Bristol. Upon attaining his twentieth year he removed to Illinois, where he taught school, first at Sycamore, and subsequently at Rochelle, until the breaking out of the civil war, at which time he enlisted in battery G, 2nd Illinois light artillery. Before going into active service, he was promoted to the rank of 2nd lieutenant, and very soon thereafter to that of 1st lieutenant, and subsequently to a captaincy. He participated in many battles, notably the sur-

render of Vicksburg, the battle of Tupelo, Nashville and the siege and capture of Mobile; at the latter two places his bravery being so conspicuous as to attract the attention of his superior officers. After the surrender of Vicksburg his battery was transferred to the 16th army corps, and subsequently all the batteries of the corps were formed into a brigade, and Capt. Lowell placed in command. While holding this position he finished his service in the army, being mustered out Sept. 5, 1865. After receiving his discharge from the army, Mr. Lowell located in Sycamore, Ill., and engaged in the book and stationary trade in which he continued one year, then removed to Wisconsin and engaged in the lumber business, which he followed successfully four years. At this time he accepted the agency for several of the more prominent eastern manufacturers in Salt Lake City, Utah, and remained in that city until 1884, when he came to Colorado, and, in connection with Hon. Geo. M. Scott and James Glendenning, engaged in the cattle business under the name of the Lily Park Stock Growers' association. Starting in with but seven hundred cattle, the association has grown to be the largest and most important in the northwestern portion of the state, and the methodical plan and system upon which everything is conducted gives assurance that the growth of the association will be fully as great in the future as it has been in the past. In the fall of 1892 he was elected to the House of representatives from the counties of Routt and Rio Blanco with but little opposition. His record as a legislator was marked by great industry and honesty of purpose, and by a faithful consideration of the interests of the people he represented.

LOCKWOOD, Fred, merchant and legislator, was born in Birmingham, England, May 4, 1851, and remained there until fourteen years of age, during which time he attended the common schools of that country, and subsequently was apprenticed to the trade of glass-making. Upon reaching his fourteenth year he removed to Canada, where he was employed in mercantile houses until 1869, when he removed to Lenox, Mass., and from there to New Albany, Ind. Here he entered the employ of Capt. J. B. Ford, and assisted that gentleman in erecting and conducting the first polished plate-glass works that were established in the United States. In 1870 he returned to Canada and engaged in several mercantile enterprises, with varying success. During his residence in Canada he married Miss Mattie Rubridge, daughter of Alfred Rubridge, Q. C., at Port Hope, in the year 1874. Four children have been born to them, the only daughter dying at an early age. Three sons are still with their parents. In 1869 he decided upon coming to Colorado and accordingly left his home in Indiana and located in Denver, where for the first year he

was in the service of the Union Pacific Ry. Co., in their local freight office, and for the seven following years he was secretary of the Marshall Coal Co. At the expiration of that time he engaged in the mercantile business at the Marshall mines, and the business then established was subsequently incorporated as the Lockwood Trading company, with Mr. Lockwood as president, and which has since increased and prospered, until the company has established houses at Boulder, Louisville and Lafayette. In 1892 he was elected to the state Senate from the 5th senatorial district by a majority of 577 votes. He was elected as a populist-democrat, but his senatorial career has not been one of extreme partisan character. He has given business sense to all his public actions, and during the extraordinary session of the legislature he refused to be led or dictated to by those in high places in his party, whenever their advice was in conflict with his own judgment. He is a man of strong convictions, and his one great aim is to conduct public affairs on sound business principles as he understands them, regardless of party affiliations. At the legislative session of 1895 he was elected president pro tempore of the Senate.

LAW, John, physician, was born in Burlington, Iowa, in 1844, but shortly afterward his parents removed to northern Illinois, near Galena. His father was a physician, whose talent and successful practice rendered him locally eminent. In 1864 the subject of this sketch went to Idaho Territory, then beginning to receive quite extensive emigration, where he remained about two years, then returned home and began the study of medicine in his father's office. Making excellent progress, in the fall of 1866 he entered the Chicago medical college, whence he was graduated in the spring of 1868. He practiced his profession in Chicago until 1871, when he came to Colorado and opened an office in Alma, Park county, as a practicing physician, and to some extent engaged in mining. In 1878 he moved to Leadville, opening the first medical office in that city. In Alma he was made one of the town trustees and subsequently superintendent of schools for Park county; was a justice of the peace and judge of the county court, which he resigned on determining to locate in Leadville. He held the office of county physician for Lake county and city physician of Leadville a number of years. He is one of the proprietors of a fine suburban resort known as Evergreen Lakes, on the west side of the Arkansas river, situated directly under the shadows of Mount Massive, where, some years ago, he established apparatus for the propagation of fish, both for stocking the mountain streams of the neighborhood and for the markets. This is the most beautiful and inviting of Leadville's environments. Dr. Law has an enviable reputation as a physician, out of which large practice has developed. He is also, in

the interest of good government, an active politician at times.

LENHART, Michael, business man, was born in Brownsville, Fayette county, Pa., Dec. 2, 1831. His parents were Leonard Lenhart and Hannah Baldwin, and were of German and English extraction. He is the second child of a family of ten children—five sons and five daughters, of whom three sons and one daughter are now living. His father built the second steamboat that was constructed in America, on the bank of the Monongahela river, above Pittsburg. Michael attended the common schools of his native place until he was seventeen years of age, when he entered his father's employ. He remained with him but a short time, however, then engaged in steamboating on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, continuing nearly ten years, or until 1858, when he engaged in erecting machinery in cotton and other mills in Louisiana. He was in New Orleans at the breaking out of the war, and enlisted in the 7th La. regiment as a Confederate soldier. He was promoted to lieutenant, served under "Stonewall" Jackson, and was in the battle in which that general received the wounds which caused his death. Mr. Lenhart was wounded at the second battle of the Wilderness, and also in the battle of Antietam, and was, in consequence, in a hospital about sixty days. In Nov., 1863, he was taken prisoner at a point where the Orange and Alexandria railroad crosses the Rappahannock river, and confined on Johnson's Island for nineteen months, being released in June, 1865. He then returned to Louisiana and resumed his old employment. In 1867 he went to Texas and erected machinery for the government. In 1869 he settled in Las Animas county, Colo., on the Purgatoire river, where he located a fine farm, and in 1870 moved onto a ranch situated on Coriso creek. About 1880 he purchased a fine residence in Trinidad, where he now resides. He is thoroughly posted as a trader in stock, and deals largely in cattle. He is at this time (1886) engaged in mining in Arizona with a number of leading citizens of Trinidad, who comprise the Trinidad & Castle Creek mining and milling company. He is one of the proprietors of the Trinidad Cement works, and has been at various times interested in other local enterprises. He is recognized as one of the influential, substantial and progressive citizens of Trinidad. March 12, 1868, he married Miss Margaret Dupee, near Stevenson, Texas. They have four children, Minnie, Leonard, Annie and John.

LENNOX, William, business man, was born in Iowa City, Iowa, Dec. 25, 1850. His parents emigrated from Scotland in 1847, and settled in the place just named. His childhood and youth were spent on a farm nine miles from his native city, to which his parents moved when he was two years old. His early edu-

education, received in the common schools of the country, was supplemented by a three years' course in the Iowa state university, which he entered in 1866. He was a hard student, but ascertaining that he would neither have the time nor means which would enable him to complete the full collegiate course, he, in 1869, entered the Iowa City commercial college. Before he had finished in that institution his parents left Iowa and came to Colorado Springs, where the family located in 1872. Mr. Lennox spent the first two years in traveling and prospecting in the mountains. His parents having moved to a ranch near Monument Park, he remained in Colorado Springs, where he established a feed stable. A year later he disposed of his stable and accepted a coal agency from the D. & R. G. railroad company. In 1876 he and his brother purchased the Colorado Springs transfer line, and carried on a coal and transfer business, handling the coal as agents, first for the D. & R. G. railroad company, and afterward for the Colorado Coal and Iron company. In 1886 he bought his brother's interest in the business, and has since conducted it alone. He resigned as selling agent for the Colorado Coal and Iron company in April, 1889, and accepted a like agency from the Colorado Fuel company. He is also interested in various mining enterprises in the state, and at the present time owns large interests in Cripple Creek mines. May 16, 1873, he married Miss Belle Cowgill. Six children have been born to them, four of whom, two boys and two girls, are living.

LONG, S. Allen, an extensive dealer in landed property, was born in Pittsburg, Pa., April 6, 1827, where, and in the near vicinity, his ancestors had lived anterior to the revolutionary war, and were among the sturdy patriots that assisted General Washington and his armies to achieve American independence. It will be seen, therefore, that he sprang from a loyal and patriotic family. He was educated at the Western Union university in Pittsburg, but subsequently took a course in the university of West Virginia, at Morgantown, finally completing his studies in Jefferson college, at Canonsburg, Pa., where he graduated with honors in 1848. He then returned to his birthplace and embarked in various lines of manufacture, iron and brass works, heavy hardware, saws, axes, shovels, etc. He was among the first refiners of petroleum, having with his associates erected extensive works for that purpose in 1861. With several officers of the Pennsylvania R. R. Co. he engaged in the purchase of timber land in the mountain regions of that state, building large sawmills for the manufacture of lumber for the Pittsburg and Philadelphia markets. In all of these enterprises he was successful. In these years he was identified with many public movements, political and otherwise, tending to the advancement of that city. In 1852 he was

elected to the city council, and in 1855 made president of that body. From 1853 to 1859 he was a director in the Baltimore & Ohio R.R. company—the division between Pittsburg and Cumberland—and also in the Pan Handle line, now the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis. In Oct., 1855, he was a candidate on the first distinctively republican legislative ticket, composed of the leading manufacturers of Pittsburg. In 1875 he removed to Philadelphia, and in 1880 came to Colorado, settling in Denver. For a time thereafter he was engaged in coal mining in Boulder county; also at various times in gold mining, stock raising, farming and kindred pursuits. But the principal source from which his considerable fortune has been derived is the result of judicious investments in farm lands in Arapahoe county, near Denver, and in city lots and lands. He is the owner of the valuable ranch, comprising over 2,000 acres, called Rotherwood, situate eleven miles south of the city, where he resides a part of each year, but has also a home in Denver. He is the owner, likewise, of Longmont addition to Denver, Coronado, Seminary Hill, South University Park and other valuable properties; has been a member of the Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade since its organization in 1884, and an earnest worker on some of its more important committees. In 1891 he was chairman of its committee on agriculture and horticulture. In June, 1887, he was a member of the special committee appointed to investigate concerning the probable existence of natural gas and petroleum in the vicinity of Denver, along the base of the mountains, and rendered an elaborate report thereon, encouraging the hope of finding these essential aids to the manufacturing industry. This report was published and led to much of the prospecting that since has been done in that direction. He has also been a member of the Denver Real Estate and Stock Exchange since its organization, and at one time one of the directors. As chairman of committees he made two exhaustive reports—one upon the wisdom of city ownership of water works, the other relating to the fraudulent sale of town lots in Colorado, which being published attracted widespread attention. Upon the latter were largely based the proceedings against the offenders in the United States court. He is also a member of the State Horticultural society and State Forestry association. His extensive and successful experiments at Rotherwood, in cultivating trees and crops without irrigation, the first attempts of the kind in the state, are fully narrated in the State Forestry commissioner's report for 1889-90. Few of our citizens, enthusiastic and confident as most fixed settlers are over the fine climate and marvelous natural resources of the state, have equaled Mr. Long in giving expression to their faith at home and abroad. Grounded in what he has observed and in what has been positively demon-

strated during the past thirty years, he has been a forceful contributor of material facts respecting the future of Colorado and Denver to some influential journals in America and in foreign lands.

LOWER, John P., merchant, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 2, 1833. After receiving an ordinary education in the public schools, Aug. 4, 1851, he engaged as salesman in the gun house of James C. Grubb & Co., in Philadelphia, and remained until Aug. 18, 1872, much of the time traveling for the firm to the principal cities of the United States. His first visit to Denver occurred in the spring of 1868, when he made the acquaintance of Carlos Gove, the leading gun dealer of Colorado. A strong friendship ensued, which was strengthened by correspondence, and Aug. 23, 1872, Mr. Lower came to Denver with his family, and formed a partnership with Mr. Gove, under the firm name of Gove & Co. This continued until April, 1875, when, on the expiration of the partnership, Mr. Lower opened a store on his own account on Blake street, which became noted as a trading place of the Ute Indians, who procured there their guns, ammunition, beads and various ornaments, in exchange for buckskins, robes, etc. Later on his two boys were admitted to partnership, when the firm became John P. Lower & Sons. It was well known throughout the state. In June, 1884, after more than thirty years of close attention to business, Mr. Lower, Sr., took a trip to Europe, being absent five months. Returning to Colorado in Feb., 1885, for the benefit of his wife's health, he took her to Florida, Cuba and the Bermudas. Subsequently he became interested in developing the redstone deposits, near Fort Collins, and, in connection with George F. Wilson, organized the Fort Collins Redstone company, of which he was president, and Mr. Wilson, secretary and general manager. They furnished the stone for the Essex building, the Mining Exchange and the county jail, in Denver, and were the first to send a trainload to New Orleans and thence to New York by steamer. It reached New York May 1, 1888, where it was used in connection with an additional trainload of the same sent overland, via Chicago, in a building at 9 East Seventy-first street. While attending his wife at Asbury Park, N. J., his partner bankrupted the company and left the state, leaving Mr. Lower to meet its obligations alone. The gun business descending to his sons is still carried on successfully. Mrs. Lower died of cancer, May 1, 1888, at Asbury Park.

LONG, Robert A., lawyer, of Scotch descent, was born on a farm in Carroll county, Ohio, near Carrollton, the county seat, July 18, 1851; was educated in the common schools of that county, paying his own way; studied two years in Washington and Jefferson college, at Washington, Pa. Then went to Pittsburg, studied law one year, and for a like

period attended a training school at Media, Pa. In the fall of 1877 he entered Ann Arbor university, and graduated from the law department, taking degree of B. L., in the spring of 1879. He came at once to Colorado, located in Denver, opened an office, and has been practicing law ever since. He was a partner of Judge Geo. W. Miller, and also of John P. Brockway. He has been a strong operator in real estate; watched the market, bought when low, sold when rising. His first deal of consequence was the purchase of a tract called Waddell and Machen's addition of 30 acres, which was laid out in lots; borrowed the money, bought the interest of his partners and carried it through, making about \$15,000. But most of his prosperity has come within the last five years. The next important transaction was the purchase of four lots where the Equitable building now stands, from the Seventeenth street Presbyterian church, for \$29,500, which he sold, in 1888, for \$40,000. He then bought extensively on the prospects of the new era then opening. He had made on the two deals mentioned about \$18,000 cash, and on that basis of credit purchased about \$100,000 worth of real estate. In 1888-89 he made nearly \$100,000 on various trades; built a block at the corner of Eighteenth and Welton, which bears his name; next ten houses known as Athelstan terrace, at Twentieth avenue and Logan, of fine red sandstone, and subsequently eight or ten dwelling houses. Also, in 1890, a three-story brick, called the L. & M. block, just south of the Union Pacific shops, and, finally, the Electric block, opposite the Gettysburg building, in 1891. He owns a ranch of 3,000 acres at Kiowa, in Elbert county, which is stocked with horses and cattle.

LITTLE, R. S., manufacturer, was born in Grafton, N. H., May 12, 1829. He started west in 1851, and in the spring of that year assisted in surveying what is now the Chicago & Northwestern railroad from Janesville to Chicago. He was also employed as engineer on the Milwaukee & Mississippi railroad, Milwaukee & Fond du Lac, and Milwaukee & Watertown railroads, both as engineer and superintendent. He came to Colorado in 1860 and located in Denver. In 1865 he entered a homestead where the town of Littleton now stands. He engaged in farming, cattle raising and dairying at Littleton in 1860, and took his wheat to Denver, where he was compelled to pay one dollar per hundred weight to have it converted into flour. He, together with L. A. Cole, then built the Rough and Ready mill, which was destroyed by fire in 1872, and again in 1874, entailing a loss of \$50,000. In 1872 Mr. Little was elected to the legislature. In 1854 he married Miss Angelina Harwood, who at one time, during an Indian raid, was the only woman who remained at her home on the east side of the Platte river, south of Denver. His mill was a great success, for it stimulated



H. H. Livne

the farmers to raising wheat, and his flour brought more in the Denver market than any eastern flour. It was purer and better, and made more loaves to the barrel than either the Minnesota or Iowa flour. Mr. Little has done much to advance the material prosperity of the town which bears his name.

LINTON, Thomas, an eminent Mason, was born at Northampton, England, July 13, 1828. He attended the common schools, and, when old enough, learned the shoemaker's trade by a seven years' apprenticeship. On Aug. 16, 1849, he married Miss Mary N. Lee, the ceremony being performed at St. Giles church, Northampton. On their sixth wedding anniversary (Aug. 16, 1855) they sailed for America in the clipper, William Stedson, and had a tempestuous voyage, being wrecked off the coast of Newfoundland. They were six weeks from Liverpool to New York, during which time they lost a daughter and buried her in the ocean. He first went to Cleveland, O., where he lived until Jan., 1857, when he removed to Iowa City, Iowa, but in October, the same year, went to Bunker Hill, Ill., remaining there until 1869, when he came to Denver, Colo., and carried on the shoemaking trade for several years. In 1877 he was elected alderman for the 2nd ward, and was re-elected in 1879. In the fall of that year he was elected coroner for Arapahoe county on the republican ticket. He joined the Masons many years ago, and has served as tiler for the Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. twenty-one years; sentinel for the grand chapter twenty years, and captain of the guard for the grand commandery, Knights Templar, for nineteen years. In 1889 Mr. and Mrs. Linton made a trip to England to visit the scenes of their childhood, and on their fortieth wedding anniversary, Aug. 16, visited St. Giles church, but the old gray-haired rector who performed the ceremony had long since been gathered to his fathers, to reap his reward for service in the Master's vineyard.

LINTHICUM, Richard. See Vol. III, page 148.

LYON, Ora P., was born in Pomfret, Conn., Dec. 6, 1849, and was educated in the Barnum public schools of Bridgeport, finishing at Woodstock academy, in the same state. From thence he moved to Leominster, Mass., and engaged in the manufacture of jewelry and fancy goods, continuing until 1882, when he came to Colorado. Remaining in Denver until 1883, he then went to Ouray county, settled at Ironton, just below the celebrated Red Mountain mines, and there engaged in the lumber business. He is also a large owner of real estate in Ironton, including the Lyon hotel, which bears his name. April 24, 1890, he was appointed by Governor J. A. Cooper commissioner for the 3rd district of Ouray county. He also served two years as trustee for the town of Ironton. Mr. Lyon is a member of Leominster lodge No. 86, I. O. O. F. of Massachusetts.

LECHNER, George W., miner, was born near Reading, Pa., in 1832, where he remained until 1852, during which time he was educated in the public schools, preparatory to entering Yale college. The latter intention was abandoned, however, and in 1852 he went to California by steamer via Nicaragua, and followed mining four years. He was one of the discoverers of the "Blue Gravel" lead, well known to old Californians, part owner of the famous "Live Yankee" tunnel, at Forest City, and was superintendent of the Blue Tunnel, on Minnesota Flats, in Sierra county, Cal. After disposing of his interest he returned to Pennsylvania, and the following year moved to Freeport, Ill., and for two years engaged in mercantile pursuits, occasionally reading law. In 1859 the excitement caused by the discovery of gold in the Rocky Mountains renewed his desire to become again a gold seeker, when he with others started for Pike's Peak. At Fort Kearney two of the party with whom he traveled turned back to Freeport, while Mr. Lechner and Geo. W. Schofield, a brother of the present lieutenant-general of the U. S. army, proceeded with a horse and cart to their original destination, arriving about July 15, 1859. His companion, Schofield, then falling ill, Mr. Lechner took him back to Freeport, but in the spring of 1860 both returned to the Rocky Mountains, and at once began mining and prospecting in California Gulch and vicinity. In the fall of that year Mr. Lechner came to Denver and spent the winter in civil engineering. In the spring of 1861 he went to Summit and Park counties, where, in the autumn of 1862, he was elected clerk and recorder of the latter, opening the first set of books for the same, and holding the office five years. He also acted as clerk of the 2nd judicial district, in and for that county, the seat being at Fairplay. He represented it in the first constitutional convention in 1865, and was elected a member of the state legislature which convened at Golden, Dec. 12, that year, but adjourned to Denver on the 16th, whereat Jerome B. Chaffee and ex-Governor John Evans were elected to the U. S. Senate, but were not admitted to seats in that body, owing to the veto of the bill by President Andrew Johnson. In 1870 Mr. Lechner engaged in ranching and raising stock upon lands now covered by the town of Como. The first coal mine discovered in South Park was opened on this land, adjoining the town site just named. He located about 2,000 acres along the line of the coal belt, secured a government patent for the same, and upon the advent of the Denver, South Park & Pacific R. R., in 1880, he organized the South Park Coal company, now merged into the Union Pacific Coal company. He also located about 3,000 acres of coal lands immediately south of and adjoining those of the Union Pacific for himself and Denver parties. He was actively engaged in the practice of law until

the spring of 1883, when he was appointed a special agent of the general land office, by Hon. Henry M. Teller, then secretary of the interior, and was in this service for about five years, with a corps of men under him, acting in the capacity of examiner of public surveys in Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona and other states. He is a member of the pioneer association, and also a charter member of Central City commandery No. 2, having been made a Sir Knight thirty-six years ago, in Molay commandery No. 9, of Reading, Pa.

LOGAN, Samuel McKey, soldier, was born in Ohio, Nov. 17, 1822, where he acquired his education and early training. His marriage occurred in 1849 to Mary E. Maskal, of Indiana. They subsequently resided in Illinois and Iowa, the latter state becoming the home of the family for a number of years, where the children, Azel R., M. Scott and Dora, were born. He came to Colorado in 1859 by the usual means of transportation afforded at that day, and encountered all the difficulties incident to pioneer life. He was engaged in prospecting, mining, etc., for a time, and finally settled down to his trade, that of blacksmithing, at Black Hawk. His chivalrous and patriotic instincts were aroused at the breaking out of the war in 1861, and with Col. Sam. Tappan organized the first regiment of Colorado volunteers. He became captain of Company B, and major of the 3rd Colorado cavalry. This service, coupled with his experience in the Mexican war, made him a fit and worthy subject for promotion. He distinguished himself for bravery in the famous Sand Creek battle with the Indians, in 1864. After the war he reengaged in the business of blacksmithing in the city of Denver, and subsequently took a contract to build a part of the Colorado Central railroad. In politics he was a republican, and always interested in enterprises tending to the development of Colorado and its institutions. His death occurred Aug. 6, 1883. He was an excellent citizen, and his memory is cherished by a wide circle of friends.

LE BERT, Richard, county clerk and recorder, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 23, 1850, and remained there until 1879. Upon the completion of his education in the public schools, he became connected with the New York, Lake Erie & Western railway company, continuing until 1879; then came to Denver. Very soon thereafter he engaged in mining in Park and Garfield counties, with satisfactory results, until 1884, when he removed to Denver, and has since made this city his home. He first became clerk to Judge J. A. Cherry, then justice of the peace, remaining with him during his two terms in that office. He then became clerk under Judge Dormer, and subsequently under Judge Palmer, and in 1892 was elected to the of-

fice of justice of the peace on the republican ticket, serving out his term in a very creditable manner, turning into the county treasury in excess of all expenses the sum of \$4,136.94. In the fall of 1893 he was elected county clerk by a large majority.

LAWRENCE, M. J. See Vol. III, page 213.

LEACH, Hiram S., manufacturer, was born in Addison county, Vt., in 1833, and was educated in the public schools. Twenty years afterward he settled in Iowa, where he remained until 1860, engaged in milling at Pacific City. During that year he removed to Colorado; operated a mill on Bear creek for one year; then went to Golden, and there was engaged in the same pursuit for five years. He lived in the town of Littleton, and also in Evans, and then conducted the Golden Gate mill. He finally located in Littleton and became a stockholder and the manager of the Littleton Milling and Water Power company.

LICHTER, John J., manufacturer, was born in Germany, in 1832. In 1857 he came to America, and after spending the first three months in Allegheny, Pa., established a brewery at Henderson, Ky., and after a residence of six months in that place, revisited his native land. Returning, he went to Herman, Mo., but remained only a short time, going thence to St. Louis, where he conducted a malt house for sixteen years. He came to Denver in 1876, and has since been engaged in the same business, which has increased to large proportions.

LEYNER, J. George, manufacturer, was born in Boulder county, Colo., Aug. 26, 1860, where he continued to reside until 1889, engaged in farming and learning the trade of a machinist. He is now engaged in the general manufacturing and jobbing machine business, making a specialty of designing and making fine machinery, such as emery grinders, taps, dies, etc. He married Miss Fannie Patterson, of Troy, N. Y., with whom he lives in a pleasant home on Evans street, in Denver.

LEES, David, farmer, was born in Edinburg, Scotland, in 1830, and remained at the place of his nativity until 1851, during which time he was educated in the public schools. In 1851 he came to New York, where he remained until 1854, when he removed to Chicago, remaining there until 1857, engaged in the stone cutting trade. From Chicago he removed to Iowa, where he spent the time in stone cutting and building. In 1860 the desire to try his fortune in the west induced him and his wife, with their young family, to cross the plains to Colorado, where he engaged in mining in Boulder county, and in which he continued until 1874, when he bought his present place of 160 acres, in Jefferson county, seven miles northwest of Denver, which he is devoting to fruits and gardening.

LEWIS, Allen, farmer, was born in Indiana in 1819. Six years afterward his parents emigrated to Illinois, where he grew to manhood and attended school. In 1844 he engaged in the cattle and sheep business and followed it about eleven years. He then located in Iowa and remained there five years. Desiring to come further west, he moved to Colorado in 1860, and settled upon the site of his present farm, one and a half miles east of Golden, in Jefferson county, where he has since devoted his time to gardening and raising small fruit.

LEWIS, Paris E., horticulturist, was born near the city of Golden in 1862, where he received his education, and where he spent the first twenty years of his life. He then located in Idaho Springs, and engaged in the grocery business, which he followed for six years, then engaged in horticultural pursuits on his present farm, consisting of 160 acres, and situated about six miles from Denver. His industrious habits, combined with thorough practical knowledge, have brought him success.

LANG, A. S., farmer, was born in Vermont Nov. 21, 1833, and after attending the public schools, finished his education in an academy. On reaching his twenty-second year he went to Illinois, where he taught school one winter and then moved to Kansas, and three years later located in southwest Missouri. In the spring of 1862 he came to Colorado and engaged in mining at Black Hawk and Central City until 1874, when he returned to New England. He resided there until 1879, when he again located in Colorado, and from 1881 to 1883 he followed mining near Breckenridge, since which time he has lived on his farm but a short distance from Denver.

LAMONT, Robert, dairyman, was born in County Antrim, Ireland, in 1845. He emigrated to America in 1864, and after living many years in the cities of Brooklyn and New York, started west in search of health, and finally located in Colorado in 1884. The following year he engaged in the dairy business, and has since carried it on with good success. He resides at Harmon, three miles southeast of Denver. He is a member of the Masonic order, and held the position of senior warden of Greenwood lodge, Brooklyn, when he left that city. He married Miss Lizzie Irwin. They have six children living.

LAMB, J. M., was one of the pioneers to Colorado in 1859, and, being fond of sport, he hunted and trapped game all over the state. As a hunter he was remarkably successful, killing as many as 150 deer and one bear during a single winter. He owns 340 acres of cultivated land, and is a well-to-do farmer.

LEADBETTER, H. A., dairyman, was born in Maine in Nov., 1854, educated in the public schools, and in 1874, when twenty years of

age, emigrated to Iowa, where he remained five years in the boot and shoe business. During his residence in Colorado, he has for the most part been engaged in dairying. He is a Mason and takes great interest in the welfare of the order. He was married in 1887 to Miss Guthrie and lives three miles east of Denver.

McINTIRE, Albert Washington, ninth governor of Colorado, was born in Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 15, 1853, son of Joseph and Isabella (Wills) McIntire. His paternal grandfathers were officers of volunteers in the war of 1812, and his great-grandfathers were in the revolutionary war. He prepared for college at Newell's institute, in Pittsburg; entered Yale college in 1869 and graduated in 1873 from the academic department, and from the law school in 1875, and was admitted to the bar the same year. He began practicing in his native city, and in 1876 removed to Denver, Colo. In 1880 he located in the San Luis valley and engaged in stock raising on an extensive scale. In 1883 he was elected county judge of Conejos county, being named by both the democratic and republican parties. He served with admirable ability for three years. At the close of his term he was tendered a re-election, but declined, and returned to the practice of law, continuing until 1891, when he was appointed judge of the 12th judicial district by Governor Routt. In Sept., 1894, he was nominated by acclamation by the republican state convention held in Denver, for the office of governor, and Nov. 6, following, was elected by 19,708 plurality over Governor Waite, the populist candidate. July 16, 1873, he married Florence, daughter of William Sidney Johnson of New York City. Governor McIntire is an accomplished linguist, reading or speaking German, Spanish, French, Latin and Greek. His studies have been in the direction of scientific subjects. His library is well stocked with the latest scientific works. As to his administration of the government, it is too early to predict its result. It is certain, however, that thus far he has in large measure met the sanguine expectations of his friends and the people generally. In social intercourse he is noted as a pleasant and accomplished gentleman; as a public speaker, though not diffuse nor oratorical, he is always interesting. His state papers evince earnest thought and careful preparation. His extensive ranch in Conejos county, near the town of La Jara, covers the historic site of the log fort built by Lieutenant Zebulon M. Pike, U. S. A., in 1806, when he was captured by Spanish troops and carried off to Mexico.

MOFFAT, David H. See Vol. III, page 169.

McMURRAY, Thomas S., mayor of Denver, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1855, attended the public schools, and subsequently was graduated at the Central high school of

that city. In 1875 he went to Omaha, Neb., and after a short stay there was admitted to the bar, and entered the law department of the Union Pacific R. R. company. In 1879 he was also appointed tax commissioner for the company. Having mastered the details of this intricate position, in 1885 he came to Denver as special agent of the law department, and also had charge of the right of way department, embracing the company's business from Omaha, Neb., to Portland, Ore. He resigned these important trusts in 1887, and embarked in the real estate business for himself in Denver, since which time he has handled a large amount of valuable property. In 1888-89 he was elected a member of the school board for district No 2, and rendered very efficient service. In April, 1893, he was elected to the board of supervisors for the city, and when that body organized he was made its president. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and a charter member of the Denver Real Estate Exchange, of which body he was elected president in 1894. In April, 1895, he was elected mayor of the city by a majority of about 5,000. As presiding officer of the upper branch of the city council Mr. McMurray manifested superior executive ability, and as chairman of the auditing board which passed upon all municipal accounts, the careful attention given to that duty by him resulted in one of the most excellent financial administrations the city has thus far enjoyed. It is anticipated that his term as chief magistrate will be equally commendable.

MOREY, Chester Stephen, a prominent merchant, was born on a farm in Medina township, Dane county, Wis., March 3, 1847. The narrative following is an epitome of forty-eight years in a well-spent life, that had its beginning in almost abject poverty, advanced through a long series of privations, to an ultimate harvest of wealth and commercial prestige. The narrative possesses more than ordinary interest, from the strong bond of friendship existing between its subject and the author, but more especially because some of its early features form a counterpart to my own. There are hundreds of boys in the schools of Denver to-day who may derive instruction from and find one of the best exemplifications within my experience of what it means to win such success as is herein set forth, from like unfortunate conditions, by a careful perusal of this sketch. In that early epoch his birthplace was a part of the wilderness of the far northwest, scantily populated by hardy but destitute people. The family lived in a small log cabin, and was subjected to all the privations incident to the period and the circumstances under which the settlement was made. It was a fight for the bare necessities of life, a wrestle with extreme penury, often with hunger and want, of wearisome toil, insufficient food and clothing, with but few rays of hope or promise

of compensation. Before he had reached his ninth year young Chester, being a sturdy youth, assisted his father in his farm work. Up to that time his only schooling had been confined to the merest rudiments acquired during the summer and winter terms of three months each in a very ordinary district school; afterward only in winter. In the spring of 1862 his father mortgaged the homestead to take stock in a railway enterprise that proved worthless, and he lost it under foreclosure. This overwhelming disaster compelled a change, so the family, with all they possessed loaded in a covered wagon, traveled two hundred miles to the little settlement of Modena, Buffalo county, in the same state, where another farm was taken and, more poverty stricken than before, they began anew. But they were not even then at the end of their misfortunes. However, the first crop raised was a bountiful one and, the war being on, it commanded unusual prices, which lifted some of the heavier burdens and brought a short interval of comparative peace and plenty. Young Morey here attended school two winters, adding little, however, to his mental training. Then came further calamities to these stricken settlers. In Jan., 1864, the little town of Modena was ordered by the military authorities to furnish four volunteers for the army. If not supplied within a certain time that number would be drafted. Owing to the scanty population it seemed impossible to comply with this demand without taking heads of families, therefore young Morey and three schoolmates, none of them over eighteen years of age, resolved to settle the matter by enlisting in company I, 36th Wisconsin volunteers. After a few days in barracks at La Crosse, they were forwarded to regimental headquarters at Madison. Soon afterward Mr. Morey was prostrated by illness and sent to a hospital. Recovering, he rejoined his regiment, then before Petersburg, Va., June 14th, only to find that two of his mates had been killed and the third wounded. On the 16th his regiment charged the enemy, but was repulsed with great loss, he himself narrowly escaping death. His knapsack was torn from his shoulder and his waist belt severed by a bullet, which lodged in his bayonet scabbard. He took part in the battles of Strawberry Plains and Jerusalem Plankroad, after which he was again taken down with severe illness, sent to City Point, and thence to Emory hospital, in Washington, where he remained until November. Meanwhile his father had been drafted and sent to Sherman's army. As soon as able to march he went to the front and remained with his regiment, which was almost constantly engaged, to the close of the war. It was on the field at the surrender of Lee at Appomattox, and marched in the final grand review at Washington. Mr. Morey was promoted to corporal, and subsequently to the

brevet rank of lieutenant, for gallantry in action. When mustered out at Madison, he had saved \$200 from his meager pay as a soldier, and with this sum he resolved to get as much of an education as it would pay for. Meanwhile his father had died in Savannah, Ga., which sad event devolved upon him the management of the farm and support of the family. Therefore he returned to the homestead, wrought early and late, raised a large crop, provided for all needs, and added something to his education fund. The winter of 1865-66 he attended school at Waterloo, Wis., and then in the succeeding winter and spring was admitted to the high school at Portage, in the same state, sawing wood nights and mornings to pay for his board at his uncle's hotel. The next winter he entered Eastman's business college, in Chicago, and there took a very thorough course of instruction, which fitted him for his after career. Having a strong dislike to farming, and a natural inclination to trade, he determined never to leave Chicago until he should have acquired a satisfactory education or found some other and more congenial means of livelihood than he had been pursuing. In the spring of 1868, his funds being reduced to less than \$50, he sought and found employment as a porter in the retail grocery store of Cobb & Thorne. Finding him worthy, earnest and useful, they soon promoted him to clerical work in the office. In July, after much effort, he secured employment as commercial traveler with the young and growing wholesale grocery house of Sprague, Warner & Co. After some years of laborious but successful service with that firm, his health failed and compelled him to seek rest and recuperation. The winter of 1871 was spent at Clifton Springs, N. Y. In May, 1872, he came to Colorado for the benefit of the climate. Meanwhile he had saved \$2,800 from his earnings, and with this as his total capital, he proceeded to the southern part of the territory and formed a partnership with Mr. W. L. Beardsly, in the cattle business; procured a broncho and rode the range; purchased about 1,000 head of young stock and branded them himself. In the summer of 1873, having regained his health, he returned to his position with Sprague, Warner & Co., with headquarters in Denver, on a salary of \$3,000 per annum and expenses. The new field being a large one, embracing most of the territory west of the Missouri river, he did a large trade. The salary was increased each year until it amounted to \$12,000 per annum. In the course of eleven years with the firm he managed to save nearly \$20,000. In 1876 he began seriously to consider the important question of marriage and a home. During that summer he met Miss Anna L., the accomplished daughter of Mr. John A. Clough, of Chicago, who, in 1870, established a loan and real estate office in Denver. They were married Dec.

12, 1876. For three years afterward Mr. Morey continued as a traveling salesman. In 1878 he realized a considerable sum from a fortunate investment in Leadville real estate, which, together with his savings, rendered him practically independent. Jan. 1, 1881, he was admitted as a partner, and opened a branch house in Denver of Sprague, Warner & Co., under his direction and management. This continued until 1884, when it was incorporated under the name of the C. S. Morey Mercantile Co., Mr. Morey president, manager and chief stockholder. Thus we find, that by virtue of his industry, strong native ability, and conscientious devotion to the interests of his employers, the soldier of 1864, the porter of 1866, the boy who failed in his laudable desire to obtain an education from the lack of funds to pay his way, has risen in the last twenty-five years to the headship of the largest mercantile house in Colorado, to a partnership in the strongest firm of its class in the American Union, to wealth and lofty standing among the leading citizens of the state. The record is respectfully commended to the careful attention of the young men of our day. Mrs. Morey died Feb. 27, 1890, leaving two children, one son, John W., and a daughter, Mary L.

McNAMARA, M. J., merchant, was born in Carrick-on-Shannon, Ireland, May 29, 1843. When but six years old he came to America and located in Philadelphia, where he received his education. In 1855 he entered the dry-goods business in a linen importing house in that city, remaining six years. In 1861 he went to St. Louis and was employed by the well-known firm of Ubsdell, Pierson & Co., later William Barr & Co., for five years. In 1867 he began business for himself in St. Louis, and after two years went to Liberty, Mo., where he remained until 1870, when he came to Denver. In 1886, having been a long time successfully engaged in mercantile pursuits, he organized and incorporated the McNamara Dry Goods company, of which, until a recent date, he was president—an institution which conducted business in a great building especially erected for its use. He has been identified with nearly all public enterprises which have contributed to the advancement of the city and state of which he is a citizen. He was one of the organizers of the Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade, being a charter member, and acting as vice-president for three years. Much of its success and prosperity are due to his earnest and effective work. He is also measurably identified with mining interests in the state, being a director of the Colorado Mining Exchange, as well as vice-president of the Colorado Marble & Mining company. He is enterprising and sagacious, liberal hearted, frank and cordial in manner, and of social disposition, and is

widely and favorably known to the people of Denver and the citizens of Colorado generally. Let us go further and express the general public estimate of his life and character, a word or two of his broad humanity, boundless charity, genuine sympathy for men in misfortune; his magnetic quality in social intercourse; his rich fund of wit and humor; his readiness to anticipate wants and perform deeds which bring tears of gratitude to the eyes of the poor and suffering, whose appeals for aid are never denied; his untiring energy in the advancement of good works. A word or two of the blessings that cluster about his name whenever and wherever it is mentioned. There is scarcely a man or woman among the almost endless multitude of his acquaintances who is not in some degree indebted to him for acts of kindness, great or small; not a man or woman who can be brought to speak or think ill of him. This man's fortune, could it have been meted out to him according to the manner of his deserving, should be counted by millions. As it stands, after many years of effort, he is rich only in the admiring esteem of all who know him, and in the memories of a well spent life.

McINTOSH, Charles L. See Vol. III, page 219.

McGAFFEY, Albert B., secretary of state, was born in Warsaw, N. Y., in Oct., 1851, educated in the public schools, with a supplementary course at a private school. At the age of seventeen, realizing that the West offered greater inducements for young men, in May, 1869, he went to Illinois, and took a position as civil engineer on the Wabash railroad, then building into Kansas City, Mo. Later he was appointed general store keeper for the Wabash system, and by his competency held that position for thirteen years, when he resigned, came to Denver in 1882 and engaged in the real estate and mining business, in which he was very successful. In 1891 he was elected county clerk and recorder of Arapahoe county, on the republican ticket, giving entire satisfaction during his incumbency. Nov. 6, 1894, he was elected secretary of state by the same party, and inducted into office Jan. 8, 1895. He has fine executive and business capabilities, as manifested in the public and private positions he has occupied. He is also an enthusiastic Mason, and has received the highest degree in that order that is conferred in the United States; is past grand commander of Knights Templar, for the state of Colorado, and holds the third highest office in the United States, in the imperial council of the Mystic Shrine. He is president of the board of associated charities and corrections; member of the Loyal legion, also of the Veteran legion. In 1880 he married Miss Anna K. Miller, of Moberly, Mo., and has been blessed with one child, a son.

McNEIL, John L. See Vol. III, page 208.

MEARS, Otto, a prominent railroad builder and manager, was born in Russia, May 3, 1841. In 1854 the family emigrated to the United States, landing at San Francisco, Cal. Otto was educated in the schools of that state. Early in the civil war, he enlisted in the 1st regiment, California volunteers, and served therewith until the close of the war. He has traveled over a large portion of that state, and the territories of Arizona and New Mexico. In 1865 he came to Colorado and settled in the southern part of the territory. He was one of the older settlers in the upper San Luis valley, and one of the foremost in securing its segregation from Conejos and the organization of the present county of Saguache. When so organized, he was elected its first county treasurer. The people were few and poor. They had little money, hence were compelled to pay their taxes in furs and buckskins, which Mr. Mears brought to Denver and sold, paying the proceeds to the territorial treasurer. For two years he was Indian commissioner, and had charge of the removal of the Northern Utes to their new reservation in Utah. He owns a large body of fine land in Saguache county, and, in company with Mr. Gotthelf, had the principal store in the county seat. He is best known, however, as the great wagon road builder of the southwest, having constructed most of the principal toll roads in the San Juan mining region. After the admission of the state, in 1876, the legislature chose three presidential electors, of which Mr. Mears was one, and he was also appointed a messenger to carry the electoral vote of Colorado to Washington. It was this vote which elected Rutherford B. Hayes president of the United States. In 1889 he was made, by act of the General Assembly, a member of the board of state capitol commissioners, which board built our magnificent state house. In 1888 he built a section of narrow gauge railway from Silverton to Ironton, in Red Mountain district, in Ouray county, for the accommodation of passengers and the shippers of ore. It passed through one of the most picturesque sections of the Rocky Mountains, and has been of great service to the people of that region. He is president of the Rio Grande Southern railway, running from Ridgway, in Ouray county, 175 miles southwesterly, through San Miguel, Dolores and La Plata counties, to Rico, Telluride and Durango, one of the most important in its ultimate consequences that has been constructed in that division of the state, since it lent vast stimulus to the settlements and opened great mineral resources. Mr. Mears is also a very skillful and successful politician.

McPHEE, Charles D., manufacturer and builder, was born in Prince Edward's Island, Nov. 4, 1846, received a fair education, and at the age of sixteen was apprenticed to the carpenter's trade, serving four years. In

Sept., 1866, being then a proficient journeyman, he removed to Boston, Mass., and followed his trade two years in that city. In May, 1869, he came to Denver and began the business of contracting and building, in partnership with his cousin, Mr. A. McPhee. In Jan., 1871, the cousin died, after which Charles D. conducted the trade in his own name. In 1872 he built a planing mill and added lumber yards to the manufacturing department thus created. In Jan., 1874, Mr. J. F. Keating was taken into partnership, the firm being C. D. McPhee & Co. In Feb., 1876, this firm was dissolved by mutual consent, and Mr. McPhee again continued the work alone until Jan., 1879, when Mr. J. J. McGinnity became associated with him, under the name of McPhee & McGinnity, now one of the most widely known business concerns in the western country. The planing mills and all requisite adjuncts to meet the rapidly increasing contracts have been enlarged from time to time, until at this writing it is one of the largest manufacturing establishments in the city. Mr. McPhee is a veritable whirlwind of efficiency in expediting all matters with which he has to deal; impetuous, almost to rashness at times, but noted for his integrity and his determination to meet his contracts faithfully. He is prompt in the execution of orders, diligently attentive to details, supervising his large force of employes, his workshops, office, yards and the great number of buildings he has erected with scrupulous attention. He completed, in the spring of 1891 and owns a beautiful business block of cut stone, at the corner of Seventeenth and Glenarm streets, intended as a permanent legacy to his children. Since he came to Denver, with little or no capital, but a remarkable fund of industry and enterprise, he has built a large number of blocks and dwellings for others, has made a competency for himself and family, with a distinguished place among its leading business managers.

MEEK, Channing F., railway builder and manager, was born in Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, Sept. 26, 1855, and educated in the public schools. After the age of thirteen he appears to have directed his own fortunes, earning his livelihood in such ways and places as his rather independent temper dictated. It detracts nothing from his manhood to relate that he was willful, daring, headstrong, filled with the spirit of devilry and mischief, insubordinate, and wholly ungovernable to both parents and teachers, a veritable "Tom Sawyer," the leader of his clan, the foremost in pranks and questionable escapades, the terror, in short, of the community in which he lived. At the age of twelve, to curb his natural waywardness and reduce him to something like submission, he was put to work on a farm in Illinois. After three days of that sort of discipline, he bundled his scanty possessions into a cotton handker-

chief one night and disappeared. We next find him in Davenport, Iowa, where he clerked in a drug store for a time, worked at the marble cutter's trade some nine months, when, tiring of that, he became a messenger boy in the office of the Atlantic & Pacific telegraph company. The next departure was to a like position in the employ of the Chicago & Rock Island R. R., where, in due course, he learned telegraphy, and when suitably fitted by experience was made a night operator on one of the divisions of that road. In 1870 he went to California at the request of a wealthy aunt who lived there, with the view of making him the heir to her estate, should he prove worthy of such distinction. He remained with this pious and benevolent lady six months, when, unable to adapt himself to the moral and religious discipline exacted, he deliberately threw his prospective fortune over his shoulder and tramped off to Colusa county, where, in the absence of anything better, he engaged to work on a farm, remaining nearly a year. Happening into the local telegraph office one day, the writing of messages and the clicking of the instruments re-awakened his old passion for a seat at the keys and wires. Leaving the farm to take care of itself, he secured a position as clerk and operator in the office of the Wells-Fargo Express, where he remained about one year, when a general order for a reduction of forces threw him out. When this change came he possessed neither money nor prospect of a situation, therefore he resolved upon returning to Iowa. How to get there without a ticket was a question which demanded the keenest exercise of his native wit and ingenuity. There is but one way to secure passage over a long line of railway without funds. Omitting details, it is sufficient to say that he accomplished the difficult undertaking without serious mishap. From Omaha to Davenport he rode on the same train with Mr. H. F. Royce, superintendent of the Rock Island road. Six years later he was train master and chief dispatcher of that road in Iowa and the trusted lieutenant of Mr. Royce, having meanwhile filled all intermediate grades, winning promotion by his marked intelligence and capability. He remained with the Rock Island until 1882, when he was appointed general superintendent of the St. Louis, Des Moines & Northern, and superintendent also of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific in Iowa, with headquarters at Des Moines. He was at the same time in control of the freight department of the Wabash company in that territory. By this time he had found the channel of his career, and bent all his faculties to a complete mastery of its intricate and laborious details. He took charge of these lines when they were newly constructed, and "during the hard times and failure of crops," says the Iowa State

"Register," "his splendid abilities and good management were invaluable to those properties. His success was marked, and his value as a railway manager so thoroughly demonstrated, he was much sought for by larger railway lines outside of the state." He remained in charge of these trusts until 1887, when he was appointed general manager of the Denver, Texas & Fort Worth railway by General G. M. Dodge, its president, who required a phenomenal manager for that enterprise then nearing completion, knowing the vast difficulties involved. Every resident of Denver at that time remembers the trials, cares and responsibilities of an unusual character that met him at the threshold of this gigantic undertaking. To begin with, it had always been sharply antagonized as an interloper by existing lines between Denver and Pueblo, because it paralleled them, attempted to divide their lucrative traffic and threatened their monopoly. As a matter of fact, the road had no friends except its stockholders, and even they were in despair. From Trinidad to Fort Worth, Texas, it traversed an almost uninhabited region, an empire in extent, trackless and of no value whatever to commerce, except perhaps in its cattle herds. Hence it was practically impossible for the road to maintain itself unless extraordinary efforts should be made to people the Panhandle of Texas, establish towns and cities, and promote in the largest attainable degree the cultivation of the soil and the development of trade through the fruitage thereof. This, together with the even more formidable problems which involved the wholesale readjustment of the entire railway traffic of the trans-Mississippi region, extending from that valley to the Gulf and the Pacific, rendered imperative by the introduction of this new factor, created a situation which none but a man of superior courage, iron nerve and transcendent fitness could ever hope to satisfactorily determine. It meant a tremendous and wholly unprecedented revolution, and the issue rested with the skill of its director. Mr. Meek's first move was an open declaration of war against existing rates, followed by a reduction of more than 30 per cent. It spread over the Union with a force and startling effect well nigh equal to a call for the nation to rise in arms, for it struck at the very vitals of railway transportation throughout the land. Meek started out with the self-evident proposition that fidelity to the trust reposed in him demanded that the road should be made to fill the purpose of its creation, first by so adjusting the rates as to induce importers and shippers, cattle growers, fruit dealers, lumbermen and all others having interchange of commodities with Colorado, to use his line in preference to the old routes. To accomplish it called for the utmost exercise of his mental and physical powers, for he had attacked and proposed to undermine, in brief to overturn, the immense-

ly profitable trade which his adversaries had, by combining and pooling, enjoyed for so many years, and had carried on tyrannously without regard to the interests of this western country. As the battle progressed it became a veritable contest of a clan of giants against this young and aggressive intruder, who, having taken this astounding stand, resolved that nothing but the imperative orders of his directorate should force him to yield a single essential point. Frequent meetings were held, both in Texas and Colorado. All the headquarters in New York and of the continent had been stirred to their depths. Combinations and conspiracies, plots and counterplots were formed to break up and destroy the plans he had framed, but without material effect. It was the most remarkable railway contest in the history of railway traffic west of the Mississippi and the Missouri, for it challenged all roads and all interests, shaking their foundations by threatening their supremacy, therefore all roads and all interests except those of the people of Texas and Colorado, who stood manfully by and applauded, were combined against him. With such powerful odds in opposition, it is almost miraculous that he should have succeeded as he did in compelling concessions and compromises that overcame and forever extinguished the power of the pooled lines, and gave to Colorado and Texas immunity from their extortions, the only measure of relief they had ever enjoyed, and which ultimately gave birth to a wondrous change in their affairs. April 1, 1890, the road was consolidated with the Union Pacific lines in Colorado, and called the Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf, and Mr. Meek was made general manager. He remained in charge until Jan. 15, 1891, when he resigned to engage in private enterprises of great magnitude in the Republic of Mexico. The foregoing outline of his career, which brought incalculable advantages to the commerce of Colorado and in the development of Denver, fittingly illustrates the governing characteristics of the man, and needs no further eulogy than the facts supply. He had a narrow escape from the medical profession, however, for, combined with his many other diversions, he studied medicine from 1873 to 1878 (his father's profession) and matriculated at the Iowa state university medical college and at the close was well equipped, as far as mere study goes, to practice. This study was pursued during intervals between other duties of chief clerk, operator and yardmaster for the Rock Island road at Iowa City. During Harrison's administration he was tendered the general superintendency of the U. S. railway mail service, but declined. Though mainly educated in the common schools, supplemented by the study of medicine just noted, he is a strong writer, reader and thinker. He has a fine library of standard works, and is given to earnest contemplation of the so-



MARTIN WELSH.

cial and political problems of the age. He married Miss Fannie Melbourne, at Xenia, Ohio, Sept. 25, 1879.

McMECHEN, W. M., postoffice inspector, was born in Clarksburg, Va. (now West Va.), fifty years ago, the spot in which the illustrious Stonewall Jackson first saw the light. Both branches of his family are of revolutionary stock. One great uncle was lost in Braddock's defeat and others were killed in the revolution. At the age of seventeen he began business as cashier of the Virginia Rolling Mill and Iron works, at Benton, W. Va. At the breaking out of the civil war he was eighteen years of age and entered it as a private in the 27th Virginia volunteers, one of the regiments comprising the Stonewall brigade. During the second year he was a member of the Lynchburg artillery in General Pickett's division, Longstreet's corps. During the last two years he was 1st lieutenant in Stuart's cavalry; was engaged in the battles of Manassas or first and second Bull Run, those around Richmond and many others; was wounded at Hagerstown in a cavalry charge, captured at Fisher's Hill and sent to Fort Delaware, from which prison he was released in June, 1865. A few weeks later he went to New York and entered into active business pursuits, being for many years a member of the New York produce exchange and was largely engaged in the shipment of live stock. He was also for three and a half years secretary of the Johnston Harvester company of New York. Until the panic of 1873 he was peculiarly successful. Later he made a complete examination of the accounts of the comptroller's office of the city of New York. In 1883 he came to Colorado and entered the mining business, placing the famous Ground Hog gold nugget mine, at Red Cliff, Colo., in New York. He managed this property for six years. He also has managed the Holy Cross Mining Co. and many other valuable properties. He took an active part in state politics, being an intense democrat. He ran for state Senator in 1888 in a strong republican district, and though defeated, succeeded in cutting the republican majority down several hundred. In 1890, when Judge Caldwell Yeaman was the democratic nominee for governor, Mr. McMechen carried Eagle county, a republican stronghold, for him. He was also offered the nomination for secretary of state, but declined it. After the split at the Pueblo convention of 1894, he was nominated by the Cleveland democrats for lieutenant-governor, but the ticket was overwhelmingly defeated. He was the first applicant in the race for the Denver post office, and although a few of the straight democrats fought him, yet he received the support of the great majority of that faction, as well as that of a large portion of the silver democrats. He was appointed post office inspector, in charge of this

division, in Dec., 1893. The division embraces Colorado, Wyoming, New Mexico, Arizona and Utah, with headquarters in Denver.

MITCHELL, John C. See Vol. III, page 213.

MILLS, William B., lawyer and jurist, was born in the town of Elbridge, N. Y., Aug. 26, 1836. After due preparation he entered Monroe collegiate institute, at Elbridge, where he remained two years, then studied law in Weedsport and was admitted to the bar in June, 1859. He then engaged in practice, continuing until 1873, during which time he held the office of prosecuting attorney for Cayuga county nine consecutive years. The ill health of his wife impelling him to seek a better climate, he came to Colorado and settled in Denver. Just prior to this, however, he had been elected county judge of Cayuga county, but resigned, owing to his plans for removal. In Jan., 1875, he was elected county attorney of Arapahoe county, and held that important office for twelve years, retiring in 1887. He was a member of the last territorial legislature in 1876. For many years he was president of the Denver Water company and secretary of the Denver Gas company. By virtue of his legal ability and his prominence in county and corporate affairs he was very widely known. His private practice was large and remunerative. He was one of the organizers of the Citizens' Water company and its secretary and attorney up to the time of his death. He was an excellent lawyer, a broad minded, just and upright man, a consistent and honored member of Trinity M. E. church, rendering substantial aid toward the erection of its beautiful church edifice. Judge Mills departed this life in Denver, Nov. 29, 1890. The members of the bar at a meeting held to pay their tribute of respect to his memory adopted resolutions stating that "as a lawyer he was able and efficient, as a citizen he was enterprising and industrious, and as a man he was honest, kind and good; a consistent Christian, a devoted husband and father." The editor of the "News," in a terse, well-digested review of his character, said: "He was a man universally respected for his professional ability, his business and official integrity, and his many excellent qualities as a man, neighbor and friend. His career will illustrate the best characteristics of our American manhood, and has been as honorable as it was successful." All who knew this pleasant, dignified and estimable gentleman will cordially indorse these eulogistic expressions. His portrait appears in Volume III, at page 276.

MILLER, James A., clerk of the supreme court, was born in Ohio. In the sixties, hundreds of young men who were well equipped by nature, education and early training for almost any kind of business in the commercial and trading world, or for the highest

positions of honor in official life, left their comfortable homes in the East to voluntarily grapple with severe trials on the great plains of the West. Among them was Mr. James A. Miller. He left home in 1860, and after journeying to the then "Great American desert," he engaged in the transportation of supplies from outfitting points on the Missouri river to various posts in the Rocky Mountains. He continued in this business until the advent of railroads in this section of country. During the greater part of the time from 1870 to 1877 he followed mercantile pursuits in the city of Denver. When Colorado was admitted into the Union, he was selected as marshal of the first supreme court of the new state, but was soon thereafter appointed clerk of that body, and has held the position for the past seventeen years. He is an accomplished officer.

McLAUGHLIN, Cyrus H., pioneer, was born in Mercer county, Pa., April 22, 1827. In 1840, at the age of thirteen, he became an apprentice in a printing office. Having acquired proficiency in that trade he followed it many years, finally emigrated to the territory of Wisconsin, and thence to Leavenworth, Kan., in 1857, where he struck the land of border ruffianism, strife, bloodshed, rioting and turbulence in the most exaggerated forms. In 1859 he left for the newly discovered gold region as messenger in the employ of Jones & Cartwright's express, an *avant-courier*, so to speak, instructed to investigate the exact status of the discoveries reported to have been made in the Pike's Peak country. From the Cherry creek settlement he went on foot over the rugged mountain trails to the Gregory diggings just above the present town of Black Hawk. These, and a few limited placers on the plains in the near vicinity of Denver, comprised the sum of his investigations in that behalf. Returning to Leavenworth, the report he rendered was substantially reinforced by the exhibit of eleven large buckskin sacks or pouches of gold dust, besides a number of smaller ones, the value of the several lots, which were consigned as express matter by the miners to various parties in the East, being about \$30,000. This glittering treasure being displayed to the people, and heralded by the press, set a great tide of emigration toward the sources of its production, besides confirming the purpose of Jones & Cartwright to establish a line of communication therewith. In the spring of 1860, accompanied by his family, he recrossed the plains, located in Denver, and took a set of cases in the office of the Rocky Mountain "News," where he remained until 1861 and then engaged in gardening on the Platte river. The results of this venture, though persistently followed until 1864, proving unsatisfactory, he returned to Denver and took a position in the military quartermaster's office, where he remained two years. In 1866 he was elected

to the House of representatives of the territorial legislature, representing the second district, composed of Arapahoe and Douglas counties. In 1867 he was re-elected and chosen speaker of the House. At the close of that session his fellow members presented him a fine watch, as a testimonial of their appreciation of his services. In 1869 President Grant appointed him receiver of the United States land office at Denver, which he held four years. From 1875 to 1879 he was employed in the Denver post office. In October of the latter year he resigned and was immediately elected alderman for the 3rd ward of that city and subsequently was nominated for mayor by the republican organization, but was unsuccessful. Many years of his life were devoted to the advancement of the I. O. O. F., efforts that were rewarded by his elevation to the office of grand master, grand patriarch, and in 1875-76 was made representative to the sovereign grand lodge. During the past ten years he has been engaged in the real estate business in the city of Denver.

MILLER, George W., lawyer and jurist, was born in Missouri, May 20, 1833. The progenitor of the family in America was a soldier in the Revolution, who was killed at the battle of Eutaw Springs, S. C., Sept. 8, 1781. All of the succeeding members were natives of Kentucky and Missouri. The father of our subject was a noted lawyer and jurist of the latter state. George W. was educated in the common schools. It was not much of an education, but he developed a taste for reading history, biography, and especially for tales of adventure on the border and among the Indians of the plains, of hunters, trappers and traders, therefore at the age of fourteen, inspired by a desire to see something of that life, he attached himself to the quartermaster's department of Colonel Doniphan's command, then under orders to march overland to New Mexico, and remained with it until after the conquest of that territory. After the capture of Santa Fé by General Kearney, Mr. Miller joined the expedition to Taos to suppress the Indo-Mexican uprising there, in which Governor Charles Bent had been assassinated. Here he was wounded in the first charge made upon the revolutionists. In 1848 he returned to Missouri, entered Chapel Hill college, studied there two years, then went to the state university at Columbia, whence he graduated in 1853, being the valedictorian of his class. For two years afterward he taught school and simultaneously, during hours off duty and in vacations, studied law. Advancing rapidly, he was admitted to the bar of Columbia in Feb., 1856. Strongly attached to the democratic party, and while in the state university having been a leader in the debates, he drifted early to the rostrum in political campaigns and in due course became one of its effective speakers. Lack of space forbids entering upon a detailed account of

his career in that state. It is sufficient to relate that he became a furious politician and a powerful campaigner at the very outset after leaving school. In the fall of 1856 he went to Kansas Territory with the design to settle there, and the next spring took up his residence in Paola, entering upon the practice of his profession, and by his activity and success in the first causes undertaken, acquired a large and lucrative business. He was engaged in many important cases and his industry and zeal, combined with his reputation as an eloquent advocate, enabled him to achieve great success against some of the ablest lawyers in that region of country. The civil war coming on in 1861, the bitter animosities excited thereby greatly disturbed the business of the courts, and in due course Mr. Miller found himself unable to continue his practice in that state, and moreover the property that he had acquired was threatened with ruin. After clearing up the wreck, a small remnant remained, and with this he, in the spring of 1864, accompanied by his family, crossed the plains with an ox team and settled in Denver. Here he opened an office and re-engaged in legal practice in partnership with Mr. V. D. Markham. They remained together about ten years. Mr. Miller almost from the first attained a prominent position by reason of his power as an advocate in a number of celebrated cases, and by his effectiveness as a stump orator in the political campaigns of his party. In 1867 he was elected to the lower House of the territorial legislature from Arapahoe county. In that session he introduced and secured the passage of the homestead and pre-emption law. He was largely instrumental, also, in securing the passage of the bill which resulted in the removal of the capital from Golden to Denver. In 1869 he was again elected to the House and was chosen speaker of that body, one of the very few democrats elevated to that position in Colorado. In the fall of 1870 he was nominated for delegate to Congress against Jerome B. Chaffee, the leader of the republican party, and after an extremely vigorous campaign, in which Mr. Miller stumped the territory, was defeated. He was chairman of the democratic central committee in 1875 and 1876, and was nominated for judge of the supreme bench at the convention held by that party in 1876, but was defeated with the balance of the ticket. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and also of the Presbyterian church. In 1886 he was elected county judge of Arapahoe county, succeeding Hon. B. F. Harrington. In 1889 he was re-elected to that very important office, and is the only democrat who has been chosen to that position. He is held in high regard for his knowledge of law, and it was the popular belief in his integrity which caused his election to that court, for the county is and always has been overwhelmingly republican.

MELDRUM, Norman H., register of state lands, was born Oct. 11, 1841, in Mixville,

Allegany county, N. Y., and removed in 1845 to Caledonia, Livingston county, N. Y., where he received a common school education. In Aug., 1861, he enlisted in company B, 100th regiment, N. Y. volunteer infantry, and served with that regiment as an enlisted man under General McClellan through the Chickahominy campaign, taking part in the battles of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks and the seven days' fight on the retreat from Richmond to the James river at Harrison's Landing; he was subsequently commissioned as lieutenant of company G, 21st N. Y. cavalry, and served until the close of the war in the Shenandoah valley, Va.; was appointed additional aid on the staff of General David Hunter during his campaign against Lynchburg. Colonel Strother (Port Crayon) and Charles G. Halpin (Miles O'Reilly) were also members of the staff at the same time. At the close of the war he was ordered with his regiment to Colorado. July 13, 1866, he was mustered out of service with the rank of captain. After a brief visit to New York, he located near Fort Collins, Colo. In 1875 he was elected a member of the lower House of the last territorial legislature, and Oct. 30, 1876, was elected a member of the first state General Assembly. In the fall of 1878 he was elected secretary of state and re-elected in 1880; in 1883 was appointed by President Arthur surveyor-general of Colorado, which office he held until the close of his term. In 1886 he was nominated and elected lieutenant-governor for the term of two years. In 1890 he was appointed by President Harrison receiver of public moneys of the Sterling land district, and in Jan., 1895, was appointed register of state lands, the position which he now holds. Mr. Meldrum has been an active and successful politician almost from the time he began residing in the state. Making his home near Fort Collins, Larimer county, he was long noted as its leading political force. During his residence near Fort Collins he was engaged in farming and stock raising. He was married in 1879 to Miss Susannah Warren, of Rush, Monroe county, N. Y., and they now have a family of three children, two daughters, Evelyn M. and Susie A., and one son, Gordon B.

MOORE, John Morse, merchant, was born July 2, 1819, in the town of Junius, Seneca county, N. Y. He lived on a farm, and was educated in the district school, afterward attending Cazenovia seminary, leaving there in 1840. He taught school in Junius and Tyre, and worked on the farm. His father died when he was 10 years old. He married Hannah Lisk, April 8, 1846; removed to Rochester, N. Y., in 1851; entered into the hardware business, the firm being Moore & Galen. The business was destroyed by fire in 1856, while celebrating the laying of the first Atlantic cable. He afterward engaged in the hardware business with Mr. Henry Hebing, now of Rochester, the firm being Moore & Hebing.

Mr. Moore sold out in Rochester in 1864, and removed to Chicago, going into the commission business at 197 South Water street, the firm being Hanson, Evans & Moore. He seemed to care more for the hardware trade, therefore disposed of his Chicago interest in 1865 and, in connection with Jacob Lisk, a brother-in-law, purchased a stock of hardware in Decatur, Mich. Here, in 1870, he met with his second and most disastrous loss by fire. After giving their creditors all that remained, he came to Denver in April of 1871, at the age of 52, with very little capital to start anew. In connection with his nephew, George T. Dell, he placed a small stock of hardware in the new colony of Longmont, but as Denver was better suited to his ideas of a trading center, he began in a small way here with a stock of heavy hardware and wagon supplies. This business he continued to the time of his death, Oct. 26, 1883, the firm name being at that time J. M. Moore & Son. In religion he was of the liberal faith and at the time of his death was president of the board of trustees of the 1st Unitarian society of Denver. Those of his family surviving him are his wife, Hannah L. Moore, his daughter, Mrs. E. C. Dewey, and two sons, Lucius L. and John A., who succeeded him in the business, the firm name now being "J. M. Moore's Sons."

MULNIX, Harry E., state treasurer, was born near the city of Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 15, 1856. He attended the public schools, and was graduated from the high school of Pittsburg, in the class of 1874. He was then employed as a clerk for twelve months, and afterward engaged for himself in the wholesale cigar and tobacco trade. In 1878 he came to Colorado and located at Trinidad, where he embarked in the mercantile business, continuing until 1888. In 1886 he became a railroad contractor, doing work for all the Colorado railroads, and securing contracts for a good portion of the more important work done by them. He was a member of the city council of Trinidad for six years, and was president of that body for two terms. In 1892 he was nominated by the republican convention for state treasurer by acclamation, but owing to the peculiar condition of affairs which then existed, he, in conjunction with the entire ticket, was defeated. Mr. Mulnix, however, leading his associates by 1,500 votes. He has always been a loyal and consistent republican, true to his party affiliations, and doing all which honorably lies within his power to advance its interests. On July 23, 1891, while traveling on the Denver & Rio Grande railroad near Pueblo, he was so severely injured in a head-end collision as to necessitate the amputation of his right leg on two different occasions. When the accident occurred he was fortunate enough to escape without injury to himself, but learning that there was a lady in the wreck whose safety depended upon immediate action, he rushed back, and, at

the risk of his life, rescued her from her perilous position and placed her out of danger. His unselfish action and intrepid bravery were attended, however, with disastrous results, for barely had he hurried the lady out of all danger when he himself was caught in the crash and paid the penalty of his heroism as stated above. In Aug., 1879, he married Miss Sophia Llewelling of Trinidad, who was the first American child born in Colorado south of the Arkansas river. His wife died Oct. 23, 1889, leaving five children—three boys and two girls—Miss Jennie Harry B., Llewellyn G., Robert C. and May. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. At the republican state convention held at Denver in the fall of 1894, he again received the nomination for state treasurer. At the ensuing election his majority over the candidate who received the combined and earnest support of both the democratic and populist parties was very large, testifying to public appreciation of his character and to the sacrifice he made in a beneficent cause.

MURPHY, E. R., auditor of the Denver and Rio Grande railway company, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 24, 1843, where he remained until 1880. He attended the public schools of that city, finishing with a course at the Friends high school. He then served as a clerk in a store for one year. In 1862 he enlisted in company K, 121st Pa. volunteers, remaining until the following year, when he went to Frankford arsenal, where for two years he was superintendent of the manufacture of shell fuses. The next two were spent in book-keeping, after which he entered the service of the Pennsylvania railway as clerk, from which position he was promoted chief clerk to the comptroller in 1875. In Nov., 1880, he received the appointment of auditor of the Texas Pacific, and remained with that road in the capacity named until Nov., 1881, when he accepted a like position with the Denver and Rio Grande railway, and has continued with that road to the present time. As a soldier, clerk and railroad official he has enjoyed the confidence of his brother officials, and the respect of his fellow citizens.

MYERS, Julius A., banker and real estate broker, was born in Summit county, Ohio, in 1846. When he was ten years of age his parents moved to Defiance in the same state. He resided there until the breaking out of the civil war, and then joined the 11th Ohio cavalry, and served with it until the close of the war. His regiment was then ordered West, and was stationed at Fort Laramie Wyo., afterward taking part with General Connor's expedition against the Indians on the Yellowstone and Powder rivers. Coming to Denver, he entered the employ of the Kansas Pacific R. R. company and later that of the Denver and Rio Grande railroad company in the capacity of pay master, train master, and finally as superintendent. In

1880 he was elected an alderman of Denver, and later representative in the legislature, on the republican ticket. During the past ten years he has been engaged in the real estate and banking business, and has been instrumental in erecting some of the better business blocks in Denver. He is an active member of the G. A. R. and masonic orders, attaining the highest degree in each. As junior partner in the widely known firm of Bennett & Myers he has been one of the largest and most successful real estate dealers in the city, and is one of its public spirited and enterprising citizens. The firm is also largely interested in real estate and mines in Cripple Creek, now one of the most active and productive gold mining districts of the world. The principal town was built upon lands owned by them. See history of Cripple Creek, this volume.

McFARLAND, Austin, railway man, was born March 6, 1845, at Chillicothe, Ross county, Ohio, where he was educated in the public schools. In 1855 he accompanied his parents to Leavenworth, Kan. Entering the post office in 1857, he served in the delivery department until 1864, at which time he entered the railway service under the general western passenger agent for the C., B. & Q. railway, in the capacity of assistant ticket agent, remaining until 1874, when he was appointed general ticket agent for the Kansas City, St. Joe & Council Bluffs railway at Atchison, Kan., which he retained until 1879, when he again changed and accepted the position of general agent for the Hannibal & St. Joe, Union Pacific and Missouri Pacific railways at St. Joseph, Mo., which he occupied until 1884, when he resigned and entered upon the duties of ticket agent for the Denver and Rio Grande railway at Denver, Colo., which he has held continuously to the present time. These positions of trust for thirty years in the railway service have rendered him one of the most proficient men of the day in that department. He has invested somewhat in mines, and has secured interests in some Aspen properties that possess good future prospects. In 1868 he married Miss Mary Bogen of Kansas City, Mo., to whom have been born four children—one son and three daughters. Music being a special feature in the children, the young ladies are being educated in Baltimore, Md. Miss Dora is an especially fine pianist, and the twin sisters—Misses Mary and Marie—having superb voices, which are being carefully cultivated, are likewise making rapid proficiency on the piano, which in due time will be a source of delight in musical and social gatherings in Denver and elsewhere.

McCOURT, Peter, manager Tabor Opera house was born in Oshkosh, Wis., Nov. 4, 1856, and educated in the schools of that city. At this time and later his father was one of the wealthier residents of Oshkosh, mainly in buildings, of which he owned a large number,

but a disastrous conflagration that well nigh swept away the town, deprived him of his wealth, therefore his son was early compelled to seek employment for a livelihood. He took a clerkship in a dry-goods store in his native place, but later on went to New York City, where he became general salesman in a very large establishment. In 1883 he was appointed private secretary to his brother-in-law, Senator H. A. W. Tabor. A year afterward he was made manager of the Tabor Grand opera house in Denver. Beginning his duties as ticket seller, he advanced by rapid progression to the headship of the guild in the West. It is a fact worthy of mention that this beautiful histrionic temple has from the day of its opening, in Sept., 1881, been one of the most popular and profitable houses of public entertainment in the country. Much of its prosperity is properly ascribable to Mr. McCourt's shrewd activity in perfecting what is known as the "Silver theatrical circuit," established by his predecessor, but on a very limited scale as compared with the present structure; that is to say, he has secured by lease or other agreement, for the use and benefit of companies traveling to and from the Pacific coast, the intermediate opera houses in Colorado Springs, Pueblo, Trinidad, Leadville, Aspen and Grand Junction in Colorado, Provo, Park City, Salt Lake City and Ogden in Utah, all conducted by and in connection with the Tabor Grand. As the years passed and Mr. Tabor's business interests developed into many new enterprises, the minor details of the opera house management were left to trustworthy subordinates, which gave him liberty to meet the demands of the Tabor Investment company in its rapidly expanding transactions in mining, milling, real estate and building contracts. He was chosen vice-president and treasurer of that corporation; treasurer of the Gold and Silver Extraction company; vice-president and treasurer of the Matchless Concentration company; treasurer and director of several mining companies, and president of the Sheridan Town Site company, each organized and directed by the parent concern, and from the central office in the opera house building. During the past five years Mr. McCourt made a number of investments in city and suburban real estate, outside of his engagements with the Tabor Investment company, some of which were very profitable. As a theatrical manager he has few equals in the West. He seems to possess in an eminent degree, first, the capabilities for fine executive management, which form the real working basis of human success, and, as a strong reinforcement, pleasing manners.

MACHEBEUF, Rt. Rev. Joseph, first Catholic bishop of Denver, was born at Riom, France, Aug. 11, 1812. He was ordained to the priesthood on Christmas, 1836. Three years later he left his native land for Amer-

ica and offered his services to Bishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, Ohio. While laboring in that diocese, his simplicity, piety and earnestness—those qualities which particularly shone in him until his death—made him beloved wherever he went. In 1844 Father Machebeuf visited his home in France, and it was on this occasion that he brought back with him ten sisters of the Ursuline order and established them in Brown county, Ohio, where they now have a most flourishing and well-appointed convent. This was the introduction in the United States of a teaching community unrivaled in the Catholic church. In 1850 Father Lamy, a comrade and friend of Father Machebeuf, who had come to this country with him, was made bishop of Santa Fé, N. M. Taking Father Machebeuf with him, they reached Santa Fé in 1851, after spending several months giving missions through Texas. Upon arriving at Santa Fé, Father Machebeuf was created vicar general of the diocese. All through New Mexico and Arizona for years, he traveled up and down, building up the church and leaving everywhere the imprint of his zeal. On the 29th of Oct., 1860, he arrived in Denver, accompanied by his faithful friend, Rev. J. B. Raverdy—whom Bishop Lamy had appointed to assist him. Here begins the real work of his life and we regret that space will not allow more than a cursory view of it. Upon his arrival here he immediately started the building of the Catholic church of St. Mary's, which still stands on Stout street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth, as the first brick edifice reared in Colorado to the service of God. During its construction, the reverend father offered up the holy sacrifice of mass in a small frame building next door to the present Metropolitan hotel at Sixteenth and Market streets. Father Machebeuf continued his labors in Colorado and in his ceaseless journeying from place to place, he sowed the seed of the gospel of Christ wherever there was soil to receive it. But the church was growing and Catholics were pouring into Colorado with the tide of immigration. In 1864, feeling the need of a school, he called to his assistance the sisters of Loretto, Ky. A band of a few noble women hearkened to his call and in humble beginnings they planted the seed which has grown to the proportions of a magnificent and stately educational institution called St. Mary's academy, on California street between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets. On Feb. 5, 1868, Colorado and Utah were erected in a Vicariate Apostolic and Father Machebeuf was appointed its Vicar Apostolic by the Holy See. On Feb. 12, 1871, Utah was placed under the jurisdiction of the archbishop of San Francisco, Cal. On Aug. 16, 1868, Father Machebeuf was consecrated bishop in St. Peter's cathedral, Cincinnati, Ohio, by Archbishop Purcell. A short time later he returned to Denver, where he found Catholic interests growing rapidly

and requiring his constant presence. Meanwhile Bishop Machebeuf had been calling to his assistance a few zealous and hard-working missionaries, among whom Father Raverdy stands first and foremost. With their aid, missions were being established, chapels erected and schools built almost everywhere, where circumstances allowed. Since 1870 the diocese of Denver has been growing so rapidly that it would be impossible to give an adequate idea of its up building and of its present state without the aid of dry statistics. At this writing (as a result of Bishop Machebeuf's zealous and untiring work) there are in Denver nine parishes, with each a parochial school attached except one; two hospitals; the House of the Good Shepherd; two orphan asylums; an academy and a fine convent of the Sisters of Loretto, at "Loretto Heights." Last, but not least, we can mention the college of the Sacred Heart, conducted by the Jesuit fathers. No better appointed institution exists west of the Missouri river. In the diocese there are about eighty priests—regular and secular—who attend about ninety churches and chapels and over one hundred and ten stations; eight academies, with over nineteen parochial schools having an attendance of over four thousand pupils; ten hospitals, and a total Catholic population of about sixty to seventy thousand. Bishop Joseph P. Machebeuf died August 10, 1889, leaving his wondrous works for his monument. His body rests in Mount Olivet cemetery, and his soul with God. We are indebted for the above to the "History of the Catholic Church in Colorado," by Father O'Ryan and Father Malone, from which we have freely quoted.

MALONE, T. H., Catholic priest, editor and orator was born in Waterloo, N. Y., April 22, 1858. After attending the high school of that city and the Niagara university, he finished his education at St. Joseph's seminary in Troy, the same state. He was ordained a priest at this seminary, Dec. 20, 1884. In 1885 he came to Colorado and located in Denver, and took charge of St. Joseph's parish. Soon after entering upon his duties, he erected a frame house of worship, which had to be enlarged in the course of a few months. Within a year he found that the seating capacity was still entirely insufficient for his growing congregation, and he then began the erection of the large, attractive and substantial brick church edifice and school house, which are now occupied. When he began his work here there were only about thirty parishioners. This number has increased to about three thousand. These figures, considering the length of time he has been in charge of his field of labor, eloquently testify to the value of his services and to his success. Since May, 1890, he has been the editor of the Colorado "Catholic," an able and influential weekly newspaper devoted to the interests of

his church, and to a fearless discussion of the current topics of the day. On the rostrum he is a powerful advocate and orator..

MARSH, Alvin, lawyer and jurist, was born in Ontario, Canada, in 1834, descended from one of the old New England families of colonial days. He emigrated to Illinois in 1851 and after receiving an academical education, entered the law office of Parks & Harris, at Waukegan, Ill. He was admitted to the bar of that state and practiced law in company with Hon. B. F. Parks at Aurora, but subsequently removed to Omaha, Neb., where he remained until the discovery of gold in the Rocky Mountains, when he crossed the plains to Denver, taking passage in one of the freight wagons of John M. Thayer, afterward governor of Nebraska. Soon after his arrival at the Cherry Creek settlement, he pushed on to the Gregory diggings, where for a time he was engaged in placer mining, subsequently purchasing an interest in the first quartz mill erected in Illinois Central mining district. In connection with other pioneer lawyers of Gilpin county he spent much unrequited time and labor in the organization of mining districts in that section, and in framing, codifying and administering their laws. After the organization of Colorado Territory in 1861, he settled in Black Hawk, where he remained until 1881, when he removed to Central City, practicing his profession in those places until 1886, when he was elected attorney-general of the state. Though not an office seeker, he has been a very active and useful politician in the better use of the term, and has received many signal proofs of the confidence and esteem of his neighbors and fellow citizens. He was mayor of Black Hawk in 1872-73, and twice elected to the same office in Central City; a member of the territorial legislature in 1864, and again in 1872, when he was made speaker of the House. In 1875 he was elected to the constitutional convention. On the 23rd of Aug., 1876, he was elected chairman of the first republican state convention, which met in Pueblo, and nominated the first state ticket. In 1885 he was elected attorney-general and served two years in that important office. In 1891 he was appointed by Governor Routt judge of the district court for Arapahoe county, in which he served to the expiration of his term, then retired from the bench and formed a law partnership with Hon. James B. Belford. In the course of his many years of practice in Colorado, and by the fortunate investment of his gains, he has acquired not a large, but a satisfactory, measure of capital and valuable property. He has always been a high minded and very useful citizen, and, according to the foregoing hasty epitome, his worth has been generously recognized by the people, not only of Gilpin county, but of the state at large.

MILLER, John D., merchant, was born in Danby, Tompkins county, N. Y., March 22,

1836. His father was a native of New York and his mother of Massachusetts. He was educated in the district schools, and served as a clerk in his father's store. In 1854 he entered the Syracuse institute with the view of adopting the medical profession, but was diverted from this purpose in 1856 by the free state and pro-slavery contest for supremacy in Kansas, whither he went to join the former party in a spirit of devotion to its principles. He preempted a land claim near Lawrence, and resided upon it about one year, then in the spring of 1858 joined the first Lawrence expedition of gold hunters bound for the Rocky Mountains. They arrived on the Fontaine qui Bouille, 10 miles from where Pueblo now is, July 4, and soon afterward passed up that stream to the place afterward located as Colorado City. They prospected for gold, but without satisfactory results. Receiving intelligence of discoveries in what is now the San Luis Park, Mr. Miller and party went to Fort Garland, but finding the prospects unfavorable, they divided, some remaining in New Mexico, and the others, Mr. Miller among them, returning to the South Platte river, where Green Russell's band had found considerable precious metal. After gathering about an ounce and a half of gold, he, with a party of 15, went back to Kansas. The following winter Mr. Miller spent at the old homestead in New York, but the next spring (1859) returned to Colorado and proceeded to the Gregory mines. Soon afterward he bought a gulch claim in Deadwood diggings, on the south fork of the St. Vrain, and worked it all summer, but with indifferent success. In September he came to Denver, bought hay down the Platte, hauled it over the rough and rugged road to Mountain City, and sold it for ten cents a pound. During the spring and summer of 1860 he mined in California Gulch. The winter of 1860-61 was passed at Empire, at the head of Clear Creek valley. In the early part of 1861 he enlisted in the 1st regiment, Colo. volunteers, company F, Capt. Sam H. Cook, and took part in its brisk and successful campaign in New Mexico, the history of which is set forth in our first volume. At the close of his term of enlistment he was mustered out as quartermaster sergeant of his company. In Oct., 1864, he again returned to New York, but in the spring of 1865 found his way back to the Rocky Mountains, spending the summer in freighting between Missouri river shipping points and Denver. Early in 1866 he settled in Pueblo, and made that place his permanent residence. Through various misfortunes he had lost everything, and landed there well nigh penniless. But, being young, strong and valiant, he seized the first employment that offered—the humble service of a teamster. Soon afterward he took a clerkship in a store, where his energy and pleasing manners won a multitude of friends. Therefore, a year later, he was nominated and elected to the

office of county clerk, and at the close of his term re-elected. He was nominated for a third term, but the democrats being in the ascendancy that year he was defeated. He then formed a partnership with Mr. T. W. Sayles in the grocery trade. Meanwhile, by close economy and careful hoarding of his salary, he had purchased some real estate in the city, which subsequently became very valuable. The capital for the business just named he borrowed from one of the banks. The firm prospered through constant attention and untiring devotion. Four years later he purchased his partner's interest and conducted the store in his own name. The city grew, and with it his trade expanded. In 1880 he built the largest and finest storehouse in Pueblo, added a wholesale department and pushed his traffic into all the region round about, to the mining districts in the mountains and into New Mexico. Managing all his affairs upon strictly honorable principles, meeting all engagements promptly and to the letter, he established a strong credit and an enviable reputation as a business man. In 1888, when the old Pueblo Board of Trade was reorganized as a stock company, Mr. Miller was elected president of that large and strong body of leading business men. This organization was very active in pushing the interests of Pueblo to the front; they succeeded in obtaining the terminus of the Missouri Pacific railroad, the location of the Philadelphia smelter, and in obtaining ground in the center of the city, on which they have since erected an elegant building for the use of the Board of Trade, at a cost of \$85,000. He is president of the Pueblo Light, Heat and Power company, organized in 1888, with a paid up capital of \$100,000. He is vice-president and director in the Stock-growers' National Bank of Pueblo, first established as a private bank, but nationalized in 1876. He is also a stockholder and director in the Pueblo Grand opera house association, that erected one of the most superb buildings in the state. He is still actively engaged in business at the age of fifty-five, carrying on the largest wholesale fruit and produce business in southern Colorado. He is a member of the First Presbyterian church of that place, which he helped to organize in 1870, and which is mainly indebted to him for the completion of its edifice, at a cost of \$45,000. Thus we find that this energetic gentleman has risen from a penniless teamster, in 1866, to a proud position among the prominent, influential and wealthy men of the second city in the state. He was married in Dec., 1869, to Miss Lizzie Dotson, the adopted daughter of P. K. Dotson, one of the earliest of Colorado pioneers.

McCLELLAND, Andrew, merchant, was born Dec. 18, 1850, in Grundy county, Mo., and educated primarily in one of the backwoods log school houses of that region, where discipline was enforced with a hickory switch. His parents were Virginians, but

moved to Missouri in 1835, his father being of Scotch-Irish descent, and his mother of German-English extraction. Both now reside in Hamilton, Mo., the first being eighty-four years old, and the latter seventy-six, a pair of lovers that have passed in great happiness fifty-nine years of married life. Nine years after Andrew's birth, the family settled in Daviess county, where they lived until Feb., 1863, when another change was made to Hamilton, Caldwell county. Here, under better schools, Andrew acquired a little education in the English branches. During the war he carried dispatches from one company of Home Guards to another, at times when it was unsafe for men to ride in the country. His father being intensely loyal to the Union, he inspired his children with like sentiments, and, to aid the cause, frequently sent Andrew on hazardous missions. At the age of eleven he was left to manage the farm and provide for the family, his father, two brothers and a brother-in-law being in the Union army. Here he learned the value of self-reliance and of careful business management, which was of great service to him in after years. Having education enough and needing the salary, he sought and obtained a school, which he taught for six months. This pursuit he followed alternate seasons until 1871, when his father induced him to work the farm, which he did, raising a large crop of corn, for which he was offered only 10 cents a bushel. After some further laborious and disheartening experiences in that line, he resolved to strike out for the New West, and, reaching Denver April 25, 1872, he went to Georgetown, where, finding a demand for mechanics, at good wages, he worked as a carpenter in summer, and at the Stewart reduction works in winter, until Sept., 1874, when he formed a partnership with Henry Allen, in the flour and grain business, which continued until Oct. 31, 1881, when he sold out and went East, spending the winter in Washington, New York and Boston. Returning to Denver May 2, 1882, he formed a partnership with Brown Bros. & J. W. Richards, and under the firm name of A. McClelland & Co., opened a branch flour and grain house in Pueblo. In September, following, the Crescent mills in Denver were destroyed by fire, after which Brown Bros. & Richards dissolved, and Mr. McClelland purchased their interests in the Pueblo branch, they generously permitting him to retain their names, which gave his house a commercial rating of over \$1,000,000. This business has been continued successfully to the present time. Oct. 26, 1889, he was elected president of the Pueblo Board of Trade, re-elected in 1890 and again in 1891. His public work was commenced in April, 1887, as chairman of the right of way committee, to obtain \$1,000,000 worth of real estate offered the Missouri Pacific R. R. as a bonus to make its terminus there, which he finally consum-



mated after more than a year of effort. During 1889-90 he was chairman of the Board of Trade committee, in full control of the erection of their present magnificent building. In Jan., 1891, he donated to the Pueblo public library a sum of money sufficient to start that worthy enterprise, which has since been known as the "McClelland public library." June 20, 1877, at Castle Rock, Colo., he married Mrs. Columbia J. Gray, "to whom," as he expresses it, "I am largely indebted for whatever of financial success I have achieved." He is devotedly attached to his parents, wife and family. To his mother's love and guidance, and his wife's helpfulness and counsel, he ascribes the better part of his career. The positions of trust and great responsibility accorded him by the business men of Pueblo testify to the esteem in which he is held by the community.

MARTIN, Edmund H., real estate broker, was born in Council Bluffs, Iowa, in the year 1850, his father being at that time purchasing agent for the American Fur company, and well versed in the various Indian languages of the border. His son, the subject of this sketch, was educated at Wesleyan university, in Millersburg, Ky., his father's birth place. He also studied commercial book-keeping, and was graduated from Bryant & Stratton's business college. In 1858 he crossed the plains to Salt Lake City, in company with his father, who was quartermaster in General Johnson's army. They left Utah in 1860 and went to Denver, where they remained two years, and in Central City one year. They left Denver in 1863 for Millersburg, Ky., where young Martin attended school, as stated above. In 1870 they went to Kansas City, and in 1872 removed to Pueblo, Colo. Mr. Martin, Sr., came at the solicitation of Wm. P. Mellen, then president of the Colorado Coal and Iron company, and he was one of the first to develop South Pueblo, by erecting what is known as the Phoenix hotel, on Union avenue, half a block of ground being donated him by the company for that purpose. This gentleman died at Pueblo, at the home of his son, Oct. 11, 1881. He was widely known throughout the West. In 1874 Mr. E. H. Martin became a salesman with the firm of Wilson Bros. & Shepard, then doing business on Santa Fé avenue, with whom he remained five years, then engaged in the dry-goods trade with Mr. J. B. Orman, under the firm name of Orman & Martin. Eighteen months later Mr. E. Veatch purchased Orman's interest, the firm then being Martin & Veatch. Two years afterward Mr. Martin sold out, and engaged in the real estate business, with which he has since been connected. In 1888 he was associated in partnership with Mr. J. B. Orman. They were among the first to develop suburban tracts. Mr. Martin has been very successful in this line, purchasing and selling a large amount of property; also active in promoting public improvements,

charitable institutions, etc., taking part in politics on the democratic side, and in April, 1890, was elected city treasurer, by 150 majority, notwithstanding the majority of the popular vote was republican. When the city council ordered the removal of the old-time land mark, a cottonwood tree of immense dimensions, he purchased the tree, had it cut into sections and presented the largest to the D. & R. G. railroad company, on condition that it be left on the platform at the Union depot, its history being inscribed thereon. The condition was accepted, and it has remained there to the present time, an interesting relic of the centuries. Mr. Martin was married in Pueblo, Feb. 29, 1874, to Miss Mary P. Dickson of Kentucky. He was largely instrumental in procuring for Pueblo her first electric light plant, and in inducing the Bell telephone company to establish a plant there.

MAXWELL, James P., recently state engineer of Colorado, was born in Walworth, Wis., June 20, 1839. He was educated at Lawrence university, in Appleton, that state, graduating in the classical course in June, 1859. He started for the Pike's Peak gold region in March, 1860, arriving at Denver in June; was engaged in mining until 1862 in Central mining district, and in Leavenworth Gulch, Gilpin county, and served as sheriff of the district, which also embraced Leavenworth, Lump Gulch and Gold Dirt, until 1861. In 1863, and thenceforward to 1870, he was engaged in the lumber trade, then adopted civil engineering as a profession, for which he had been fitted by a well-directed course of study and practice. He was appointed a deputy mineral land surveyor, by the surveyor-general of Colorado, and has followed that vocation much of the time to the present, acquiring thereby a very thorough knowledge of the geography and resources of the state. For nearly thirty years he has been an honored resident of Boulder. In 1871 he was elected to the House of Representatives, of the territorial legislature from Boulder county, and re-elected in 1873. Here he received his first lessons in legislative work and parliamentary law that were of great usefulness to him and to the state in after years. In 1876, when Colorado had been admitted to the Union, Mr. Maxwell was elected from Boulder to the state Senate, for a term of four years. At the session of 1878 he was elected president *pro tem.* of the Senate, and presided over that body with distinguished ability. He was thoroughly conversant with the rules and with parliamentary practice. His decisions were prompt, just and impartial, his bearing forceful, dignified and admirable. It is entirely true that the General Assembly from first to last has had no superior presiding officer. No man in either political party is better calculated to handle conventions and legislative assemblies with higher skill and satisfaction to the members

than the subject under consideration. Though not a professional politician, he is a keen observer of political events, state and national, a true and patriotic citizen in every sense. There have been times when the better element of the republican party, to which he has always been attached, has desired to elect him to the chief magistracy, and had their expressions been heeded he would have given a strong, honest and able administration, for he possesses fine executive ability. In 1880 he was elected treasurer of Boulder county, serving two years. In 1889 Governor Cooper appointed him to the high office of state engineer, because of his intimate knowledge of the many intricate problems involved in our very extensive irrigating systems and the multifarious other questions affecting our agricultural interest. In 1891 when Governor Routt came into power Mr. Maxwell was reappointed and the vast amount of work he accomplished in the adjustment of a great number of serious complications attests his qualification for that class of duties. He is a member of the American and Denver societies of civil engineers and of the various orders of Masonry. In 1884 he was chosen grand commander of the Colorado Grand commandery Knights Templar. Jan. 24, 1863, he married Miss Francelia Smith, daughter of N. K. Smith of Boulder.

McCREERY, James W., lawyer, was born July 13, 1849, in Indiana county, Pa. He is of Scotch-Irish ancestry, from which stock some of the most eminent men of our time have sprung, and was raised on a farm, where he worked clearing and cultivating land until he was twenty years old, when he left the homestead and attended and taught school alternately while gaining an education. A marked peculiarity of these Scotch-Irish people is physical and mental force, resolute courage, a determination to accomplish fixed purposes regardless of obstacles, and the success which usually attends their efforts. These characteristics are almost universal in the race, and in their various manifestations have had much to do in shaping the destiny of our republic. Mr. McCreery was graduated at the Indiana State normal school of Pennsylvania in 1877, then studied law with Hon. Silas M. Clark of that place (a prominent member of the bar at that time and now supreme judge of that state). He was admitted to practice in 1880 and came to Greeley, Colo., in 1881, where he has since resided and practiced his profession. He was married in 1883 and has three children. By his application and ability he has acquired a lucrative business; is extensively interested in farming and also in mining. Politically, he is an ardent republican, prominent in the councils of his party, and has frequently served as chairman of the county central committee and also as a member of the state central committee. He was elected state Senator to represent the 1st senatorial

district of Colorado, Nov. 3, 1888, and served through the seventh and eighth General Assemblies; was appointed chairman of the committees on judiciary and irrigation, and took especial interest in irrigation measures. He introduced and carried a bill, against powerful odds, establishing the state normal school at Greeley. He is now president of the board of trustees for that institution, and takes a lively interest in its success, devoting much time and liberally of his means to that end. His law practice, while general, is largely devoted to irrigation cases. While in the Senate he drafted a bill to provide for the appointment by the governor of three commissioners, instructed to take into consideration the whole water question, draft, frame, digest and codify a system of laws "in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, and subject to rights vested thereunder, embracing the whole subject of the waters of the state," from whatever source derived, and to "provide for the appropriation, regulation, distribution, use and economy of the same, for domestic, agricultural, mechanical and mining purposes, etc." Says Mr. David Boyd, in his history of Union Colony: "The drafting of such a bill proves its author to be a man of comprehensive mind, minutely acquainted with all the details of the subject, and alive to the interests of his constituents on this most vital source of their prosperity. It shows that the Senate did well in appointing him chairman of this important committee, an honor which has always been conferred upon the Senator from this district—thus acknowledging this community as the leader in this matter." This bill became a law, the committee was appointed, the code drafted, referred to the consideration of the people of the state, and it will doubtless become largely incorporated in future legislation on that subject.

MOYNAHAN, James A., soldier and mine manager was born in Detroit, Mich., in 1842. Aug. 21, 1862, he enlisted in company C, 27th regiment Mich. volunteers, and subsequently was promoted to captain, for gallantry in action. He served with the armies of the Ohio and Cumberland, and in Kentucky, under General Burnside, after which he went to Vicksburg, and was present at the surrender of that city; then went to Jackson, Miss., thence back to Kentucky, and across the Cumberland mountains, when the army took possession of Tennessee; was present at the siege of Knoxville; remained in Tennessee until the spring of 1864, then returned to Lebanon, Ky., thence to Maryland with the 9th army corps, whence the regiment joined the Army of the Potomac. He participated in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania and Cold Harbor. At the former, May 12, 1864, he was wounded in the breast, and was sent to the hospital, but carried the bullet for eleven years. Dec. 2nd, following, he rejoined his regiment in front of Petersburg, and took part in the siege and fall

of that noted stronghold. Here, again, April 2, 1865, he was wounded in the left arm, and for six weeks was unfit for duty. This interval he passed at home, in Detroit. Recovering, he returned to his regiment at Washington, D. C., remaining until July 26, 1865, as guard over Mrs. Suratt and other prisoners, held for the great conspiracy which resulted in the assassination of President Lincoln. At the date named he was mustered out, and, returning to Detroit, entered Bryant & Stratton's commercial college, graduating in 1866. In May of that year he married Miss Mary Monahan of Michigan, and at once started for Colorado, crossing the plains with Colonel J. M. Chivington, by ox team, from Atchison, Kan. Arriving in Denver in August, he went to Park county and began mining and prospecting in Buckskin Joe, continuing until 1874, with satisfactory results. He spent some time, also, in Mosquito Gulch. In 1873 he settled in Alma, and opened a hotel which he conducted for two years. In 1874 he engaged in mercantile business at Alma, which he still directs, and had a branch store at Fairplay and another at Leadville. In 1882 he began purchasing ranch property in Park county, and now has 2,100 acres which are devoted to raising fine blooded horses and cattle. In 1869-70 he was elected county commissioner for three years. When he assumed the office warrants were worth forty-eight cents on the dollar, and at the expiration of his term they were worth ninety-three cents. In 1876 he was elected state Senator in the First General Assembly, for one session. In 1882 he was elected for the full term of four years, and in the meanwhile was chosen president *pro tempore*. At the close of the session he was re-elected. In 1886 and 1888 his name was brought before the republican state convention for governor. For years past he has been the manager of the Orphan Boy gold mines in Park county, achieving remarkable success (See history of Park county, this volume). Mr. Moynahan is a man of great energy and skill as a manager, and of unimpeachable integrity. As a politician he has attained high rank in his party.

McNEELY, John T., lawyer, was born May 16, 1841, at Petersburg, Ill., where he passed his boyhood, received a common school education, and began his career on a farm. In 1856, however, at the age of seventeen years, he abandoned farming and learned the printing trade. In 1858 he went to Texas. The following year he returned to his old home in Illinois, working at the cases until 1861. At the first call of President Lincoln for volunteers, he enlisted in the 14th Ill. infantry, serving through the war, and upon being mustered out, once more returned to his native town. In 1868 Mr. McNeely commenced the publication of a republican newspaper at Petersburg, and continued it until 1871, when he was appointed postmaster of that town by President Grant. In the mean-

time he had been studiously reading law, and the same year he was appointed postmaster he was also admitted to the bar, and practiced law at Petersburg until 1874, when he removed to Denver to take the position of city editor of the old Denver "Sentinel." Subsequently, however, he abandoned the newspaper business and went into the Wet Mountain valley in Custer county, and located at Silver Cliff, where he has practiced law up to the present time. Mr. McNeely has always been a strong and ardent republican, taking an active part in the councils and deliberations of his party, having been a member of every state convention since Colorado was admitted to statehood. In 1882 he was nominated for Congress but was counted out. That year, however, he was appointed brigadier-general of the state militia by Governor Pitkin. He has for many years been county attorney of Custer county, and city attorney of Silver Cliff, which offices he has filled with honor to himself and credit to his constituents. In 1894 he was elected state Senator for the 14th district, which comprises the counties of Custer, Huerfano and Costilla.

MOORE, Henry Francis, lawyer and jurist, was born in Paris, Monroe county, Mo., June 27, 1844. His early education was received in the common district schools. When he was sixteen years of age his father became financially embarrassed, during the war, and young Henry was thrown upon his own resources. He at once rented a farm in Shelby county, in the same state, and during the next four years he not only worked the farm in a successful manner, but at the same time attended school during a portion of each year. In Feb., 1864, he started for California with a freight train consisting of sixty wagons, and drove a four-mule team. The outfit was the property of Captain Hugh Glenn, who afterward became the most extensive farmer in California. Upon his arrival in the latter state he went to the placer mines in Eldorado county, where he remained one season. From 1865 to 1867 he leased a ranch of 1,000 acres, in Solano county, and each year put from 250 to 500 acres in wheat, the remainder in grass. In the winter of 1867-68 he took a course in the Pacific business college in San Francisco, receiving his diploma early in the summer of the latter year. He entered the college of Sonoma in 1869, taking a special course of study. After two years of hard work he became a school teacher, and served three years in that capacity in Napa and Sonoma counties, at the same time pursuing the study of law. His father died in 1872. He returned to Missouri, where he passed a few months, and then came to Denver in the spring of 1873. Here he conducted a private school six months, and then entered the real estate and insurance business, which he successfully conducted until 1875, when he went to the San Juan region. Remaining there but a short time, he located at Trinidad, where he

has since resided, except the summer of 1876, which he spent in El Moro. During that year he took an active part in politics. He was elected a justice of the peace, but never qualified, and soon thereafter moved to Trinidad, as above stated. He was appointed clerk of the district court of the county, by Judge Henry, and held the position until 1883. In the meantime, in 1880, he had been elected county judge. He was admitted to the bar in 1885. He is the owner, at this time (1886), of the only complete set of abstract books in Las Animas county. He attended the law department of the university of Virginia in 1884-85, and although he has been practicing his profession but a year, he has a good business. He was elected county judge again in 1885, to fill an unexpired term. In 1879 he was elected president of the famous E. J. Rice Horse company, and held the position five years, and refused a re-election. April 25, 1878, he married Miss Maggie Noonan of Denver. Of this union three children have been born. He and his estimable wife are active and earnest members of the Catholic church. He is a promoter of every laudable enterprise, and is regarded as a useful, upright and honorable citizen. Since the foregoing was written, Judge Moore has served a term in the state legislature of Colorado, elected from Las Animas county, in 1892, to the House of Representatives.

McSHANE, John C., merchant, was born in Fayette county, Pa., Aug. 18, 1834, and received his education in the common schools of that state. He removed with his parents, in 1852, to the state of Iowa, and settled in Lime county, near the town of Cedar Rapids. His occupation was farming. In 1858, when the great exodus to Kansas occurred, he started out to fight the battles of life on his own account, joining a party of young men, and about June 1st of that year arrived in Osawatimie, the home of old John Brown of Harper's Ferry fame. For nearly two years he engaged in running an express between Kansas City, Mo., and Osawatimie, Kan., the distance being about 50 miles across a lonely prairie. He was identified with the free state party while a resident of that state. It was in the early spring of 1860 that he decided to join the emigration to Pike's Peak. He settled in the gold region of Gilpin county in the early days of mining there, and owned and worked a part of the famous Gunnell mine. In 1875 he was elected to the House of Representatives of the 11th and last territorial legislature, which convened Jan. 3 and adjourned Feb. 11, 1876. He is, however, not a politician in any sense, but an energetic and reliable business man. For the past 27 years he has been actively identified with the mercantile interests of Gilpin county, both as employer and owner. He is now the principal of the first mercantile establishment in Central City—the old and well-founded grocery and provision house of Sauer, McShane & Co.,

which was started in 1863 by Sessler & Sauer, afterward conducted by Otto Sauer, and since 1882 under the firm name mentioned above, and that has been extraordinarily successful. Mr. Sauer is a man of considerable wealth, the greater part acquired by close and constant attention to this concern, and while his name heads the firm, Mr. McShane is the chief owner and manager. Its volume of business is about \$200,000 per annum, and its credit in commercial circles is of the first class. He is a member and was one of the organizers of the pioneers' association of Gilpin county. He has been interested in building up the churches and public schools of that section, and is a member of the Central board of education. He is a stockholder, director and vice-president of the First National bank of Central City.

MILLER, C. C., merchant, was born in Magdeburg, Germany, March 25, 1841. He, with his parents, emigrated to America, and in the spring of 1856 settled on a farm in Marshall county, Iowa. He assisted in clearing up the land of the homestead until 1863, then came to Colorado. Here he engaged in mining for three years, first near Breckenridge, Summit county, and afterward for a like period in Gilpin county. His lungs being affected by foul air in the underground workings of the mines, in 1866 he engaged in the grocery business, which he has conducted with satisfactory results up to the present time. Having no political ambitions, though frequently urged, he has held no public office, but served for five years as a member of the Central City school board, four years as president thereof.

MAY, David, merchant, was born in Germany, in 1848. In 1849 he came to the United States, and locating in Cincinnati, Ohio, received his education there, graduating at Nelson college. He started in business in Hartford City, Ind., in 1871, continuing until 1878, when he removed to Leadville, Colo., at the inception of the great mining period in that place. He established the first large store on Harrison avenue, and subsequently was for two terms treasurer of Lake county. In 1888 he settled in Denver, and there established the present May clothing house, one of the most successful in the city.

MAYO, Dudley D., express manager, was born in Newport, Ky., Sept. 24, 1845, and remained in that city until 1862, when he settled in Cincinnati, Ohio, entered the employ of the Adams express company, and rendered efficient service for fifteen years. In 1877 he was promoted to the position of cashier, and took charge of the company's office in St. Louis, where he lived three years. In 1880 he was again promoted, and this time became the agent of the company at Denver, continuing in that capacity until the Adams express company was absorbed by the Wells-Fargo express company, when he identified himself

with the Denver and Rio Grande company, being its cashier until 1885, when he accepted the appointment of general agent, and held it until 1893, when he was appointed manager. He is a member of the A. F. and A. M., a K. T. and also a member of the K. of H.

McCLURE, Charles Y. See Vol. III, page 226.

MILLS, David A., Senator, was born in Wyoming county, Pa., in 1850, and received his education in the public schools. Upon leaving school he learned the trade of a stone-cutter, and became a proficient expert in that line, which business he followed in the East until 1877, when he came to Colorado and located at Leadville, where he remained until 1885, then moved to Aspen, engaging in prospecting and mining. In 1891 he removed to Red Cliff, his present home, where he has extensive interests in several good silver mines. He espoused the populist cause, being one of the first to advocate their doctrines and establish the movement in that section, and in 1892 was elected state Senator for the 21st district, comprising the counties of Eagle and Garfield. Mr. Mills is an enthusiastic Knight Templar and Mason, and takes an active interest in the workings of that order; is married, has two children, and takes great delight and comfort in his family circle.

McCLEES, Nelson O., late secretary of state, was born in North Carolina, near Columbia, Nov. 8, 1860, and remained there until 1872, when he removed with his parents to Wichita, Kan. Here he lived two years, then returned to his native state and entered Bingham's military academy, at Mebansville, which he attended two years. Coming back to Kansas he entered the state university at Lawrence, and continued his studies there until 1879. Desiring to locate in some state further west, he concluded to try Colorado, and accordingly became a citizen of the state in the year last mentioned. After engaging in mining for one season he returned to Kansas, and followed the sheep raising business three years. He was subsequently employed in Wichita in the retail and wholesale handling of typewriters. One year later he went to Chicago and established himself in the same business, but after a residence there of twelve months, his health became so greatly impaired that he settled in Pueblo, and embarked in the real estate business, which he operated with success until 1892, when his friends brought his name before the populist convention as a candidate for secretary of state, resulting in his nomination for that office, to which he was elected by a handsome majority.

MURRAY, John F., ex-state superintendent of public instruction, was born in Maryland, Feb. 7, 1855. His parents moved to Pennsylvania, where he resided thirteen years. He then moved to Illinois and spent two years on a farm. In 1873 he went to Seward, Neb., where he learned the printer's trade. Com-

pleting his apprenticeship he became a traveling journeyman, and during that time published a paper, for a short period, at Houtzdale, Pa. Disposing of his paper, he attended school for a few months at Sexton, in the same state, when he returned to Nebraska, taught school for one winter, and then located at Bird City, Kan. There he was elected to the office of county commissioner, serving two terms. He was also elected to the legislature one term. He also established and published a newspaper two years in that county, and managed a large mercantile business at the same time. He came to Burlington, Colo., where he commenced the publication of a paper, and became a justice of the peace and a police magistrate. In the spring of 1892 Mr. Murray moved to Colorado Springs, where he edited and published the Saturday "Mail." His nomination by the populist party, in the fall of 1892, for the office of state superintendent of schools, was unsought by him. He, however, became the candidate of his party, and was elected by 42,685 votes. He filled the office with credit, bending his energies to the more perfect building up of our already efficient public school system.

McCONAUGHY, George M., ex-state superintendent of insurance, was born in Rochelle, Ill., Oct. 18, 1855, where he resided until twenty-one years of age. His education was partly received in the public schools. He afterward attended the Chicago university, and subsequently took the law course at the Iowa state law school of Des Moines, after which he engaged in newspaper reporting for one year. At the expiration of that time he removed to Nebraska and located at Aurora, where he at once engaged in the practice of his profession, which he continued there and at Osceola until his removal to Stromsburg, in 1884. He was elected city attorney of the latter place, and subsequently was elected to the state legislature for the term of two years. In 1886 he removed to Colorado and made Julesburg his home until 1888, when he removed to Denver and engaged in the insurance business, which he followed until Jan., 1893, when he was appointed superintendent of insurance. In 1891 he was the nominee of the people's party for county superintendent of schools for Arapahoe county, and in 1893 was elected chairman of the Arapahoe county people's party central committee.

McNEIL, John, ex-state inspector of coal mines, was born in Lanarkshire, Scotland, March 2, 1853. He began his practical experience in mining when only ten years of age, and obtained his education by attending night schools. In this manner, being a diligent student, he acquired a very fair knowledge of the essential English branches. He continued in the coal mines until 1876, when he emigrated to America. In September of that year he went to Ohio, and thence, a few weeks later, to Illinois, where he worked in the mines for eighteen months as a sinker and

timberman. He came to Colorado in Aug., 1878, and entered the employ of the Colorado Coal and Iron company, in the coal mines at Coal Creek. In 1880 he was made foreman for the Cañon City Coal company, in the same county. In the winter of 1882-83, to finish his education, he attended the collegiate institute at Cañon City, and in 1884 graduated as a mining engineer. Prior to that, however, the legislature had created the office of inspector of coal mines, and Mr. McNeil was appointed to that office by Governor James B. Grant. As a test of fitness for the place, he, with six others, passed a competitive examination before a board appointed for that purpose, and having received the highest grade in this contest captured the prize. He entered upon the duties of his office July 1, 1883. By constant study during his leisure hours he kept up with his class, and returning to the Cañon City institute, on commencement day, stood the examination and graduated with honors. From that date to the present his record has been exceptionally good. Up to this time the general public knew but little, statistically, of the coal mining industry, almost nothing, save by crudely formed estimates, of the annual output, the number of men employed, the cost of extraction and intrinsic value of the product. By virtue of his office and the duties involved, Mr. McNeil virtually became the general superintendent ex-officio of all such mines in the state. His annual reports exhibited both the wisdom and the importance of his supervision. They were thoroughly well prepared, terse and comprehensive, setting forth in detail, which any one who reads may readily understand, the exact status of the coal mines of the state. Through them the press and the people were well advised upon the subject. Next to gold and silver mining it is the most important industry of the state, and is each year becoming more and more a source of wealth-producing power. His report upon the awful disaster that occurred some years ago in the Crested Butte mines, and mentioned elsewhere in the history of Gunnison county, was full and complete, courageously placed the blame where it properly belonged, and clearly outlined the remedy for the prevention of like accidents in the future. The orders he issued and enforced for the protection of both mines and miners, and the suggestions advanced for the better operation of all developments, were of great value. He held the office, continuously from its inception to 1893, when he was displaced by the populist governor then in power.

MATER, Charles. See Vol. II, page 435.

MORGAN, John G., mine operator, was born in New York City, and, when an infant, the family removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was reared and educated in the public schools. When fourteen years of age he left school to learn the tin and sheet iron trade, after which he went to St. Louis, Mo., accepted a clerical position, and remained there for some

time. He came to Colorado in the spring of 1879, settled in Leadville, and at once began prospecting, in company with several associates. Purchasing from the original owner the "Horseshoe" claim, situated on Iron hill, and in close proximity to some of the great mines, they pushed development work with all possible speed, and as the various formations were reached, indicating the near proximity of mineral, they were buoyed up with hope and visions of unlimited wealth awaiting them. They delved to the depth of 600 feet, expending more than \$70,000, then, becoming discouraged, suspended operations. The "Horseshoe" is still "famous" as being located *near* some of the richest silver mines in the world, and that is all. In 1886 he was unanimously nominated by the republican party to represent Lake county in the state legislature, but was defeated. In 1889 he moved to Denver and engaged in the brokerage and commission business. He is one of the largest owners of the Golden Eagle, composed of a group of several fine and valuable mines, situated in the marvelously rich "gold belt," in the Leadville district.

McLISTER, Frank A., was born in Scotland in 1848. When he was nine years of age his family emigrated to America, settling in Ohio, where he received a public school education. In 1865 he enlisted in company H, 195th Ohio infantry, serving until the close of the war, and when mustered out of service returned to Ohio, where he engaged in mining and railroading until 1879, when he removed to Colorado and located at Leadville, entering actively into mining operations. He began his public career in 1881, and thenceforward, to 1885, filled, at different times, the offices of city treasurer, alderman and under sheriff, at the same time pursuing his various mining interests, in which he has been very successful. April 4, 1893, he was appointed warden of the state penitentiary at Cañon City. The year following, Governor Waite attempted to have him removed for personal reasons, but was unsuccessful. An examination of his administration was ordered, but no just grounds for his removal appearing, he held control of his trust until the expiration of his term, all efforts of the governor to oust him proving fruitless.

McGINNIS, James Stanley, lawyer, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1866. Soon after, his parents removed to Leavenworth, Kan., where his boyhood was passed, and he there received his rudimentary education in the public schools. In 1878 he came with his mother to Denver, and was entered at the Sacred Heart college, from whence he was graduated with the degree of A. M. For some years he was connected with the Western Union Telegraph company, in the Denver office, occupying successively nearly every position from messenger boy up. Subsequently he entered the post office under postmaster Speer, and during his thirteen months'

service there received four promotions. Later he became connected with the lumber firm of McPhee & McGinnity. Mr. McGinnis finally decided to adopt the legal profession for his future work, and after diligent study and proper preparation, he was admitted to the bar in 1890, and immediately entered the law firm of Pence & Pence. In 1892 he was admitted to partnership with Congressman Lafe Pence, and has been associated with him ever since. Though young, Mr. McGinnis is a thorough student, logical in argument, and a clear, concise speaker. He has acquired a good practice, and is rising quite rapidly in his profession.

MAXWELL, Lucien B. See Vol. II, page 242.

MAYS, Daniel W., was born in Marion county, Mo., Feb. 7, 1840. After he had received such education as the common schools afforded, and had entered college, the civil war commenced and cut short his collegiate career. He came to Colorado in 1865, and engaged in freighting goods by wagon trains between Denver and the mining settlements in the mountains. In 1867 he opened a grocery store on the corner of Fifteenth and Lawrence streets. Finding this unsatisfactory, and having a desire to deal in stock, he closed out and went East, bringing back with him the first drove of sheep that ever crossed the plains. Having sold these to great advantage, he established himself in a flour and feed store, which he conducted very successfully for two years. He again went east and began trading in stock, and although it proved very profitable, his own and his family's ill health impelled him back to Denver. In April, 1876, he was appointed chief of police by Mayor R. G. Buckingham; in 1877 he was re-appointed by the same executive, and was known as a faithful and efficient officer. The following year he became connected with the business department of the Rocky Mountain "News," serving in that capacity for several years. With foresight to see that Denver would one day be a large city, he invested all his surplus funds in real estate, near the present center, and in time came to be a large holder of such property. When able to do so, he built cottages and rented them, thus adding to his income. As the years passed and the city expanded, these lots, being eligibly located, became extremely valuable, and gave Mr. Mays a moderate fortune. He now owns a fine residence on Grant avenue, and, in 1890, built a four-story block at the corner of Eighteenth and Stout streets, on the site of four of his earlier cottages, which is now known as the Gilsey house, one of the more elegant of the private hotels of the city.

McARTHUR, Frank C., was born in Garnett, Anderson county, Kan., Oct. 27, 1862. He is the eldest son of the late Captain Alexander McArthur, a pioneer of Kansas, and an active participant in nearly all of the stirring events connected with the early history of that bor-

der state. Capt. McArthur was a volunteer soldier, entering the service at the outbreak of the war, and was honorably discharged in July, 1865, as captain of "G" Co., 12th Kansas V. I. When Frank C. was ten years old his parents removed from Kansas to Colorado. His education was acquired in the Denver public schools. He was a member of the East Denver high school class of 1881, but was compelled to leave his studies in the autumn of 1879, to assist in the support of the family, his father's health having become so impaired that he could not work at his trade. He was offered a position in the office of the law firm of Jacobson & Decker (succeeded by Decker & Yonley), where he remained until Oct., 1886, when he entered the service of the Denver & Rio Grande R. R. Co. as secretary to the manager of express, and where he has been continuously employed, in the meantime having been advanced, by reason of his experience and merit, to the important position of chief clerk, which he still retains.

MORGAN, J. S., deputy county clerk, was born in Maryland. His father was a prominent physician of that state, and a member of its legislature for many years. He is a graduate of Stanmore college near Washington, D. C. Soon after leaving school he located in the city of Havana, Cuba, where he started in life. He returned to the United States in 1865, and in 1869 was elected a member of the first reconstruction legislature of the state of Louisiana. In 1870 he was elected speaker of the House of Representatives of that state, and re-elected to the legislature in the fall of that year. In Jan., 1871, he was the speaker of the House that assembled in New Orleans, but resigned the position to take that of leader of his party on the floor of that body. He received the nomination for Congress from the 4th Louisiana district, but declined to make the race, being speaker of the House of Representatives at the time. He remained in Louisiana until 1879, when he came to Colorado, going to Leadville during the silver excitement there and subsequently settled near what is now Red Cliff, where he engaged in mining. He moved to Denver in 1884, and upon the incoming of the Harrison administration was appointed deputy collector of internal revenue for the Denver district, with headquarters in that city. He served in this capacity four years, and is at present deputy county clerk of Arapahoe county.

MONTGOMERY, J. H., manufacturer, was born on a farm near Alton, Ill., Jan. 24, 1853, where he remained until 1873. He obtained his education partly in the public schools, and finished with a two years' course at the State Normal university. Being ambitious, and not finding agricultural pursuits to his taste, he concluded to come West, and in 1873 settled in Golden, Colo. Here he engaged in the confectionary and tobacco business, but still not satisfied, he removed to Black Hawk

and Central City, where he embarked in the mining and milling business, continuing four years. He went from there to Idaho Springs, where he became the agent for the Golden and Valley smelting companies. While there he invented and patented several successful machines for the concentration of ores. He had been for years a student, closely studying this important question, and believing that ultimately the solution of the low grade ore problem will be concentration by automatic machinery, designed by men who are familiar with the facts. In 1883 he became convinced that Denver would be one of the greatest mining machinery manufacturing points in the world, because it is situated at the base of the Rocky Mountains, and contiguous to the great mining camps, and therefore removed to that city. Among the most successful of his inventions is the "common sense steel whim." Since this machine was first placed on the market, in 1883, several thousands have been sold, and are now to be found in almost every mining camp in the civilized world. He claims that this single invention has aided more prospectors to develop their mines than any other invention. His whims have been shipped to almost every state in the Union, and exported to Alaska, the Argentine Republic, Brazil, Chili, Peru, Bolivia, Central America, Honduras, Mexico and British Columbia, and in fact there is a growing demand for them all over the world. He is eminently practical in all his undertakings, and has accumulated considerable property in Denver, which enables him to perfect anything he may attempt as an inventor. He has a wife and three interesting children.

MCDONALD, Roland P., contractor and builder, was born in Kings county, Ireland, in Sept., 1852. Came to America in 1869; settled in Boston, Mass., and learned the trade of brick layer and manufacturer. He removed to Colorado in 1878, and has been quite active since that time as a contractor and builder. He built the Duff, Barth, Kittredge and McPhee blocks, an addition to Wolfe hall, the Gilsey house, Jesuit church and numerous other public and private buildings in Denver. He is the possessor of large interests in real estate, both improved and unimproved. He was elected a county commissioner in 1890, having received the nomination of the democratic party, and was chosen chairman of the board. Mr. McDonald is an influential member of the A. O. U. W. organization, and has been prominently identified with many of the more important movements for the upbuilding of the state and the betterment of the people.

MELBURN, Lafayette A., manufacturer, was born in Napanee, Canada, in 1854. He remained at home until 1873, in the meantime attending the common schools and learning the blacksmith and carriage maker's trade, serving his time as an apprentice. He arrived in Denver in 1873, and began working

at his trade for Woerber Bros. In June, 1873, he started in business for himself, and continued it until the time of his death, which occurred June 19, 1890. He had built up a large trade and had accumulated a fortune. His business was larger than that of any other similar manufacturer in Denver, giving employment to forty men. When coming to Colorado he had about \$2,500 in money, and upon that as a capital he built himself up. June 14, 1876, he married Miss Jane A. Taylor, near Belleville, Ontario, Canada. They have a son and two daughters. Besides having the care of the children, Mrs. Melburn has had charge of her husband's estate, and has carried on his business. She has been brave and patient under misfortune, and deserves the respect of her neighbors and friends, which she in such a large measure shares.

MAXFIELD, Abram W., farmer, was born on Prince Edward Island, Feb. 8, 1842, where he remained until 1851, when he emigrated with his parents to Weston, Mo. His father dying in October of that year, left young Maxfield at a very tender age to fight his own battles. He was only nine years old, but possessing an abundance of pluck, he struck out manfully from the start and has worked his way up from a boy, setting up pins in a ten-pin alley, at \$2.00 per week, to be not only the manager of the Rifle Townsite company, but one of the solid and most influential men in Garfield county. His education was limited, being confined to the space of one year in the common schools. In 1856 he, with his mother and the family, moved to Council Bluffs, Iowa, where he followed farming until 1864, when he engaged for a short time in the grocery business at the same town. Later on he commenced freighting between Council Bluffs and Denver. From 1866 to the fall of 1878 he manufactured brick. In the spring of 1880 he came to Leadville, and became interested in mining property on Battle Mountain. Three years afterwards he moved on a ranch at the mouth of Rifle creek, on the Grand river, where he toiled year after year, as all farmers are compelled to do in a new country, until the spring of 1885, when he was made postmaster. He still conducted his ranch until July, 1889, when the Denver and Rio Grande railroad was completed to his place. He immediately made a plat of eighty acres of his farm and laid out the present town site of Rifle. The same fall he erected the Winchester hotel, and after operating it for two years, he sold it and erected a new brick residence, into which he moved his family. He farms the upper portion of his ranch, and also attends to the sale of his real estate in the town.

MAYOL, Frederick, was born in France, May 20, 1840, where, until twenty years of age, he was engaged in farming on the family homestead. He then emigrated to the



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United States, and Jan. 20, 1863, arrived in Denver, where he joined his brother, who had preceded him to this country, and they operated as partners for six years. Afterward Frederick moved to Saguache county, in the San Luis valley, and took up farming and stock raising. In 1876 he settled at Dallas creek a tributary of the Uncompahgre valley, where he acquired considerable real estate. Until Nov., 1891, his home was in Ouray, but since that time he has been in Salt Lake City, Utah, where he expects to reside permanently. His brother, Frank Mayol, was well known in the early days of Colorado about Denver, the South Park and on the South Arkansas river, below Granite.

MENZEL, August, came to Wet Mountain valley with the German colony, in 1869, and owns a farm containing 360 acres, which is well improved and stocked with fine breeds of cattle and horses. He is a blacksmith and wagon maker, and also deals in farming implements in the town of West Cliff. He is ranked among the solid men of his county, and stands high in the estimation of the people.

MANSON, Andrew, was born in Sweden, July 1, 1844. He attended the common schools of his native country and continued to reside there until 1867, when he emigrated to America. He came direct to Lawrence, Kan., and after remaining there ten years, engaged in the manufacture of wagons until 1877, then moved to Colorado, and located in the town of Monte Vista, where he now lives. Although a foreigner by birth, Mr. Manson is now thoroughly Americanized. He is especially a Coloradoan. Having lived here many years, he is imbued with western ideas and that spirit of progress which has so rapidly built up the region of the Rockies.

MARKLE, J. B., farmer, was born in Pennsylvania in 1837, and remained there until he was eighteen years of age, when he settled in Illinois. In 1861 he enlisted in company C, 13th Wis. Infantry, and served eighteen months, when he was discharged for disability. In 1882 he came to Colorado and located on a farm eight and a half miles south of Denver, which he has cultivated until it is one of the best of the improved farms in the county. He is a member of the John C. Fremont post, No. 83, G. A. R., and is also of Western lodge, No. 22, A. F. and A. M.

McKAY, J. W. T., farmer, was born in Howard county, Mo., in 1824, where the first four years of his life were spent. He lived in Boone county about the same length of time, and then located in Cole county, where he remained until he attained his majority. He subsequently became a resident of Platte and Atchison counties, where he followed farming and resided in the latter until 1863, when he came to Colorado. Immediately

after his arrival he engaged in the cattle and stock raising business. Of late years he has followed agricultural pursuits altogether at his home place, and also at his farm of 640 acres, situated thirteen miles due north of Denver; for seven years was water commissioner of district No 7; has been a member of the Masonic order more than forty years; is past master of Platte Valley Grange Patrons of Husbandry.

MOLLANDIN, Henry, brewer, was born in Germany May 21, 1836, and remained there until 1867, during which time he received his education in the public schools of that country. At the age of fourteen he left school and learned the cooper's trade, and afterwards that of a brewer. In his twentieth year he was selected for military service, where he remained six years. He then re-engaged as a cooper, but it was not a lucrative business in Germany, for at the end of a year there was no money left over, so he made up his mind to come to the New World. He sold out and came to New York, arriving there May 27, 1867, with \$14 in his pocket. He commenced work the second day in a cooper's shop, received \$5 for one week's work, and paid it all out for his board. In six weeks all the money he had was gone. He borrowed \$2 from a friend, went to Albany, and was employed in a cooper's shop, where he received \$14 a week. In the fall of the same year he was employed as foreman in a brewery at Louisville, Ky., at \$60 per month and board. In the spring of 1872 he came to Denver, and with a friend engaged in the brewery business, which continued but a short time, after which he worked in a brewery until 1875, at which time he began building houses on his different properties. Of late Mr. Mollandin has devoted his time to the care of his property interests, which by careful management he has largely increased.

MADLUNG, J. E., dairyman, was born in Germany in 1847, where he remained until 1869, having in the meantime acquired the rudiments of a practical education. He served four years as an apprentice at cabinet making and four years longer at drafting. He served in the Prussian army, in 1866, under King William I, being commissary of his regiment. After emigrating to America he worked at the carpenter's trade for a short time in Chicago, then came to Longmont, Colo., with the Chicago colony, where he laid the first foundation for a house that was erected in that town. Later he located on the Platte river, below Denver, and engaged in the stock business, where he lived eight years. He finally moved to Harmon, where he became interested in the dairy business, which he still follows; was one of the prime movers in having the town of Harmon incorporated, and has served three terms as one of the trustees of that place.

MENIG, E., contractor and builder, was born in Württemberg, in 1842. He was educated in the public schools and afterward learned the carpenter's trade. When twenty-three years old he emigrated to America and settled in Sandusky, Ohio, remaining six months. For the next five years he was a resident of Milwaukee, engaged in building and contracting. From Milwaukee he moved to Chicago, where he continued his trade for eighteen months. In 1873 he came to Colorado, located in Denver, following his trade for the ensuing three years, then opened a hotel on Market street, which he conducted two years, then took charge of the Tremont house. A year later he built the Milwaukee house, which he conducted until the fall of 1889. He owns much real estate in East Denver.

MUNN, John D., dairyman, was born on Prince Edward Island, but left home when a boy, and located in Boston, Mass., where he remained about five years. He came to Colorado in 1880 and engaged in the dairy business, continuing to the present time. He has erected on his land, consisting of six acres, a fine brick residence and commodious outhouses, and has all the modern appliances for a comfortable home, and all the facilities necessary to the conduct of his trade. He married Eva Lane, to whom one child has been born.

MOTLEY, James, was born in Switzerland, Aug. 2, 1847, and emigrated to America while very young. Upon his arrival in this country, he resided in New York city for a brief period, and subsequently resided in Illinois and Iowa. In 1860 he became a resident of Colorado, and in 1861 enlisted in company E, 3rd Colo. cavalry. During the nine years preceding 1878, he was in the employ of John W. Smith, but in that year he engaged in the dairy business, and by his energy rapidly attained success in that enterprise. His first investment in Denver realty was on South Tremont street, which is now well improved and yielding him a handsome income. In 1883 he became a resident of the town of Harmon, where he now (1893) resides, and is the largest resident property owner there. He was the first mayor of Harmon, to which office he was twice re-elected. He is a member of Lincoln post, G. A. R., and takes a lively interest in all its proceedings.

McMURRAY, H. W., farmer, is one of the more advanced and enterprising of Colorado dairymen, and these traits, together with indomitable perseverance and energy, have achieved gratifying success in his chosen field of labor. The product is disposed of in the Denver market. His ranch, which consists of 47 acres, is situated about six miles from Denver, on the Ft. Worth railroad and is devoted principally to raising hay. The place is well improved with com-

modious buildings, and the manner in which it is conducted proves him to be a careful and methodical man of affairs.

MADDEN, Thomas, dairyman, was born in New York, in 1844, where he grew to manhood and where he was educated in the public schools. In 1861 he enlisted in company H, 32nd N. Y. regiment, for a term of two years, and during that time was constantly engaged in active service. Among the battles in which he participated were Bull Run, West Point, the Seven days' fight, Second Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. During the latter he was promoted a non-commissioned officer. In 1882 he came to Denver, was employed in gardening for a short time, then purchased a dairy, and subsequently became a considerable owner of live stock.

NETTLETON, Edwin S., an eminent engineer, was born in Medina, Ohio, Oct. 22, 1831; educated partly in the seminary of his native town, but latterly at Oberlin college. While pursuing his studies in the institute last named, he was attacked by dangerous inflammation of the eyes, which compelled him to abandon all hope of continuing on to graduation. Meanwhile, however, before entering Oberlin, he had been apprenticed to the famous civil engineer, Zachary Deane, under whose skillful direction he studied and practiced civil and mechanical engineering for about three years. For two years the inflamed condition of his eyes necessitated confinement in an unlighted room, but the long and tedious discipline brought partial restoration. When convalescent he was made assistant postmaster at Lafayette, Ohio, and worked in a dark room for another year which completed his recovery. He then went to Michigan and, in partnership with his cousin, Mr. B. F. Broadwell, engaged in lumbering, and also practiced engineering in and about Kalamazoo. At the outbreak of the civil war the partners decided that one should respond to President Lincoln's call for volunteers, and the other remain and conduct the business. The choice was determined by lot. Mr. Broadwell drawing the prize, he became an officer in the 13th Mich. infantry, and served throughout the war. Mr. Nettleton managed the business until 1863, when it was disposed of, and he went to the oil region of Pennsylvania, where he resumed his profession, and, in addition, was appointed manager of two or three oil companies. In 1867 he was made chief engineer of the Oil Producers' association of Pennsylvania, and in that capacity surveyed the oil region on a line which subsequently was adopted by the director of the second geological survey of that state, in whose published reports the notes of Mr. Nettleton's survey were incorporated. In the spring of 1870 he joined the Union Colony, formed in New York, removed to Greeley,

Colo., was made chief engineer of the colony, surveyed and platted its town site, engineered its canals and superintended their construction. When the Colorado Springs Colony came to be organized and located, he was transferred to that field, laid off the town, its streets, parks and irrigating canals; also the town of Manitou, and superintended the public improvements in both places. In the fall of 1872 he was again transferred, this time to the Colorado Improvement company—later the Colorado Coal and Iron company—charged with the selection of its coal lands, and the survey of its several town sites, with headquarters at Pueblo. He took the direction of all its engineering work, and at one time was its agent. In 1873 he was appointed postmaster of South Pueblo, and held that office until Feb., 1882, meanwhile carrying on his engineering duties as before. In 1878 he came to the northern division of the state as chief engineer and superintendent of construction of the Larimer and Weld Irrigating canal, conjointly built by B. H. Eaton and the English company, with which he remained until it was completed, in 1879. When Jay Gould came out to negotiate the sale of the lands of the Denver Pacific and Kansas Pacific railways, to Mr. James Duff, manager of the Colorado Mortgage and Investment company, Mr. Nettleton was employed to make a hasty preliminary survey of such lands. The sale perfected, he was appointed chief engineer of the High Line Irrigating canal that grew out of it, a work that engaged his attention for the succeeding three years. Meanwhile, Governor Pitkin had tendered him the important office of state engineer, but the compliment had to be declined, owing to the urgency of current engagements. In 1884, however, he being at liberty, the appointment was again tendered him by Governor Grant, and accepted; and he was also appointed a member of board of capital managers and served six years. Two years later he was reappointed by Governor B. H. Eaton. During the legislative sessions of 1879-80, and 1881-82 Mr. Nettleton drafted some of the more important sections of our irrigating laws, giving especial attention to the provisions which define the duties of the state engineer. In 1884, on assuming that office, he devised the existing method of engineering with reference to irrigation. This work began by proving up the priorities, and determining the capacities of the various ditches, mainly confined, however, to the Platte river drainage; gauging the streams of the state, ascertaining their daily and annual discharge; the duty of water for irrigating purposes; inventing devices for the accurate measurement of water from canals for the farmers, and in general reducing the crude, complicated and unsatisfactory proceedings hitherto in use to plain scientific principles, whereby prior rights should be

properly estimated, and the economical application of water enforced. This was the first attempt to exercise official surveillance by law over the public waters of Colorado. Previously, for the want of well-considered methods, there had been deplorable confusion, infinite perplexity and much expensive litigation. The publication of his first report as state engineer, covering his experience and proceedings during the preceding biennial term, just hastily epitomized, was a gratifying revelation to the public. It contained so large an amount of extremely valuable information relating to agriculture and irrigation under the improved system brought under general operation, and set forth the excellent results determined during his first administration so clearly, as to command widespread attention, and most flattering comment by the press and people. The demand for copies was so great a large extra edition had to be printed. It was conceded to be the most important report ever issued by the state, and the second, which appeared two years later, conveying the results of two years' further experience and improvement under the original and amendatory laws, attracted even greater demand. The value of Mr. Nettleton's service to the agricultural population and to the state at large can not well be overestimated. They form the foundation of all that since has been accomplished for the benefit of that interest, and the inception of what is now one of the greatest and best systems of canals, laws and regulations affecting the distribution of water known to the people of the continent. From this model, California has in recent years greatly amplified and improved her own laws and regulations. From 1887 to 1889 he was engaged as consulting engineer on irrigation work in Colorado, Wyoming, Idaho, New Mexico and Kansas, examining and reporting upon projects of that nature advanced by individuals and corporations, drafting plans and supervising the work of other engineers, as aids to the projectors in enlisting the co-operation of local and foreign capital in such enterprises. In 1889 he was, by the secretary of the interior, appointed supervising engineer for the eastern part of the arid region, embracing all the drainage flowing into the Missouri and Gulf of Mexico, and all that part east of the Colorado river flowing into the Gulf of California, including the arid sections of North and South Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, Nebraska, Colorado, Kansas, Indian Territory, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and a part of Utah. This was undertaken as a part of and in conjunction with the U. S. geological survey for irrigation and reservoir surveys under Major Powell, chief of that department. In April, 1890, while on this duty, he was detailed from the interior to the agricultural department by request of Secretary Rusk, and given charge of the field work of the "Artesian

Well Investigation," including the territory lying between the 97th meridian and the eastern foothills of the Rocky Mountains. This engagement he pursued until Aug. 1st, following, when he returned to the interior department surveys, but on the 15th resigned, owing to differences with Major Powell, who insisted upon *his* plan for first making a topographical survey, which would consume several years, while Mr. Nettleton was equally strenuous for an engineering survey for, and the location of reservoirs as urgently demanded by the public interest. It will be remembered that a brisk discussion of Powell's scheme sprang up in the U. S. Senate during the session of 1890, led by Senator Stewart, of Nevada, whose opinion accorded with Nettleton's. The latter, discovering that no appropriation would be made to Powell's department for a reservoir system, quietly withdrew. Oct. 15th, of the same year, he was appointed chief engineer of the agricultural department, in charge of the "Irrigation Artesian Wells and Underflow Investigation" for the arid region lying west of the 97th meridian and the eastern foothills of the Rocky Mountains. Its purpose was to assist the inhabitants of the plains who have no access to mountain streams, and is of the first importance to dwellers in dry or semi-humid sections, by pointing out the manner whereby the underflow may be brought to the surface and utilized through artesian wells. It was the province of this investigation to show where artesian and subterranean waters may be found. It has been discovered by these examinations that the Dakotas probably contain the largest and strongest artesian basin in the world, 400 miles in length by from 20 to 60 in width. In this basin each of a number of wells furnishes sufficient water, by storing in reservoirs, to irrigate 1,500 to 2,000 acres. One well, 3½ inches in diameter at the base and 900 feet deep, affords water enough under a hydrostatic pressure of 160 pounds to the square inch to drive a hundred-barrel flouring mill, supply a town of 1,000 people for domestic and fire purposes, besides irrigating two considerable farms and filling from the wastage a lake or natural reservoir of several hundred acres on the prairie. To conclude, the consequences of the labors which have engaged this man's attention during the past twenty years can not now be measured; we can only vaguely estimate them. But no truth is more real than that they must greatly influence all future time. The rapid synopsis presented shows that he has established the basis of a structure at once indestructible, of vast extent and destined to be of immeasurable benefit to the present and coming generations of men. It means the blazing of new trails, the opening of new waterways in the bleak and uninhabited desert places that will cause them to rejoice and blossom. Carried on to

legitimate conclusions, it will transform very much of the now inhospitable divisions of the West into blooming grain fields and gardens, lead to the creation of new cities, towns and villages, the building up of a vast commerce, and the multiplication of blessings beyond the limited sweep of our vision.

NESMITH, John W., iron manufacturer, was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, Jan. 4, 1834. Going to St. Louis, he learned the machinist's trade, which he followed there and in that vicinity until the spring of 1860. At that time he was employed by one of the mining mill companies just organized in St. Louis and directed to proceed to Colorado and superintend the setting up and running of their machinery for a short time. After this he worked for A. G. Langford & Co. for several years, being foreman of the shop the greater part of the time. He then went to Black Hawk and engaged in the milling business for two years, when he sold his interest, having received the appointment of master mechanic of the Colorado Central railroad company, which position he held about four years. He was then master mechanic of the Denver division of the Kansas Pacific railroad until he was appointed superintendent of the Denver, South Park and Pacific railroad, which position he filled until Feb., 1879, relinquishing it to take the superintendency of the Colorado Iron Works. He began the business with no capital but now owns the establishment and employs 150 to 300 men. He was a member of the territorial Senate during the sessions of 1868 and 1870. He is now the largest manufacturer of mining, milling and smelting machinery in the West, and one of the most estimable citizens of the state.

NICHOLS, James H., real estate broker, was born in Chester, Geauga county, Ohio, Jan. 19, 1843, and was educated at Denison university, that state. In 1860 he learned telegraphy and the year following went to Washington, where he was attached to the United States military telegraph corps of the Federal army, serving throughout the rebellion, first at the War department in Washington, and afterwards at the headquarters of the armies of the Potomac and of the James. He was with General John Gibbon's command at Appomattox Court House during the surrender of the Confederate army by General Robert E. Lee. In Sept., 1867, he came to Denver and became an operator in the Western Union telegraph office; was subsequently appointed manager of that company's office at Cheyenne, and also agent of the Denver Pacific and Kansas Pacific railways at the same place. During his residence there he was for four years director of the First National Bank of Cheyenne, and served as county commissioner for the same length of time, being chairman of the board. In 1878 he returned to Denver and engaged in a gen-

eral real estate business, which has been continuously successful. Mr. Nichols was one of the organizers of the American District Telegraph Co. in Denver. In June, 1883, and ever since, he has been secretary, treasurer and general manager of that company. He has been a stockholder and director of the Denver Tramway company since its inception, and in this connection has been an important factor in building up Denver. He is also a large stockholder, director and vice president of the Title Loan and Guarantee company.

NANCE, Albert, ex-state treasurer, was born in Vermont, Fulton county, Ill., Nov. 10, 1851, and received his education in the common schools, finishing with a course in Knox college, at Galesburg. Upon the completion of his education he learned telegraphy, and for three years subsequently was the agent in his native town for the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis railroad. In 1878 he located at Stromsburg, Neb., where he opened the Union Pacific station, continuing there until 1880, when he resigned to engage in the lumber business. Possessing an enterprising spirit and much business tact, he gradually enlarged his field of operations in the lumber trade until he also became interested in yards at Gothamburg and Ogalallah. He followed the lumber business five years, and established the Farmers and Merchants' Bank of Stromsburg, of which he became president. He continued in the banking business with marked success until 1888, when he came to Colorado and located in Denver. He at once engaged in the real estate business, which he followed until his election to the office of state treasurer, in 1892. His nomination was tendered unanimously by the populist convention, and he was elected by a handsome majority. Aug. 21, 1873, he married Miss Louise L. Pugh, and they have five children.

NEWHOUSE, Samuel, mining operator, was born in New York City Oct. 14, 1853. During his childhood his parents removed to Pennsylvania. He was educated in the schools of Philadelphia and after graduating, began the study of law. When about to enter upon the practice of his chosen profession, the reports of marvelous discoveries of silver at Leadville lured him to that place in 1879. No railroad was at that time extended so far as Leadville, and he at once conceived the idea of organizing and carrying on a freight and transfer company, for the transportation of merchandise and mining machinery into that and other mining camps. He applied himself energetically to this project, and under his able management the business grew to such magnitude as to practically absorb all competition, and became one of the most important industries in the mountain region. He resided in Leadville seven years, enlarging and promoting his freight and transfer business, and at the

same time actively engaged in mining. In 1886 he removed to the San Juan country, where he devoted himself to the development of mining properties in which he was personally interested in the vicinity of Ouray. He subsequently visited London for the purpose of enlisting capital in the promotion of large business ventures, and succeeded in enlisting a coterie of wealthy and influential gentlemen in several important enterprises. The Denver, Lakewood & Golden railroad company was, through his efforts, placed upon a permanent and substantial basis; the Denver Coal company (limited), operating in the neighborhood of Golden, has been developed and placed on a profitable basis by his efforts. The Newhouse tunnel, which commences at Idaho Springs and is designed to extend through Seaton Mountain to Central City for the purpose of discovering and mining the known gold veins of that locality, and for transportation and drainage, was originated by him, presented to London capitalists and capital obtained for this gigantic work. He is the active manager of the Newhouse Tunnel company, the Denver Coal company (limited), the largest individual owner of the Denver, Lakewood & Golden railroad, and owner of the Prussian Mines company, all of which are efficiently and prosperously managed by him with the aid of well chosen subordinates. He married Miss Ida H. Stingley, a lady of fine culture, in 1863.

NORRIS, George C., lawyer, was born in Iona county, Mich., Feb. 24, 1845. His mother was a native of France, and his father of England. While he was an infant his parents removed to Newark, N. J., and subsequently to Bloomington, Ill., where he was educated in the Wesleyan university. Just before the time for graduation he left school, and for ten years was engaged in business. In 1871 he went to Jersey City, and studied law with the leading firm, Linn & Rabbett, and subsequently practiced in Jersey City and New York. In 1879 he went to Peoria, Ill., and in 1880 came to Denver, where he has followed his profession ever since. In 1893 he was elected president of the Denver Bar association, and has always taken great interest in the same, working effectively on its prominent committees. In the fall of 1894 he was nominated for district judge by the people's party, subsequently indorsed by the democratic and prohibition parties, but, though polling a larger vote than any other candidate, save one, on his ticket, was unsuccessful. In the spring of 1895 he was appointed by Governor McIntire a member of the Denver board of public works.

NICHOLL, Thomas, county commissioner of Arapahoe county, was born in England February 21, 1831, and remained at the place of his nativity until April, 1870, during which time he was educated in the public schools. In the year just named he removed to the United States and located in St. Louis, where

for three years he was successfully engaged in the planing mill business, then came to Colorado and selected the city of Denver as the place of his future residence and business operations. He at once connected himself with Hallack Brothers and remained with them for nineteen years, when he became interested in a planing mill of his own. In 1880 he engaged in mining in Gunnison county and has continued his interests there to the present time, in connection with a general contracting business which he has carried on in Denver. He was elected to the first board of supervisors of the city of Denver, and at the present time is serving his second term as county commissioner.

NEWITT, Robert Bass, was born at Thame, Oxfordshire, England, Jan. 13, 1846. He came with his parents to America in 1854, landing in New York. The same year they removed to De Kalb, Ill., where Robert received his education in the public schools. After the close of his school days he spent several years in Chicago. In the spring of 1865 he came to Colorado, locating at Oro City, California Gulch, now a part of Leadville, then a brisk gold mining camp. In 1867 he located at the Divide, in what then was Lake county, now included in Chaffee, where he engaged in the hotel business, his place being known far and wide as "Chubb's Ranch." While there he was appointed postmaster by President Grant, and also was awarded the contract for carrying the U. S. mail from California Gulch to Fairplay. While thus engaged, he became acquainted with all the old timers and representative men of the state to whom he was familiarly known as "Chubb." In 1880 he moved to Fairplay, Park county, and was there engaged in business for three years; then went to Hartzel's Hot Springs, where he kept a hotel until 1886, when he moved to Garo in the same county and engaged in mercantile business, continuing the same to the time of his death. In 1887 he was elected county assessor, serving two years. In 1890 he was elected county commissioner, which office he held until his decease, May 8, 1891. He was killed by the accidental discharge of a rifle in the hands of a friend. His widow with five children, two boys and three girls, still resides on the Garo homestead.

NICHOLAS, J. H., farmer, was born in West Virginia in 1851. When three years of age he was taken with his parents to Jackson county, Ohio, where he remained until about 1881, when he came to Colorado. He went immediately to Durango and worked at the carpenter's trade. He afterwards located near Denver on a tract of land containing ninety acres and improved it as a garden. He has a farm in Jefferson county of 160 acres, which he cultivates in small fruits and general crops.

ORAHOOD, Harper M., lawyer, was born in Columbus, Ohio, June 3, 1841. He attended the public school at Mt. Vernon, Ohio, and af-

terward in the northern part of La Salle county, Ill., to which his parents removed and where they resided until 1851. His school advantages were meager. He received a thorough training in mercantile pursuits and studied medicine for a time, but gave it up on the breaking out of the Pike's Peak gold excitement. He joined a train at Rock Island and came to what is now Colorado, walking the greater part of the way. He arrived at Black Hawk June 1, 1860, and engaged in mining for some time, and was also extensively engaged in mercantile pursuits. For ten years he was postmaster of Black Hawk. He afterwards studied law with Hon. Alvin Marsh, and afterwards with H. M. and Willard Teller, and was admitted to the bar Oct. 1, 1873. He soon acquired a large practice and has been actively engaged in professional duty ever since. He was a law partner of Senator Henry M. Teller for some years, and is now associated with his brother, Willard Teller. While taking an active part in politics, he has not been an office seeker, and has not been an office holder excepting one term as district attorney of the 1st judicial district, succeeding Hon. E. O. Wolcott, now U. S. Senator. He has always taken a great interest in military affairs. For some years he was an officer in the Colorado National Guard. During the civil war he was for some months 1st lieutenant and reg. commissary of subsistence, and afterwards captain of a Colorado cavalry company, U. S. volunteers; did duty guarding mails, stages and wagon trains on the plains and in Indian warfare. He was honorably discharged and mustered out with the regiment, Dec. 28, 1864. For many years he has been a member of the G. A. R. and of the Loyal legion and is now the commander in Colorado of the latter society. He is a member of Gov. McIntire's military staff, with the rank of colonel. Soon after becoming of age he joined the Masonic fraternity, in Chivington lodge No. 6; was a charter member, the first senior warden, and the second master of Black Hawk lodge No. 11. He succeeded Senator Teller as commander of Central City commandery No. 2. He has filled every office in lodge and commandery, and has been grand master and grand commander of the state of Colorado. He took an active part, as a member of the grand encampment, at Washington in 1889, in having the triennial conclave held at Denver in 1892; was the first chairman of the triennial committee and afterwards first vice-chairman, and took an active part throughout in all the work that made that conclave a success. He has attended all the triennial conclaves since 1880, commencing with Chicago in that year, when he was grand commander, and now holds the office of grand warden of the grand encampment. Oct. 1, 1863, he married Miss Mary E. Hurlbut, eldest daughter of Hiram E. Hurlbut. Five children have been born to them, three now living.

O'DONNELL, Thomas J., lawyer, was born near Mendham, Morris county, N. J., June 2, 1856, and educated first in the public schools, until twelve years of age then entered the classical school of Wm. Rankin, at Mendham, one of the noted institutions of New Jersey at the time. Although entirely blind, Prof. Rankin taught all the classics, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, geometry and the higher mathematics. Mr. O'Donnell attributes much of whatever he may have accomplished in life to this remarkable man, who possessed an unusual faculty for instilling knowledge, and an ambition to use it well at the same time. Our subject was partly prepared for Yale college, but changed his plans, and in 1873 entered the office of the Morris "Republican" as writer and business manager. This led him into connection with New York papers, and from 1875 until his emigration to Colorado he did much special writing for the press of that city, including nearly all of the leading dailies, and for certain periodicals. In 1876 he entered the law office of Col. Fred A. De Mott, of Morristown, a leading lawyer, and there fitted for the bar, remaining until the death of Col. De Mott, in 1878, then studied with Geo. T. Werts, the present governor of New Jersey, until 1879. In October of that year he came to Denver with a sister whose health required the change, and finally concluded to remain, but did not open an office until 1880, the interval being employed in travel through the mountains. His first appearance in politics occurred in 1880 as secretary of the Arapahoe democratic convention, held to nominate delegates to the state convention at Leadville, and later as chairman of the county convention to select candidates for county and legislative offices, since which time he has never been wholly out of politics. In 1883 he was nominated for county judge, but defeated. In 1890 he was nominated for Congress, but was unsuccessful. In 1892 he was a delegate at large to the Chicago convention, and took an active part in the attempt to organize the minority against Grover Cleveland; made some speeches in the convention, and after its adjournment united with five other Colorado delegates in an address to the democrats of the state, advising immediate assembly to consider the situation. Returning to Denver, he wrought persistently for such convention to induce the party in this state to declare officially against Cleveland. When it convened at Pueblo he was made chairman. The declaration to support Weaver and Field was nearly unanimous, and they were nominated. The minority bolted, but Mr. O'Donnell stumped the state for them. Jan. 1, 1891, he formed a law partnership with Hon. Westbrook S. Decker, which still continues. Oct. 21, 1881, he married Miss Katherine Dwyer, of St. Louis, whose family is one of the oldest in that city.

ORMAN, James B., a noted railway builder, was born in Muscatine, Iowa, Nov. 4, 1849. In 1858 his parents removed to Winterset,

Madison county, in the same state. His primary education was obtained in the public schools of Chicago, which he attended for about four years, then returned to Winterset, and there, upon his father's farm, spent the next four years in agricultural and stock-raising pursuits. In 1866 he came to Colorado, traveling by stage from the Missouri river to Julesburg, where he joined a mule train, owned by his brother, W. A. Orman, bound for Denver. Finding here a brisk demand for freighting animals, horses, mules, broncos, etc., he resolved to enter that trade, and, for several years thereafter, gathered and brought in from the western states large numbers of such stock, that were readily disposed of at large profit. When the era of railway building opened in 1869, in company with his brother, W. A., he took a contract on the Kansas Pacific railroad between Sheridan and Denver. From this time forward, his fame as a contractor extended over the entire field of railway construction in Colorado and other territories, and, during the greater part of that time, his association with J. N. Carlile, as partner, is almost inseparably mingled. In the several firms of W. A. Orman & Co., Moore, Carlile, Orman & Co., Carlile, Orman & Crook, and Orman & Crook, he has been associated with the construction of nearly all the important railways thus far built. In June, 1881, Orman & Crook bought Mr. Carlile's interests in all railroad contracts wherein they were jointly interested, and from that time executed the work in the name of that firm. Mr. Orman has, in this manner, not only been identified with the various roads in our state, but also with the Canadian Pacific, the Oregon & Pacific, the Texas & Santa Fé Northern and, more recently, with the Colorado Midland, from Colorado Springs to Aspen. He is one of the extensive owners of, and dealers in, Pueblo real estate, having made large purchases in 1873. In 1875 and subsequent years his holdings of such property were materially increased. By the rapid development which ensued between 1886 and 1891, that brought thousands of new people, and the locating of many branches of manufactures, causing the town to advance to a city of the first class, much of the real estate owned by him found ready market at a great advance in prices that suddenly enriched him. In 1884 he began to improve a part of his lots in the central portion of the town by erecting a handsome business block at the corner of Union avenue and D street. Prior to this, however, in 1880, in company with Wm. Moore, he built the Western National Bank block, at a cost of \$20,000. In 1885 he and Wm. Crook erected the Orman and Crook building. The Armory Hall block on Union avenue was also built by the same firm in 1885. By himself, and with others, he has added several other buildings of lesser importance and value. His residence in one of the suburbs of the city.

was built at a cost of about \$50,000. In 1884 he engaged in the business of stock growing with W. H. La Court, in La Plata county, where he owned a large ranch and range in the beautiful Animas valley, near Durango. In 1879 Mr. Orman began building the Pueblo horse railway, and was vice-president and manager of the corporation until 1883, when he was elected president. This company was reorganized in 1889 with \$500,000 capital. J. B. Orman, president. The greater part of these lines (23 miles) were, in 1890, converted into electric lines, making an extensive and complete system of rapid transit between the center and the populous suburbs. In 1879 Mr. Orman became largely interested in mining at Leadville, and in 1885 in Ashcroft and in 1888 in Cottonwood district. He is a member of the Pueblo Opera House association, a powerful company of capitalists that built the magnificent opera house building. He is also a member of the Board of Trade, of which at the time of its reorganization, in 1888, he was elected vice-president, and is now one of its directors. He is vice-president of the great Bessemer Ditch company; also a director in the Pueblo ditch, and has interests in many other public and private enterprises in the city and county; has been a member of the city council since its incorporation; was elected a representative to the Third General Assembly of the state in 1880, and again to the Senate, serving from 1881 to 1885. In the session of 1883, when a U. S. Senator was to be elected, he became the unanimous choice of the democratic minority for that position. He was one of the original directors of the South Pueblo National Bank (now the Central National), organized in 1881. In 1889 Orman & Crook opened a stock and agricultural ranch of 1,700 acres, ten miles east of Pueblo, on the south side of the Arkansas river, under the Bessemer ditch, with the design of expending sufficient capital upon improvements to make it one of the finest in the state. In addition to the irrigating facilities afforded by the Bessemer canal, they have a natural reservoir equal to the storage of 50,000,000 cubic feet of water, covering about 125 acres. Mr. Orman is a stockholder in the Pueblo Pressed Brick Manufacturing company; also in the State Fair association, and in the Jenkins Steel Drill company, and a large stockholder in Hotel Mesa. In the record of Mr. James B. Orman, hastily set forth in the foregoing abstract, we find a man of the highest character and standing, who has invested his means in a procession of ventures that exert great influence upon the stability and growth of the city where he has fixed his home. Measured by these standards, he becomes the leading spirit of southern Colorado, for there is not to be found among its citizens another who has been so variously engaged in projects looking to the general welfare. He is a superb example of the young manhood, the wealth, strength and energized

epitome of its progress, that has effected such wondrous changes in the last five years. He has not worked selfishly alone for mere personal aggrandizement, but, combining his skill and capital with others bent upon worthy and uplifting purposes, consummated the main desire of all the people, which was to make Pueblo a substantial and steadily growing metropolis, the manufacturing center of the Rocky Mountain region, by utilizing the resources with which nature has so bountifully supplied her, through the greatest attainable multiplication of industrial establishments and the multiplication of railways for the distribution of their products.

OURAY, Ute chief. See Vol. II, page 506.

OWEN, William R., merchant, was born Jan. 3, 1852, at Columbus, Wis., and attended the public schools until thirteen years of age when he started out to make his way in the world, clerking in country stores at Racine, Portage and Fox Lake in his native state. In 1875 he came to Denver, Colo., and entered the employ of Daniels & Fisher, where he remained three years, then went to Leadville in 1878 and embarked in business for himself, which he conducted successfully for five and a half years, selling out to Daniels, Fisher & Smith. During his residence there he was elected one of the first aldermen of that camp after its organization. In 1883 he returned to Denver and with Mr. Webber started in business again; later they sold out to Babcock Bros. Mr. Owen then accepted a position with the M. J. McNamara Dry Goods company, where he remained until they closed out to Sheedy & Kountze, then became general manager under the new management. In May, 1894, he assisted in organizing the Denver Dry Goods company, holding an interest therein, and was made general manager. In 1882 he married Miss Page, daughter of a prominent attorney of Chicago. They have three children.

OSBORNE, A. W., president and general manager of the Denver Pressed Brick company, owned by O. and S. M. Morrison, was born in Fitchburg, Mass. The business was established in 1882 and on the present site in Highlands, and had a capacity at the beginning of 5,000 brick daily, which steadily grew until in 1892 it had increased to 50,000. He came to Denver in May, 1860, and after engaging in mining in California Gulch for three years he returned to Denver, where he has since resided. He has traveled extensively. In 1853 he went to Africa, thence to Australia, thence to South America, where he hunted gold on the Amazon river. He visited every seaport town between the mouth of the Amazon and Panama, came through Old Mexico and went to California, where he spent two years. He then extended his journey through the Southern states and finally selected Denver as his future home.



O'BRIAN, Peter, civil engineer, was born at L'Orignal, Ontario, Canada, Jan. 6, 1856. He was educated first in the public schools and high school, and finally at Queen's University. All his tendencies being toward engineering as a profession, his studies were directed to that end. From 1874 to 1876 he was connected with the corps of engineers engaged in building the Coorillon canal and dam of the Canadian board of public works. This was his first practical lesson in that branch of construction. From 1876 to 1879 he was associated with Robert Hamilton, C. E. & D. L. S., near Ottawa. In 1879 he came to Colorado, went to the mining districts of the western slope, and for a year surveyed mineral lands in Pitkin and Gunnison counties. In 1880 he was elected county surveyor of Arapahoe county, and has been continuously re-elected to that position, the last time in 1893. The office he has filled for the past thirteen years is an important one. He is not only a skillful engineer but an extremely pleasant gentleman. He is a member of the Denver society of civil engineers, of the Athletic club, of the Overland Park club and of Union lodge No. 7, A. F. and A. M. He was the organizer and engineer of the Burlington "Irrigation Ditch and Reservoir" system, the ditch, with laterals, being about 60 miles long. In April, 1895, he was elected city surveyor of Denver.

OSNER, J. A., stock grower, was born in Toledo, Ohio, Oct. 23, 1856. After attending school he engaged in the grocery business in which he continued until his removal to Colorado, which occurred in 1877. Arriving in Denver he embarked in freighting to the Black Hills and also to Leadville; subsequently became a railroad contractor and ditch builder, and is now connected with the English Ditch company and also with the Citizens' Water company. He owns a fine ranch of 320 acres on the outskirts of South Denver, where he is at present making a specialty of raising fine horses and mules.

OAKS, J. L., farmer, was born in New York, July 13, 1848, and lived seven years in Massachusetts, where he engaged in the live stock, meat and provision business. Jan. 21, 1880, he came to Denver and continued in the same line until 1883, when he purchased his present farm of 275 acres near the city. In connection with his farming interests he deals in cattle and horses. He laid out the town of Oakdale in 1890 and sold the American Water Works company the ground upon which their plant is located.

ORROCK, David, carriage manufacturer, was born in Forfarshire, Scotland, March 24, 1859. He crossed the Atlantic, destined for Colorado, and arrived in Denver in 1880. His wealth consisted of \$250 in money and a trunk containing his wearing apparel. Fortunately for him he had learned the blacksmith's trade at home, and soon after coming here opened a shop and prospered in business from the

beginning. He did general work at first, then enlarged to the jobbing trade, and seven years ago began the manufacture of wagons and carriages. His business has steadily increased in importance, until its annual volume now amounts to \$100,000, requiring from twenty-five to forty workmen. In Nov., 1887, he married Miss Carrie Davison of Denver. They have one child, now fifteen months old. Mr. Orrock is an Odd Fellow, past grand, past chief ranger, Court Pride of Denver, and an A. O. F. of A. As a result of his labors, his untiring energy and good judgment, he has accumulated considerable property.

OSWALD, Daniel C., was born in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1844, and was left an orphan at the age of eight years. His education was acquired in the public schools of that city. In 1859, at the age of fifteen, he went to St. Joseph, Mich., and entered a grocery store. In 1861, at the breaking out of the war, he enlisted in the 3rd Mich. cavalry at the first call for volunteers, but before his company reached headquarters the regiment was filled, therefore it disbanded, when Mr. Oswald went to Fayette, Iowa, and entered the Iowa University, but at President Lincoln's next call for troops he again enlisted in the 1st Iowa cavalry, which was ordered to St. Louis, Mo., and assigned to General Steele's corps, serving in Missouri, Tennessee and Louisiana. Their time of service expiring three years and seven months later, were mustered out of service at Davenport, Iowa. He then purchased a "prairie schooner" and started for Colorado. The trip was a perilous and eventful one on account of numerous encounters with Indians while crossing the plains, but he arrived safely in Denver in the spring of 1865 and engaged as book-keeper for M. M. Chase, a prominent contractor of that day, where he remained a year and a half, when he resigned and embarked in the packing business on his own account, which he continued for twenty-four years, building up the largest business in that line in the city. In 1886 he was elected alderman from the 1st ward, serving one term; then was elected chairman of the republican county central committee, and served two terms. In 1891 he was appointed meat inspector by the county commissioners and served two years, when the office was abolished. He also served the city of Denver as license inspector two years. He married Miss Louisa M. Duncan, daughter of Capt. Duncan, with whom he had served in the army, and built the first house in what was Evans' addition to Denver at the corner of Colfax avenue and Broadway, where the Denver Tramway's power house now stands, which was then considered out in the country.

OLD, Robert O., mine operator, was born in Somersetshire, England, Oct. 28, 1829. After a few years at school he began an apprenticeship in a printing and book-binding establishment, ten miles from home, where

he found opportunities for gratifying his natural taste for reading and writing. In the early fall of 1847 he emigrated to America, and for temporary occupation took a clerkship in a drug store in New York City. In the fall of 1848 he went to Michigan and lived with an uncle, by marriage, on a farm until the following spring. From Michigan he went to Illinois, and was in Chicago when the great flood of 1849 occurred, that piled bridges, shipping and canal boats in confusion, and obstructing masses in its river. Leaving Chicago he visited Milwaukee. When traveling from there into the interior of Wisconsin, with a view of securing land for a farm, he, near the close of that year, reached the home of another uncle, living at Ottawa, with whom he remained for the most part during the winter of 1849 and early spring of 1850. From Wisconsin Mr. Old returned again to New York City, where he once more clerked in a drug store, remaining sixteen months. But having a liking for the West, and its newer and fresher life, he traveled (via the Hudson river, Erie canal and the lakes) back to Chicago, reaching that city during the summer of 1852, where for the next three years he was engaged in the sale of all the current periodical literature of that period, a part of the time as local editor of the "Daily Courant," which afterward was merged into the noted Chicago "Times." During the period named he had charge of the larger part of the daily circulation of all the city papers. In the spring of 1855 he opened a book and stationery store in Elgin, and the summer following sold out his store in Chicago, continuing the one in Elgin. He was married in the latter place, May 18, 1855. In the fall of 1857 he visited Nebraska, and in the following spring moved to that territory, settling on a farm near Nebraska City. While there he corresponded for the Elgin "Gazette." In the spring of 1860, having entirely failed of success in Nebraska, mainly on account of a prairie fire, losing nearly everything, he came to Colorado, arriving in Denver July 9, almost penniless, having walked the entire distance across the plains. After a short time in Denver he made his way to Cañon City, where he became a member of the town company, and by the exercise of his best energies and abilities was enabled to build a store and stock it with goods for the general trade. This proved the beginning of his fortune. He was very active in public affairs, and was elected a member of the "committee of safety." Some further account of his experiences there will be found in the History of Fremont county, Volume III. In the winter of 1861, taking his goods with him, he removed to Montgomery, in the South Park. He was the second man to reach that camp, and afterward built the first frame house there. The district soon became a brisk center of mining. Mr. Old asserts his right to the distinction of being the first to dedicate the lofty promontory that overshadows Mont-

gomery to the memory of Abraham Lincoln. (See history of Park county, this volume.) In the fall of 1863 he went to Summit county, and there engaged in placer mining all the ensuing winter, but the next spring returned to Montgomery, closed out his business there, and in the fall moved to Denver, where he re-engaged in merchandizing. In the spring of 1865 he went into the wholesale grocery trade, continuing until Feb., 1866, when he went to England, being absent a year. Oct. 31, 1866 (having lost his first wife in 1863), he married Miss Ellen Harvey, in Bath, England. In the spring of 1867 he returned to Colorado, and located in Gilpin county, where he began shipping ores to smelting firms in Swansea, South Wales. In the fall of that year he became a resident of Georgetown, and from there, in the spring of 1868, commenced shipping silver ores to Liverpool and Swansea. During the next three years he made several visits to England, in Dec., 1868, establishing a bureau of mines in London. In the winter of 1869-70 he negotiated the sale of the Terrible mines, in England, for £100,000 sterling, which yielded him a large profit. In April, following, he returned to Georgetown, bringing his wife, and for nearly two years was agent for the Terrible mining company. In 1871 he purchased the Dunderberg mine, secured a patent to the property and worked it quite extensively. Under his management it yielded over \$700,000. In 1879 he sold the Dunderberg, together with the Sub-Treasury and the Silver Chain, to a New York syndicate, for \$600,000, stocked at \$1,500,000. In 1869 he published, and gratuitously distributed, 20,000 copies of his mining pamphlet, entitled "Colorado: Its History, Geography and Mining." In 1872 he published a revised and greatly improved edition of the same, and distributed 30,000 copies. Although born and bred in England, Mr. Old is one of the most patriotic and devoted of American citizens, intensely loyal to its flag and government. He has been extremely active in promoting the best interest of Colorado, never losing an opportunity to advance its welfare. In Dec., 1879, he purchased and still conducts the Mendota mine, in Griffith mining district, situated on Sherman mountain, two and a half miles above Georgetown. This mine has yielded, in silver, gold and lead, about \$600,000 since its discovery. It is developed by shafts and levels to a depth of over 500 feet. From extreme poverty, Mr. Old has risen to affluence. Although not a millionaire, he possesses an ample fortune. He is as energetic and active to-day as when he arrived on the scene thirty-four years ago.

OSBISTON, Francis Frederic, mine operator, was born Jan. 23, 1843, in Hindringham, county of Norfolk, England, and educated at Snettisham grammar school, in Norfolk. At eighteen years of age, after the death of his father, three years previous, he

was employed in the London and Westminster Bank, London, where he remained until 1864, then was sent to the United States by a London mining company to a property owned by them near Reno, Nev. There he remained until 1867, when he was appointed secretary of the Yellow Jacket mine, Comstock lode, on Gold hill, near Virginia City, continuing until 1870, at which time he was chosen confidential examiner of mines for Senator Sharon, W. C. Ralston and D. O. Mills, the principal owners of the Bank of California. He resigned this position to accept the superintendency of the Savage, Gould & Curry and Best and Belcher mines, at that time controlled by the great bonanza firm of Mackay, Flood, O'Brien and Senator Fair. In 1879 he resigned this position and came to Colorado. Proceeding to Clear Creek county, he purchased the Freeland mine from John M. Dumont for \$235,000 cash, and afterward the Whale and Hukill mines, on Spanish Bar, which he has managed to the present time. Both have been large producers of high grade ore, and are well developed. Mr. Osbiston has been, and is still, one of the most extensive miners in that county, erecting superior improvements upon all the properties named, and exploiting the several veins to great depths. His operations have been of great importance to the lower part of the valley. In 1881 he was elected to the House of Representatives of the Fourth General Assembly of the state, by the republicans of Clear Creek; in 1884 was chosen one of the presidential electors who cast the vote of Colorado for Blaine and Logan. In 1888 he was again made an elector, and with his colleagues voted for Harrison and Morton. In 1871 he married Miss Frances Hinman of Beloit, Wis., the issue being one child, a daughter. They reside in a beautiful home at Idaho Springs. Mr. Osbiston is a member of DeWitt Clinton commandery No. 1, K. T., Virginia City, Nev.

OLMSTED, Chancy, was born in Cayuga county, N. Y., Dec. 22, 1842, and remained there until 1859, when he started for Colorado, but stopped in Wisconsin until the spring of 1860, then resumed his journey, arriving in Denver during that year. He located in Boulder county, engaged in the dairy business and ranching until June, 1861, when he enlisted in the 1st regiment Colo. volunteers. He served in the war four years, four months and twelve days, and after he returned to Colorado transported freight for two years between the Missouri river and Denver; conducted a grocery for three years in that city, and finally located on a ranch six miles west of Littleton, where he remained until 1885, when he secured contracts for grading, which continued until 1889, when he settled in Littleton, Colo.

PEARCE, Prof. Richard, an eminent metallurgist, for more than twenty years superintendent and manager of the Boston and Colorado Smelting works, was born at Barrrippa,

near Camborne, Cornwall, England, June 29, 1837. The place of his nativity and early training lies in the center of the tin-mining region. For fifty years his father was connected with the most celebrated tin mine in the old world—the Dolcoath—and for many years was one of its managers. The son inherited his love for that pursuit, and with it a desire to go further and penetrate the depths of scientific inquiry in all its various branches, not only of practical mining but mineralogy, geology, metallurgy, the different forms of treating ores, etc. The first lessons were taken at a mining school opened in Truro, Cornwall, established under the patronage of Sir Charles Lemon, Bart. An apt and eager student, quick to learn and with a strong memory to retain instruction, his progress was rapid. In a short time he was advanced to the post of assistant to the principal, with whom he served three years, when for the want of sufficient attendants the school closed. It was subsequently re-opened under well-devised plans for carrying the system of instruction to the mines. Mr. Pearce was the first person to undertake this movement, and devoted six months of the year to giving lectures in the different mining districts of Cornwall. During the remainder he gave an advanced course at the Truro school. Such was the practical beginning of measures for the proper education of the workmen. In 1859 he went to London and became a student of the higher branches in the government school of mines, attending the regular course of lectures in chemistry and metallurgy given by Drs. A. W. Hoffman and John Percy, two of the most distinguished instructors in these sciences. In 1865, by recommendation of Dr. Percy, Mr. Pearce was appointed manager of the silver and copper works of Williams, Foster & Co., at Swansea, where he remained until 1872. His first visit to Colorado occurred in 1871, the result of a commission from certain English capitalists to investigate the silver mines near Georgetown, in Clear Creek county. In 1872 he returned with his family and took charge of smelting works that had been erected just below Georgetown. In 1873 he was offered and accepted the position of metallurgist in the Boston and Colorado works, at Black Hawk; in 1887 he was made manager, which he has ever since retained. He is a fellow of the geological society of London; a member of the mineralogical society of that city, also. He was one of the originators of the Colorado scientific society, of which he has been twice elected president. In 1890 he was made president of the American Institute of mining engineers, a distinguished honor. He has contributed many valuable papers to the scientific literature of the day. The *Bibliotheca Cornubiensis*, a catalogue of the writings, both manuscript and printed, of Cornishmen, published in 1878, mentions the following by Prof. Pearce: "Improvements in separation of

copper and other metals from silver;" "Let-
ters patent for an invention for Improvement
in the Separation of copper and other metals
from silver and gold, the same being appli-
cable to other Metallurgical operations;" "A
paper on the Application of Chemistry to the
Dressing of Ores," contained also in the Re-
port of the Miner's association of Cornwall
and Devon, 1861; "A paper on some Inter-
esting minerals found in a few Cornish Mines,"
also contained in the Report of the Royal
Miners' Institute of Cornwall, 1861; "The
Granite of the Metalliferous Districts, 1863;"
"Mineralogy and Metallurgy," also contained
in the Journal of the Royal Institutes of Corn-
wall; "Recently discovered Minerals;" "Notes
on the occurrence of Cobalt in connection
with the Tin Ores of Cornwall, 1872;" "De-
scription of the Process for the Separation of
Copper, Iron and other heavy Impurities from
Tin Ores;" also contained in the Report of the
Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society, 1868.
During his connection with the Boston and
Colorado Works he has made numerous dis-
coveries of the existence of mineral species
whose occurrence in this country was not pre-
viously made known. He has been a frequent
contributor of rare and interesting minerals
to the cabinet of the Colorado scientific so-
ciety, and its published reports contain a
number of papers from his pen. In 1885 he
was appointed British vice-consul for Colo-
rado, and still holds that important office.
But perhaps the highest distinction of which
he has thus far been the recipient was the
action of the trustees of Columbia college,
N. Y., Dec. 1, 1890, when they conferred up-
on Prof. Pearce the degree of Doctor of
Philosophy, in recognition of two theses,
which he sent at the request of the faculty
of the School of Mines. "The degree was
granted for the theses sent," wrote Prof.
Thos. W. Egleston, "and on account of the
very distinguished position which Prof. Pearce
holds, and the large number of additions
which he has made to metallurgical science,
it was granted without fee. This is the first
time in the history of Columbia college that
the degree of Doctor of Philosophy has ever
been granted, under such circumstances, to
any one not a graduate, and it is a well mer-
ited honor to Professor Pearce, in which all
the metallurgical world will rejoice, and of
which Colorado ought to feel especially proud.
We here regard Professor Pearce as one of
the first, if not the first, gold and silver metal-
lurgists of the present time, and by honoring
him we feel that we have not only done jus-
tice to him, but have done honor to our-
selves." It will be conceded by all who know
him that the foregoing is a just recognition
of his splendid talents. Of medium stature,
well developed physique, a superb conversa-
tionalist, he is at once one of the most inter-
esting and companionable of men, revered
for his preeminent ability and esteemed for
the brilliancy of his social accomplishments.

PLATT, James H., soldier and manufactur-
er, was born of American parents, in St.
Johns, Canada, July 13, 1837. Inclined to the
medical profession, he graduated from the
medical department of the university of Ver-
mont in 1850. At the outbreak of the civil
war he enlisted, and was chosen sergeant
of company F, 3rd Vt. regiment, in 1861;
was mustered out honorably from said regi-
ment July, 1861, and immediately raised a
full company at Chelsea, Orange county, Vt.;
was elected its captain, and was mustered
into the 4th Vt. regiment in Sept., 1861.
He commanded this company until Dec., 1862,
and then was detailed on staff duty at the
headquarters of the sixth army corps. He
served as aid to Generals William F. Smith,
John Sedgwick and H. G. Wright, and also
as acting chief quartermaster of the sixth
corps, with the rank of colonel, from Nov.,
1863, until captured by the enemy at Cold
Harbor, Va., May 30, 1864. After six months'
imprisonment he was honorably mustered
out of service in Dec., 1864; was present at
Lee's Mills in May, 1862; at Williamsburg;
all of the battles of the army of the Potomac,
from the time of the organization of the 6th
army corps until his capture as stated above,
participating in every battle in which said
corps was engaged, either as captain of com-
pany B, 4th Vt. regiment, or as aid to
the general commanding the corps. He was
elected a member of the first class, Loyal
Legion, Oct. 12, 1887. At the close of the war
he settled in Petersburg, Va., and in 1867 was
elected to the city council, and also a member
of the state constitutional convention. He
was four times elected to Congress, beginning
with the 41st, and declined the tender by
unanimous vote of the convention of a fifth
nomination. President Grant offered him the
surveyor-generalship of Colorado, and also the
commissionership of the District of Columbia,
both of which he declined. While in Congress
he served on some of the more important
committees, and was offered by Speaker
Blaine a membership on the ways and means
committee, a high compliment, but that also
was declined. From 1870 to the close of the
campaign of 1872, he was secretary of the
national republican congressional executive
committee, and in 1876 was one of the com-
mittee having Mr. Blaine's campaign in charge.
He was a delegate to a number of republican
national conventions, the last that which nom-
inated Benjamin Harrison. In 1876 he moved
to New York, where he was connected with
several very extensive business enterprises.
In 1887 he came to Colorado, settled in Den-
ver, and in that year established the Equi-
table Accident Insurance company, which be-
came one of the most successful insurance
institutions of the country. In 1890 he re-
signed the presidency to devote all his time
to a searching investigation of the possibili-
ties of paper manufacture in Denver, his at-
tention having been attracted by a statement

published in the annual report of the Chamber of Commerce, setting forth the amount of paper consumed in this city and state. Becoming deeply interested, he spent the next two years in studying the subject in all its details, visiting nearly every large modern paper mill in the United States, and several in foreign lands. Impressed by the conviction that Denver was a favorable point for manufactures of that class, and resolved to consummate the enterprise, he gave to Messrs. D. H. and A. B. Tower, of Holyoke Mass., leading architects in that line, an order for one of the largest and most thoroughly equipped mills in the country; organized his company, himself and wife furnishing a large part of the capital, and in due course built and opened for business an establishment which has no superior of its class on the continent. The total cost of the plant was \$357,000. It was begun Sept. 20, 1890, and completed Aug. 12, 1891. No better print stock has ever been used by the journals of the state, and it is far superior to the majority of the imported material. The demand being fully equal to the supply, the enterprise was successful from the outset. Colonel Platt was a gentleman in the most exalted sense, highly cultivated, a charming conversationalist and writer, and a superior business man. As outlined in the foregoing hasty epitome of his life, he has had extensive experience as a soldier and politician, with broad training in statesmanship, and in varied lines of commerce. While a member of Congress, from Virginia, in 1875, he rendered our delegate in that body, Hon. Jerome B. Chaffee, very effective service in bringing about the admission of Colorado into the Union. See chapter XIII. Volume II. Soon after completing the great paper mills, he took his family to Green Lake near Georgetown, Clear Creek county, on a fishing excursion, and while out by himself, in a boat, he accidentally fell into the water and was drowned (June 13, 1894). His untimely death was a severe shock to the entire community in which he had lived and wrought so earnestly for its advancement. His portrait may be found in volume II, page 284.

PATTERSON, T. M. See Vol. III. page 64.

PORTER, Henry M., prominent among the pioneers and substantial business men of Colorado, was born in Lancaster, Pa., Nov. 2, 1840. The family moved to Jefferson City, Mo., the same year, where they resided six years, then moved onto a farm 12 miles southwest from Jefferson City, and remained there for eight years, thence to a farm in Adair county, Mo. Henry M. worked on the farm and attended the county schools until eighteen years of age, then became engaged in building the Missouri Telegraph company's line from St. Louis, up the river to Omaha, Neb., and thence west to Julesburg, Colo. In 1861 he built the government lines from St. Louis to Fort Smith, Ark., and down the

river from St. Louis to Pilot Knob, Cape Girardeau and New Madrid, keeping General Pope in communication with headquarters at St. Louis, while General Pope was driving General Pillow out of that country, which caused the evacuation of Island No. 10, on the Mississippi river. During the construction of this line, Mr. Porter was captured by General Jeff Thompson, in southwest Missouri, taken south into the swamps of that region, and retained there for some time, when he was released, returned, and again resumed work on the line. In 1862 he came to Denver, Colo., and established the wholesale grocery house of Stebbins & Porter; later engaged largely in the forwarding and commission business, and established banking houses at Atchison, Kan., and Kirksville, Mo.; mercantile branch and banking houses at Santa Fé, Elizabethtown, Cimarron, Silver City, and Springer, N. M., and Del Norte, Colo. In 1874 Mr. Porter married Miss Laura W. Smith, daughter of J. W. and Elizabeth Smith of Denver, Colo., and lived at Cimarron, N. M., until 1882, when he removed to Denver, since which time he has been largely identified with the Denver National bank, Denver Consolidated Electric Co., American Water Works Co., Denver Consolidated Gas Co., Denver Steam Heating Co., the Colorado Fuel and Iron Co., Denver Steel Works Co., James Paving Co., Denver Union Stock Yards Co., Colorado Packing Co., Denver Paper Mills Co., the Pawnee, the Red River, the Gila, the Cimarron, the Texas, and the Urak cattle companies. Mr. Porter has confined himself strictly to business, rigorously refraining from politics; is conservative in religious affairs, and devoted to his family, having two sons and three daughters. He is accounted one of the wealthiest and most substantial business men in the western country.

PARKHILL, Clayton, surgeon, was born of Scotch-Irish ancestry, April 18, 1860, near Vanderbilt, Pa., where he received a rudimentary education. His ancestors on both sides fought in the American revolution. At the age of sixteen years he entered the South Western state normal college, in California, Pa., from whence he was graduated in 1879. During the succeeding two years he taught school in Fayette county, and was a student in Wooster university, at Wooster, Ohio, where he did special work in languages and natural science. Deciding to enter the medical profession, he accordingly, in the fall of 1880, began the preliminary study, and in the fall of 1881 entered Jefferson medical college, in Philadelphia, becoming at the same time a private student of the eminent anatomist and surgeon, Dr. McClelland, of that city. He also took the course at the Pennsylvania school of anatomy and surgery, finishing there at the same time he completed the Jefferson college course. Three weeks after graduating he entered the competitive examination for a position on the resident staff at the Phila-

delphia hospital, and stood third in a class of forty-eight applicants. He remained there one year as house surgeon. On leaving the hospital he was appointed demonstrator of anatomy and operative surgery at the Pennsylvania school of anatomy and surgery; also appointed physician for one of the city districts, whereupon he opened an office with Dr. McClelland. In the spring of 1885 he became ill from overwork, and came to Colorado to recuperate, but, liking the climate, did not return. In 1886 he was appointed demonstrator of anatomy in the medical school of the university of Denver, which position he held for one year. Being one of the founders of the Gross medical college, in 1887, he was professor of anatomy and clinical surgery in that institution until 1892, when he resigned to accept the professorship of the principles and practice of surgery and clinical surgery in the university of Colorado, which he holds at the present time; also is surgeon at the Arapahoe county and St. Luke hospitals; assistant surgeon of the Missouri Pacific railway; consulting surgeon of the Denver, Leadville & Gunnison railway, and surgeon-general of the Colorado National Guard. He is a member of the Arapahoe county medical society; the clinical and pathological society of Denver; Colorado state medical society, Association of military surgeons of the United States, Association of American anatomists and Colorado state board of medical examiners, being president one term. Dr. Parkhill has contributed largely to medical literature, particularly on surgery, and has also devised a number of original operations, among which are a new method of muco-periosteal uranoplasty; a new method of amputation; a new method for correcting deformities of the ear; a new method of closing laryngeal fistula. He has also devised a number of new instruments, among which are a new hemorrhoidal clamp; an instrument for uniting fractured bones; an instrument for marking the skull, so as to conform to the measurements upon the scalp, in brain operations; an instrument for sterilizing flasks; an instrument for fracture of the jaw; and an instrument for maintaining patients in proper position for operations upon the kidneys. When he first came to Colorado, Dr. Parkhill did general practice, but for several years has confined himself exclusively to surgery, and it is through such investigating, progressive and scientific minds of the past quarter century that successful operative surgery stands foremost in science today. Dr. Parkhill married Miss S. Effie Brown of Redstone, Pa., and they have been blessed with two boys.

PALMER, Frank. See Vol. III, page 187.

PALMER, Peter L., lawyer and jurist, was born at Belleville, Ontario, Canada, in 1851. His education was received in the public schools, supplemented by a full course at the Albert university, from which he was grad-

uated in 1873, with the degree of B. A. During his college course he won the highest honors in mathematics and metaphysics, also winning a number of class prizes. On leaving college, he began the study of law in the office of Hon. Geo. D. Dickson, who at that time was Queen's counsel, and was admitted to the bar in 1876, whereupon he formed a copartnership with his preceptor, Mr. Dickson. Being troubled with asthma he was advised to try a change of climate, therefore, in 1881, he came to Colorado and located in Denver, taking office with Jno. W. Horner, where he remained four years, but in 1885 opened an office for himself, building up a large practice. In Dec., 1888, he was appointed justice of the peace, to succeed Jno. S. Dormer, and in 1889 was elected to succeed himself, serving the full term. In 1894 he was elected judge of the district court on the republican ticket, taking his seat Jan. 8, 1895. Mr. Palmer has reached his high position by his own ability, not having the influential assistance that is usually accorded men who have attained the bench, and from boyhood has had to depend upon his own resources, thus making his success and achievements more satisfactory to him. In 1877 he married Miss Anna Osborn of Belleville, Ontario, and has been favored with two children, a son and daughter. Mr. Palmer is a prominent and active member of the Masonic order, also of the United workmen. In 1891 he was grand master of the latter order for Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona.

PIERCE, Gen. John. See Vol. III, page 193.

PARKS, Daniel E., lawyer, was born April 29, 1840, at Sandy Hill, Washington county, N. Y., where he remained, except as elsewhere set forth, until his thirty-third year. His earlier years were passed in the usual form of mental training in the public schools. When prepared for such advancement he took a classical course at the Fort Edward collegiate institute, where he finished in 1858. He began studying law in Dec., 1860, and May 4, 1865, was admitted to the bar in New York, after an examination before the supreme court of that state. Up to the 1st of Jan., 1873 he practiced law in his native town; then moved to Washington, D. C., where he had previously been admitted to practice before the United States supreme court, and on the 14th following, was admitted to the bar of the District of Columbia. In May 1873, he came to Colorado and opened an office in Golden, where he practiced until Jan. 1, 1878, removing to Georgetown, Clear Creek county, and thence—April 1 following—to Leadville. He was admitted to practice before the United States circuit and district courts of Colorado, Jan. 24, 1879. In addition to his prominence as an attorney in Leadville he took an active part in local and state politics, in connection with the republican organization; was a delegate from that section

to the various state conventions, generally as one of the leaders and speakers of the Lake county delegation, and as one of the politicians of the epoch between 1879 and 1889 bore a conspicuous part in shaping the nominations. In Jan., 1879, he, with Adair Wilson and R. B. Carpenter, was appointed by the citizens of Lake county as a committee to procure the passage, by the state legislature of that year, of a bill dividing the old county of Lake, and constituting the present county, with Leadville as its seat; succeeding in his mission, he returned home and was appointed county attorney to aid in organizing the business of the new county, in which position he served until April 15, 1880, when he resigned, his career being cordially indorsed by the resolutions of the board of county commissioners. July 15, 1882, he was appointed city solicitor of Leadville, and served until the election of a new council. His service in that position was during a period of some turbulence in city affairs, but he succeeded in vindicating the dignity of the council and municipality against the invasion of municipal rights, in the supreme court of the state, and in putting the finances of the city on a solid basis, where they now remain. He boasts of the possession of the only treasurer's receipts for money paid into the city treasury held by a city solicitor of that town. April 23, 1883, he was solicited by the board of county commissioners of Lake county to undertake the disentanglement of that county from its complicated financial situation, and, responding to the call, accepted the appointment of county attorney. His able and faithful management of the affairs of Lake county, and contention for her interests, in the state and national courts, and before the state legislature, is the source of his largest and most enduring reputation as an advocate. He conceived and brought forth, and against the combined opposition of the ablest lawyers of the state actually carried and executed an original governmental policy, which, finding Lake county bankrupt under the weight of an appalling debt of \$1,250,000, left her rehabilitated and practically out of debt, with her warrants at par. During this latter service he marked out in advance of decisions of courts and laws of the General Assembly the administrative path which he designed his client should tread, and through the path thus chosen the anticipated goal was successfully reached, not one misstep having been made. In this service he saved the tax payers of Lake county the sum of \$1,000,000. By it he attracted the attention of the entire state to article eleven of the Constitution, limiting the powers of municipal corporations and those of the state itself in the contraction of debts under that article. A new departure in municipal and state financial administration resulted from his efforts in behalf of Lake county, and thus

they have had a salutary influence upon the whole state. Judge Dillon, in his work on municipal corporations, practically concedes, in his reviews of the Lake county debt cases, that the result has really changed the course of decision of the courts that had previously obtained for fifty years, and with apparent reluctance concedes the soundness of the law thus established. In common with most of the more active men in Leadville during its palmy days, he became interested in mining property, both in the development of mineral deposits, and in negotiating sales and transfers of mines. He was the original locator of the Union Emma mine, on Fryer hill, and various other properties; and he is still a mine owner. In 1887 he acted as chairman of the sub-committee appointed by a large meeting of the people of Colorado, convened at Denver, which inaugurated a movement on the question of reservoir storage of water for irrigation, having with him on the committee Gov. Adams, Judge Marsh, State Engineer Nettleton, Henri Foster and other well-known men of thought and action. His committee planned and called together the Reservoir convention, which subsequently met at the Chamber of Commerce in Denver and successfully dealt with the question, resulting in constraining Congress to lay hold of, and appropriate money to, the subject. He was the first who took the determined stand that Congress had and should exercise the power to appropriate money out of the National treasury to construct highland reservoirs, and was assigned to the duty of preparing a paper on the subject, which was received by the convention with applause. It may be found among the archives of the state, in the report of the state horticultural society of 1887-88. He continued to reside in Lake county until having realized his mission in defending the county, Jan. 1, 1890, when he resigned his position to enter the service of the Rollins Investment company of Denver, as its attorney and counselor, his success and experience in municipal affairs having commended him to their employment on account of their extensive dealings in municipal securities.

PERKY, John S., real estate and loan agent, was born on his father's farm in Holmes county, Ohio, Aug. 23, 1853, and educated in the public schools; remained there until 12 years old, then moved to Cleveland where he had the advantages of better schools. He afterward attended Savannah academy in Ashland county on the Western Reserve for two years. He contracted asthma at an early age, and suffered greatly therefrom. In the hope of obtaining relief, in 1869, he went to Omaha, Neb., where, some benefit accruing, he resided ten years, a part of the time engaged in the study of law with his brother H. D. Perky, a prominent attorney of that city. During the years of 1874-75-76 he and his brother H. D. edited and published the "In-

dependent," a weekly paper largely devoted to railway interests at Wahoo, Neb. Mr. Perky and his brother were also among the promoters of the Omaha & Republican Valley railroad. He came to Colorado in Nov., 1879, but shortly afterward removed to Fort Collins for sanitary considerations. To pay expenses he compiled and there published the history of Larimer county in pamphlet form. In Aug., 1881, he returned to Denver and engaged with the Denver Circle railway company as trustee for their real estate interests. He was also secretary of the Circle railway construction company, of which his brother H. D. was general manager, serving in that capacity until the spring of 1883. On or about the 1st of April, 1882, he formed a partnership with Mr. Alexander Lathan in the real estate business under the name of Lathan & Perky. It was dissolved in the spring of 1884, since which time Mr. Perky has conducted the business alone. In the early part of 1884 he aided in organizing the Arkansas River, Land, Town and Canal company, now known as the T. C. Henry canal, and was a director in the company for two years. In the summer of 1888, with Mr. S. H. Baker and H. G. Wolff, he organized the Highland Street Railway company, now a part of the Denver tramway system, and under his superintendency of construction on that division it was completed in December of that year. The greater part of his time, however, since he became a resident of Denver has been devoted to the negotiation of loans and the purchase and sale of real estate, mining and other enterprises. He became a member of the Denver Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade soon after its organization in 1884, and has been to the present time.

PORTER, William W., real estate operator, was born in Monroe county, Mo., and received a public school education at Huntsville, in his native state. Subsequently, he entered Mt. Pleasant college, from whence he was graduated in 1871; then went to Moberly, Mo., and embarked in the real estate business. In 1882 he came to Denver, Colo., and with Mr. Raymond entered into partnership under the firm name of Porter, Raymond & Co., which continued for ten years, during which time the firm placed on the market some of the largest and most valuable additions to the city of Denver involving millions of dollars of real estate, among which were Wyman's addition, Platt's Park, Rohlfling's, Porter & Raymond's and Montclair. In 1892 the firm of Porter, Raymond & Co. was dissolved and Mr. Porter organized the W. W. Porter Investment company, which he is now conducting.

PORTER, Thomas W., assistant postmaster of Denver, was born in Fredricksburg, Va., Jan. 25, 1851. When he was six years of age the family removed to Richmond, the capital city. He remained there until the close of the civil war, then settled in Augusta, Ga., and

engaged in the brokerage business, continuing until 1878 when he came to Denver and entered upon the purchase and sale of real estate, achieving considerable success. He subsequently became manager of the Colorado Carlsbad Mineral Water company, in which he was part owner. Disposing of his interests in that enterprise he was appointed by Postmaster Jordan to a position in the money order department of the Denver post office in 1893, which he held until promoted to assistant postmaster in 1895. He is a member of lodge 41, Knights of Pythias; is married and has one child, a son.

PORTER, I. B. See Vol. III, page 214.

PUCKETT, William J., superintendent of the Denver Branch Mint, was born in Noxubee county, Miss., July 25, 1846. In 1852 his mother, having lost her husband, located in Todd county, Ky., where he was raised and educated. He engaged in agricultural pursuits, and in 1867 removed to Ballard county, in the same state, where he continued his occupation as a farmer. While thus employed he studied law, and in 1875 began the practice of his profession in the town of Blandville. Being an earnest, enthusiastic democrat, and his ability and usefulness being recognized by his friends in that party, he was nominated and elected to the legislature in Aug., 1883, and served one term of two years. Of his career while a member of that body Hon. W. J. Stone, member of Congress from Kentucky, says: "I found Mr. Puckett to be a young man of fine ability, candid, fearless, honest, full of energy and possessing just such traits of character as make the useful man and public official. He was one of the most popular members of the legislature, a man of broad views upon all public questions and always at the front in matters of general importance. I have known him in every relation of life and have seen him put to the most severe tests, and can truthfully say that I have never known a truer friend, a more upright gentleman, or a man more worthy of the confidence of the people than William J. Puckett." Senator Blackburn of Kentucky adds his testimonial in the following language: "Hon. William J. Puckett was recognized as a leader in the legislature and was prominently identified with the important measures of that body. Among all the representatives of the lower House he was one of the best, the truest, and the most loyal." Mr. Puckett was appointed timber inspector for the district of Colorado in Oct., 1885, and served in that capacity until 1889. He then embarked in business as a railroad contractor and pursued it until Nov., 1893, when he received the appointment of assayer in charge of U. S. Branch Mint at Denver under President Cleveland's second administration. In Sept., 1868, he married Miss Josephine Reeves, second daughter of Hon. W. H. Reeves, a prominent tobaccoist of Paducah, Ky. Ten children have been born to them,



eight of whom are now living. They are W. H. (who is the law partner of Hon. James A. Hawley, at Boise City, Idaho), Maude Penelope, Mary, Georgia, Thomas, Lola, Clinton and Josephine. In his present position he is giving eminent satisfaction. The people of Denver, irrespective of party, recognize the fact that the government committed no mistake when it made him assayer in charge of the mint. Although forty-eight years of age his tall, erect form and elastic step indicate that his manhood's prime has scarce been reached.

PITKIN, F. W. See Vol. II, page 488.

PAINTER, Charles Fremont, was born near the village of Paintersville, Pa., June 22, 1856, of Quaker parentage. In 1857 his father moved West and located on a farm near Emporia, Kan., and it was in the public and state normal schools of that place his son Charles was educated. In 1870 they moved to Kansas City, Mo., and engaged in the live stock commission business. Prior to that time, however, Charles had been, during the session of 1867-68, a page in the lower House of the Kansas legislature, being a protégé of the late Senator Pumb, who at that time was a member from Lyon county. From 1870 to 1880 Mr. Painter was engaged in the business mentioned above at the Kansas City stockyards, in partnership with his father, under the firm name of D. A. Painter & Son. In Jan., 1880, he came to Colorado, and early in June settled at the point now called Telluride—then known as Columbia—in the valley of the San Miguel. In the spring of 1881 he was elected mayor of the town, and during that year entered the town site in the U. S. land office, the patent therefor being issued in his name as trustee for the inhabitants. May 2, 1882, he married Elise C. Rohwer, then a resident of Telluride, to whom at this writing three children have been born. In Feb., 1883, the county of San Miguel was created, and by a mass meeting of citizens Mr. Painter was recommended to Governor James B. Grant for appointment to the office of clerk and recorder. He was, therefore, chosen and duly commissioned. He assumed his duties April 1, 1883, and discharged them so satisfactorily he was twice elected thereto by the people, his last term expiring Jan. 1, 1888. In the order of Free Masons he has been an earnest and useful member, and for three years served Telluride lodge No. 56 as secretary, one year as senior warden, and finally as master of the same. During the past twelve years he has been actively employed in business, much of the time in mining pursuits. Since Oct. 25, 1884, with the exception of two years and two months, he has been president and general manager of the Telluride "Journal," the oldest newspaper in San Miguel county. In addition, he owns the only set of abstract books in the county, and has the principal fire, life and accident insurance agency, in connection

with which he transacts a general loan and real estate business.

PALMER, Gen. Wm. J. See Vol. III, page 104.

PHILLIPS, John F., mine manager, was born in the town of Marcy, Oneida county, N. Y., March 26, 1834, and most of his early life was passed on a farm. In 1846 the family moved to Niagara county. His education was obtained in the public schools. In May, 1855, he moved west to Michigan, and a year later to Chicago. Dec. 22, 1858, he married Miss Carrie E. Grant. April 30, 1860, taking the gold fever, he started for Pike's Peak, arrived in Denver June 26 following, passed up to Nevada district in Gilpin county and engaged in mining. In Aug., 1864, he recruited company L for the 3rd regiment Colorado cavalry, and commanded the same in the Indian wars of that epoch until mustered out 100 days afterward. He then returned to Nevada district and resumed mining, continuing there until 1875, when he removed to Georgetown, Clear Creek county. In 1887 he was appointed undersheriff, and in 1889 was elected sheriff of the county, faithfully and effectively serving in that capacity until Jan., 1892. Capt. Phillips is not only an experienced miner and manager of mining properties, but a man of sterling integrity, boundless generosity to his friends, and possessing, withal, the esteem of those who know him. In the service he was a brave soldier; in every walk of life he shares the friendship of his intimates, the respect of all with whom he may be associated.

PIM, Thomas F., came West in 1843, leaving St. Louis at that date, with Sibille, Adams & Co., fur traders. Their destination was Fort John, at the junction of the Platte and Laramie rivers, one mile from old Fort Laramie, then owned by the American Fur company. After his arrival he was employed by the company as a clerk, and remained with it several years, often going to St. Louis to purchase goods. The name of the company was afterward changed to Pratt, Cabanie & Co., and for which he continued to work one season. He then entered the employ of the North Platte Bridge company. While engaged at Iron Mountain balancing the company's books, the Pike's Peak gold excitement broke out, and Mr. Pim, in company with a friend, purchased a stock of goods and came to Denver, arriving here in June, 1859. He was in the city when it was visited by its first fire, in 1863, and was also here when a large portion of the town was inundated from the flood in Cherry creek. He went to Georgetown in 1865, and later to the Brown reduction works, built a house and named the place Browns-ville, after William Brown. He remained there until 1870, when he took his wife, on account of her rheumatic affection, to Ojo, Caliente Springs, New Mexico. He afterward lived at Pueblo until 1879, and finally settled

in the San Luis valley, where he now lives, at the age of seventy years. Mr. Pim has seen much of the western country, and possesses a store of information concerning its early history and settlement that would be of great interest to the general reader, but limited space precludes the idea of our giving it here in detail.

PICKENS, A. H., city auditor, was born in Georgetown, D. C., Nov. 7, 1864, and after attending the public schools a short time his health failed, when he was compelled to receive instruction from private tutors. He was for a long time a page in the U. S. House of Representatives. He came to Colorado in 1883, and located in Denver with Judge J. B. Belford. He studied law with the Hon. G. G. Symes, attended the Georgetown law school, and was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of Colorado in June, 1887. He was secretary of the fire and police board of Denver, when that institution was first created, and was secretary to Mayor Wolfe Londoner. In the fall of 1892 he was elected a justice of the peace, which position he held until the spring of 1895, when he was elected auditor of the city of Denver.

PRACKWINKLE, William, packer, was born in St. Charles county, Mo., in 1852, and remained there until twenty-one years of age, being educated in the public schools. He then settled in Kansas City, remaining one year, then removed to Louisville, Ky., and engaged in the sewing machine trade for five years, then came to Colorado, located in Denver, and for the first five or six years was associated with the commission house of N. B. McCrary & Co. He next became secretary of the Colorado Packing company. In 1884 he became interested in the Gebhardt Cattle company, and is now secretary of the same.

PARLIN, J. T., farmer and stock grower was born in Norridgewock, Me., in 1832. He attended school partly in his own state, and finished his education in Boston, Mass. He went to California in 1855, and after spending five or six years in that state, settled in Nevada, where he remained about four years, and then returned to Maine. After about three months at his old home, he went back to California and worked on the Central Pacific railroad until 1868. He lived about three years on a ranch in the Sierra valley. He came to Colorado in 1874 and engaged in the stock business near Denver. Three years subsequent to that time he located in Gunnison county, on his present farm, which embraces eight hundred acres of land. In connection with his farming interests he conducts a dairy, and also raises cattle and horses. He has been postmaster at Parlin since 1879; was a county commissioner by appointment for one year, and in 1877 was elected to that office. He has been a justice of the peace since 1877; is a Mason and a charter member of Gunnison lodge No. 32. He is

one of the reliable men of the county, public spirited and heartily in favor of all measures calculated to advance the interest of the people.

PIERCE, Jeremiah N., was born in Monticello, Wayne county, Ky., May 21, 1848. In 1851 the family settled on a farm in Wayne county, Iowa. Jeremiah received his education in the public schools. In 1871, and for two years thereafter, he was employed as collector for Dr. A. Coyle of St. Louis, Mo. Feb. 24, 1873, he came to Colorado and located in Fremont county, where he was engaged in the cattle business until 1882, when he went to Leadville and entered the wholesale butchering business, in which he has continued with signal success to the present time. He also owns ranches and cattle in Routt, Grand and Summit counties. April 7, 1886, he was elected to represent the 1st ward in the Leadville board of aldermen, for a term of two years. In Nov., 1889, he was elected a member of the board of commissioners of Lake county, serving three years. April 29, 1884, he married Miss Emma K. Davis of Pueblo county. Mr. Pierce is the principal in the firm of Pierce, Hasley & Co., wholesale butchers and dealers in live stock, one of the more prominent houses in Leadville.

PARVIN, Roland G., was born in Princeton, Ind., in 1868, and was educated in a private school at Evansville, Ind. In 1880 he came to Colorado and located at Silver Cliff. At the end of one year he returned to Evansville and again entered a private school, where he remained until 1885, when he came to Colorado the second time, and located at Red Cliff, beginning his business career by investing in mines in that vicinity, and meeting with varying success. In 1888 he removed to Denver, and in 1891 was elected secretary and treasurer of the Union Deposit & Trust company, and still retains that position. In the spring of 1891 he married Miss Hattie Viola Dexter, daughter of James V. Dexter.

PERCHARD, James, clerk of the court of appeals, was born on the Island of Jersey, Dec. 29, 1851, remaining at the place of his nativity until nineteen years of age, during which time his education was received in private schools. Upon reaching his nineteenth year he went to sea and followed it for two years, after which he returned home for a short visit of three months, then removed to Chicago, Ill., where for two years he was engaged in the pickling business. In 1875 he came to Colorado and located in Georgetown, where he first engaged in mining and then in merchandising for four years with fair success, in the meantime serving a term of three years as deputy sheriff of Clear Creek county. Removing to Denver he first clerked in the office of the auditor of state and subsequently re-entered the merchandise trade, continuing until 1889, when he took a

short trip to Aspen, and upon his return to Denver was appointed deputy clerk of the supreme court, which he retained until 1890, when, upon the creation of the court of appeals, he was appointed clerk and has continued in that position up to the present time.

PALMER, Levi, farmer, was born in Ohio in 1840. He moved to Wisconsin from his native state in 1855, and remained there until he came to Colorado, May 12, 1860. After he became a citizen of this state, he went to Gilpin county and spent two months in mining, and then to the Blue river, where he lived until the fall of 1862, when he made a trip to the Missouri river for freight. He returned to Denver in December, the same year, and occupied the Peter Magnes ranch until the fall of 1863, engaged in farming. At that early date, he sold his crop of grain in Denver for eight cents per pound. Disposing of what he had raised on the farm, he resumed the freighting business and continued it until 1866. In the meantime, and especially in 1864, the Indians on the plains were troublesome, and at one time became so dangerous in their raids, that Mr. Palmer suffered losses with others, but managed to escape without personal injury. In the spring of 1867 he went into the stock business and located on Dry creek, in Douglas county, where he remained until 1870, when he purchased a portion of the farm he now occupies and combined farming with stock raising. He discontinued the stock branch in 1890, and has since been following exclusively agricultural pursuits. His land is well cultivated and the place has undergone so many valuable improvements that it is classed among the best and most productive tracts of land in that district.

PELLENZ, J. P., mechanic, was born in New Orleans, La., in 1846. He left home in 1865, and after traveling through portions of the South, and residing a short time in the city of St. Louis, he located in Chicago, where he remained until 1880. At this date he came to Colorado. He worked at his trade in Denver for T. P. Hughes, and then went into business on his own account in 1882. Since that time, he has continued in business as a practical plumber, gas fitter, sewerage and ventilator constructor. He has done work on some of the best buildings in that city and is regarded as one of the most proficient in the trade. In 1873 he married Miss Augusta Braggren. Five children have been born to them, four of whom are now living.

PERRY, William Russell, was born in Lawrence, Kan., Jan. 31, 1859, the year in which the discovery of gold in the Rocky Mountains by Jackson, Gregory, Russell and others inaugurated the movement that built the state of Colorado. While he lay in his cradle, the pioneers were laying the foundations of a great commonwealth. He came

to Denver in Oct., 1861, with his mother, Mrs. M. A. Perry, and an elder brother, and has since made it his home. His father, William Perry, was attorney for the once celebrated western firm of Russell, Majors & Waddell. He died in this city in 1861. William R. was educated in Montreal, Canada, and in St. Louis, Mo. At the age of twenty-three he was employed as traveling reporter for Bradstreet's commercial agency in Colorado and Wyoming, continuing five years. Sept. 7, 1887, he married Miss Minnie B. Hall, daughter of Charles L. Hall. Jan. 11 of the same year he was appointed clerk of the county and probate courts, under Hon. Geo. W. Miller, and served two terms. Taking a lively interest in local politics, and in the conventions of his party, he ran for the office of county clerk and recorder on the democratic ticket in 1889, but was not successful. Soon after the expiration of his service in the county court he went to Europe and remained until 1893, when he again became a resident of Denver.

PARKER, O. S., insurance manager, was born in Stukely, Canada, Province of Quebec, near Lake Memphremagog, Feb. 11, 1855. In 1868, with his parents, two brothers and two sisters, he removed to Grinnell, Iowa, and there, after a course in the public schools, attended Iowa college. In 1875, while in the freshman class, his health failed from over-study and he was compelled to abandon the hope he had formed of graduating with high honors. Changing his residence to Odebolt, in the same state, he engaged in the subscription book business, chiefly as general agent for Iowa, Minnesota, Dakota and Nebraska. Being very successful he pursued this calling for five years. Aug. 7, 1881, he married Miss Jennie Hulett of Calhoun county, Iowa. In March, 1882, he came to Colorado, settled in Denver, and, in connection with Mr. George H. Harvey, the firm of Harvey & Parker was formed in the wholesale cigar and tea trade. He is now state agent for Colorado of the Massachusetts Benefit Life association.

POWERS, Michael J., dairyman, has been in the dairy business in Arapahoe county continuously since 1882, during which year he came to Colorado. He has lived in various places about the suburbs of Denver and in each has made substantial improvements. He began operations near the Union Pacific shops and then located at the Fair grounds, where he remained five years. In 1890 he purchased property on High street, East Denver, where he has since lived and where his business is conducted. He married Catherine McNulty and has one child, Mary Catherine, born in Colorado in April, 1892.

ROUTT, John L., ex-governor, was born in Caldwell county, Ky., April 25, 1826. Commencing with the final chapter of our territorial history, and at intervals extending through the four volumes of this work, fre-

quent mention appears of this distinguished gentleman in connection with the political and industrial chronicles of the state, to which the reader is referred for details. His father died during his infancy, when the widowed mother removed with the family to Illinois in the year 1835 and settled in Hancock county, near the village of Carthage. His early education was limited to the common schools of that day, but being of an inquiring mind and an incessant reader, he kept pace with and surpassed many of the boys of his age who received an academic or university education. In 1840 he removed to Bloomington, Ill., where he pursued the occupations of a machinist, carpenter and architect until he was about twenty-four years of age. After filling several minor positions of public trust he was, in 1860, elected sheriff of McLean county, which position he resigned in 1862 to enter the Union army. Rapidly recruiting a company of young men he was commissioned captain and it assigned to the 94th Ill. volunteer infantry as company E (the color company). This regiment served in Missouri and Arkansas in the year 1862 and part of 1863 in the command of General Herron and took part in a number of hotly contested engagements. In the spring of 1863 he was detailed as quartermaster of the expedition organized near Rolla, Mo., to march upon Little Rock, Ark. By virtue of his energy, fine organizing powers and superior efficiency he was retained for some time in that position. In the latter part of May, 1863, the command in which he was serving was ordered to join General Grant's army before Vicksburg, where it remained until the capitulation of that city, after which it went to Port Hudson, Miss. In the fall of that year the command went to Brownsville, Texas, with the 18th army corps. Meanwhile Captain Routt was appointed a regular Q. M. and assigned to duty as chief Q. M. of the "Army of the Frontier" on the Rio Grande, with the rank of colonel. After the defeat of General Banks' Red river expedition in 1864 Col. Routt was ordered to New Orleans and thence to Baton Rouge, where he remained in charge of the outfitting depot until finally mustered out of the service, Sept. 20, 1865. Returning to Bloomington, Ill., after three years of arduous and honorable duty in the army, he was elected treasurer of his county, and at the expiration of his term was re-elected. When he first assumed the duties of the office the county finances were in great disorder, but he succeeded in reinstating the normal credit, and at the close of his term left them in excellent condition. In the autumn of 1869 he was tendered and accepted the chief clerkship to the second assistant postmaster-general at Washington. While in that office (1870) he was appointed United States marshal for the southern district of Illinois, and in that year took the census of the district, comprising seventy-two counties. In the fall of 1872 he was appointed by President Grant second assistant

postmaster-general. He accepted, resigned the marshalship and served until appointed governor of Colorado Territory in Feb., 1875, under circumstances related in Vol. II, page 273. A review of his administration will be found in Vol. III, page 18. When the state was ushered into the Union in 1876 he was elected its first governor, and upon him fell the responsibility of molding and fortifying the new form of government. How successfully this emergency was met has been dwelt upon at length in our general history. Declining to be a candidate for re-election he retired at the end of his term and gave his personal attention to mining certain properties owned by him near Leadville (see Vol. II, page 442). Thenceforward to 1890, with the exception of serving as chairman of the state central committee and participating in the proceedings of conventions of his party, he took no further active part in politics. In the fall of the year named the better element of the republican organization determined upon having a change of administration as a remedy for certain grievous evils which had brought the state into disrepute, and especially a more satisfactory conduct of the finances, nominated and triumphantly elected him governor, despite the fact that the party had been divided and torn by widespread and fierce dissensions. He was inaugurated early in Jan., 1891, and assumed charge of affairs when the lower House of the General Assembly was in a state of revolt and confusion unparalleled in our history, disturbed by faction fighting, mob violence, armed force and murder being among the exciting events. The House of Representatives was almost hopelessly rent asunder, operating in two distinct sections. To increase the disorder the election of a United States Senator, always a subject of much hot contention, was interjected. Nevertheless, the governor, by his strength and pacific measures, succeeded in calming the tempest, in reducing chaos to order and subsequently converted it into an active and harmonious working force. So much of Governor Routt's connection with our governmental affairs have been set forth in the preceding volumes it is needless to repeat it in this review. No other man has thrice filled the executive chair of Colorado, and but one (Governor Pitkin) who has served more than a single term. Surely, it will be universally conceded, none have been more devoted than he to the higher welfare of the commonwealth. This is shown by the record. Although his great popularity has made him universally successful in politics, still the better element of his character and of his public duties is most strikingly manifest in the watchful consideration he has uniformly given to the financial trusts reposed in him. He is also equally, perhaps even more, devoted to the preservation of the legacy in public lands transmitted to the state by Congress in the Enabling act for the use of the schools and for public im-

provements. The careful protection of these heritages from speculative spoliation is one of his more admirable achievements. Having been intimately associated with the three great wealth producing industries of the state—mining, agriculture and stock raising—and taking an abiding interest also in everything that pertains to the general advancement, his third term was even more effective for good than its predecessors. Although he started in life with only a public school education, and although lacking the technical knowledge of the modern college graduate, still by his own efforts and energy, his thorough knowledge of human nature and by his constant reading and a careful study of the various questions with which he has been confronted, he has acquired an education which is far more useful and practical than any which would be indicated by a college diploma. His great fund of sound common sense, his patriotism and his spotless integrity impel him to discharge every duty with scrupulous fidelity to the people who, by their acts, have borne testimony to their confidence in him. Although advanced in years he is still sturdy and robust. Having been a hard and earnest worker all his life, honored with many public positions, he has risen to wealth and exalted rank by virtue of the qualities, of which the foregoing is a hasty synopsis.

REYNOLDS, Albert E., mine owner and operator, was born in the town of Newfane, Niagara county, N. Y., Feb. 13, 1840, educated in the district schools, in Fort Edward Institute and at Madison university, that state. His paternal grandfather was a captain in the war of 1812 and on the maternal side James Van Horn was a prominent citizen of Niagara county, owning several woolen and flouring mills. His mother's youngest brother, Burt Van Horn, was a member of Congress from that district throughout the late civil war. Albert, in May, 1865, with \$80 as his entire capital, moved westward in search of fortune, and finally located in Junction City, Kan., where for a few months he was employed as a clerk in a general store. Then with a younger brother he purchased a stock of goods on credit and the two established a store in Richmond, Mo. A year later they closed out and A. E. returned to his former employer in Junction City. Soon afterward he was sent to old Fort Lyon, Colo., to take charge of a trader's store, arriving in Nov., 1867. Here he remained until the ensuing spring when he bought the remainder of the stock on hand, and securing the appointment of post-trader from the war department, moved up to the present or new Fort Lyon, and, with a few boards and a condemned government tent, erected the first habitation on that noted military site. He furnished, by contract, all the lime used in building Fort Lyon. In the fall of 1869 he went to Camp Supply, I. Ter., secured the post-tradership there and

was also licensed to trade with the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians. This was carried on in the firm name of Lee & Reynolds. The business expanded rapidly until they had seven trading posts in the Territory and the Texas Panhandle. This continued with largely profitable results until the fall of 1881. In 1879 the firm had acquired 100,000 dry and 45,000 dressed buffalo hides, and as they could not readily be sold there Mr. Reynolds, with others established two wholesale houses for their disposal, one in New York and the other in Chicago. Three years later they were all sold, that period marking the total extinction of the buffaloes. They engaged extensively in the cattle trade, and in that connection purchased also 165,000 acres of land on the Canadian river. In 1881 the firm dissolved when Mr. Reynolds organized the Reynolds Land and Cattle company, which he is still operating. In 1879 he became interested in Colorado mines. In association with the Thatcher Bros. of Pueblo he purchased the Belle of the West and other mines near Lake City and the now famous Virginus on Mount Sneffels near Ouray, which since has been developed into one of the great mines of the state. In 1884, at the solicitation of friends in New York, he bought interests with them in the Durant, Smuggler and other mines at Aspen, and assumed personal management of those properties, conducting the litigation which then grew out of the "side-line and apex" cases to a successful issue. These mines subsequently paid over \$5,000,000 in dividends to the stockholders. Remaining in charge until the termination of the legal contests in 1888 he resigned and began the great Revenue tunnel to develop the Virginus. This tunnel, completed in 1892, is 7,800 feet long and intersects the mine at a depth of 2,300 feet. Its cost, including the up-raise to the old workings with water and electric power, was \$500,000. He had just perfected plans for the Revenue mill to reduce the ores when the memorable collapse of the silver market occurred (1893), hence construction of the mill was suspended for one year. At the close of 1894 the mill was completed and began running. He is interested in valuable mines in Tin Cup district, Pitkin county, in Marshall Basin and at Summitville, Rio Grande county, and is largely interested in the New York, Commodore and Pittsburg combination at Creede which has been very profitable. He assisted in building the Utah & Pleasant Valley R. R. from Provo to Pleasant Valley coal fields, afterward merged into the Rio Grande Western R. R. Next to D. H. Moffat, Mr. Reynolds is the largest mine operator in Colorado, a sagacious manager and a very successful business man. April 26, 1884, he married Miss Dora Earl at Columbus, Wis. One child, a daughter, is the only issue. They reside on Capitol hill, Denver.

ROSS-LEWEN, George E. See Vol. III, page 179.

REED, Hubbard W., mining engineer, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 30, 1849, and was graduated from Dartmouth college in 1870. In July of that year he joined an engineering corps engaged in surveying a line for the Northern Pacific railroad and was thus engaged until 1874. As chief of a party under Gen. Rosser, chief engineer of that division, Mr. Reed directed the first surveys across Dakota and up the Yellowstone river in Montana. He came to Colorado in 1875, arriving in Denver July 10; went to Pueblo and thence on horseback with a small party to the San Juan country. Until the summer of 1876 he mined and prospected in the counties now covered by Ouray, San Juan, and La Plata. In the year last mentioned he settled in the town of Ouray and has since been engaged in mining in all of the so-called San Juan counties, but chiefly in Ouray. In the spring of 1880 the Caroline Mining company purchased the noted Virginus mine and appointed Mr. Reed superintendent. This is probably the most extensively developed and best equipped property in southwestern Colorado. All of this work has been done under his direction. The mine has a superior hoisting and pumping plant and mill for concentrating its low grade ores. This was one of the first mines to be lighted by electricity, the system being introduced in the fall of 1885. It has the largest electric pumps in use in the United States. To further develop the Virginus and other mines the Revenue tunnel, 7,800 feet long, was driven to intersect the Virginus vein at a depth of 2,300 feet below the surface. This is the most stupendous enterprise of its class in the state with one exception, the Atlantic & Pacific tunnel above Georgetown. Mr. Reed is also superintendent of the Monarch Mining company in Ouray county and of the Hector in San Miguel, both among the regular producers of gold and silver ores. Mr. Reed's connection with mining affairs in the region named has given him great prestige because of his long and intimate experience and his superiority as an engineer and manager.

RAVERDY, John Baptist, Catholic priest, was born in the old city of Rheims, France, June 24, 1831. His early education was received in his native town; philosophy and theology he studied at the college at Chalons. It is well to notice here that the young man was materially aided in his arduous studies, and encouraged in the attainment of his holy vocation to the priesthood, by Mr. Charles Heidsieck, Sr., whose death occurred Feb. 13, 1893, when seventy-one years old, and whose son is still a prosperous and respectable wine merchant of Rheims. Here he was ordained sub-deacon in 1850. In 1859, hearing of the new missionary field in the far-off West, he offered his services to Bishop Lamy of Santa Fé, who accepted him as one of his, and ordained him a priest. Soon after he cheerfully obeyed the order he received from Bishop Lamy to go to

the Rocky Mountain region with Father Machebeuf. After a long and tedious journey, weary and weak, he finally arrived in Denver late in the evening of the 29th of Oct., 1860. At this time Denver's chief architectural beauties were three or four low brick houses, and here and there a pretentious frame building. For the rest, it was made up of hurriedly-constructed frame or log cabins, and outside the limits the smoke gaily curled around the wigwags of the Indians. Catholics were very few then, numbering about thirty or forty individuals in Denver. Notwithstanding, Father Raverdy urged Bishop Machebeuf to build the little church which is now called St. Mary's cathedral, at Stout and Fifteenth streets. One thing, however, grieved Father Raverdy; it was that this church should be built on the prairie. On Christmas day, 1860, he sang in it the first mass at midnight. While Father Machebeuf was building the church, and his little house which now forms part of the present vestry of St. Mary's, Father Raverdy started on horseback for southern Colorado, carrying with him the necessary paraphernalia in which to say mass. He first visited Huerfano, arriving there Nov. 15, 1860, and remained some days, visiting Mexican families, saying mass for them, baptising their children, performing marriages, etc. In connection with his work in Colorado, it may be interesting to mention that the first Catholic baptism was performed by Bishop Mije during his visit in 1860. Here is the record taken from the register of St. Mary's cathedral: "On the third of June, 1860, by the Rt. Rev. J. B. Mije, Bishop of Leavenworth, was baptised George Eckbet, son of George Eckbet and Margaret Thornton, born the 11th March, 1860; godmother, Mary Yank." The second baptism was performed the same day; the child was named John Edward, and was the son of John and Catherine Doyle; sponsors, Wm. Dunn and May King; baby born April 28, 1860. The first marriage of Catholics in Denver took place Feb. 11, 1861. The contracting parties were Abner Davidson and Anna Moran; Father Machebeuf officiated. Golden City had then several Catholics. In 1860 three children of Catholics were born there. Their names were Murphy, Truby and Kean; Martin Murphy was born on New Year's day, 1860, in Golden. Up and down went fathers Raverdy and Machebeuf, finding here and there a few Catholic families, whose needs they attended and faith they consoled. Hard work and poor fare, such was the lot of both priest and people. He lived with his companion from hand to mouth. The weary rides from station to station, the many nights spent with no canopy but God's grand spangled arch of blue, and no bed except the cold and often snow-covered ground, the buffalo robe wrapped close to keep the cold out. Such were their comforts. Yet withal they were cheery. Who of the old residents from Huerfano to Denver, in California Gulch,

in Central City, ever found them complaining, day or night, wherever the duty called them? But the christian spirit, the spirit that led their master, was in them. The life of these two priests was as purely missionary as that of St. Paul in his travels. In 1864 Father Raverdy visited Utah. General Connors received him kindly at the fort in Salt Lake, where he stayed some weeks ministering to the wants of Catholics there. From Salt Lake he went to Montana, where the gold fever was raging. He was there one month and did much good. In 1866 he took charge of Central City, and from Central City he attended Georgetown, Empire, Idaho Springs, Boulder and several other small settlements. He remained pastor of Central City until 1871. In 1868 Bishop Machebeuf appointed Father Raverdy his vicar-general, "a post (to use Bishop Machebeuf's words when he was dying) which he has held honorably ever since." Grand and simple epitaph for a priest! If ever a monument is raised over his grave, let these words be carved on its marble. Father Raverdy died on the 18th day of Nov., 1889, at Denver. The shock produced by Bishop Machebeuf's death, which he learned on his way home from France, certainly hastened his own. Perhaps it was as well that, as they had been "*lovely and pleasant in their lives, in their death they were not divided,*" that together they received peace. The church they built up in Colorado remains as their monument.

ROLLINS, E. W. See Vol. III, page 228.

ROBERTSON, Nathaniel, carriage manufacturer, was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, Feb. 22, 1841. He is of Scotch descent, and possesses many of the sterling traits of character which distinguish the people of his nationality. He remained at his birth-place until he was six years old, when his parents started for America. His mother died on the voyage, and soon after his arrival at Montreal, Canada, his father died, leaving Nathaniel to the care of an uncle, who resided near that city on a farm. His educational advantages were very meager, as he attended school only six months when he was about eight years of age, a period of his life when he was unable, on account of his youth, to acquire more than a mere smattering of the rudimentary branches. He lived with his uncle until 1859, when he began to learn the carriage trade at Montreal, working for his board and clothes. He finally made enough money to pay his way to New York City, and had four dollars when he arrived there. He immediately obtained employment with John Stevenson, the great car builder, and, after two years' service, came to Colorado in July, 1865. He opened a shop in Denver at the corner of Fifteenth and Wazee streets, where he carried on the carriage business until 1867, when he moved to Cheyenne, Wyo., and during the same year to Salt Lake City. In 1874 he returned to Colorado to look after a

large cattle ranch located near Fort Collins, making Greeley his headquarters. Disposing of his ranch, he again became a citizen of Cheyenne, where he erected a large and costly building especially designed for the manufacture and sale of carriages. He was there six years, and during that time was elected a county commissioner, being chairman of the board, and also a member of the city council, holding both positions at the same time. While filling these offices he was chiefly instrumental in having a bill drawn and passed through the legislature of that state for the building of a county hospital. To this end he devoted much of his time and influence, and finally succeeded. The hospital was erected at a cost of \$50,000, and stands to-day as a monument of the friendly aid and untiring zeal of Mr. Robertson. In May, 1881, he became a permanent resident of Denver, and, with Mr. Doll as a partner, he established himself in the carriage business at 1533 to 1539 Arapahoe street. Six years ago the Robertson-Doll Carriage company built their new house at the corner of Fourteenth and Arapahoe streets, where they have since been doing a large and safe business. In May, 1874, Mr. Robertson married Miss Alice Orr at Montreal. They have three children—one son and two daughters.

ROESCHLAUB, Robert S., architect, was born in Munich, Bavaria, July 6, 1843. Three years later the family emigrated to the United States, moved west, and settled in Quincy, Ill., where Robert received his primary education. At the age of nineteen (August, 1862) he enlisted in the 84th regiment Ill. volunteers (company E) and served therewith until the close of the war, taking part in the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Dalton, Pumpkin Vine Creek, Kenesaw, New Hope Church, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Johnston, Lovejoy, Franklin and Nashville, of the Atlanta campaign. Thus, it will be seen, his enlistment involved the hardships and perils attending Sherman's mightiest battles of the war and covering a vast scope of country. He was twice wounded, at Stone River and at Chickamauga, but was rewarded by gradual promotion from the ranks to a captaincy. After the general surrender of the Confederate forces he returned to Quincy, and engaged in the profession of architecture until 1873. In February of that year he came to Denver, opened an office and has been ever since occupied with plans and building. In 1875 he was appointed architect to the East Denver school board, which position he resigned in 1889. He has planned and superintended the construction of all its school buildings, except two. Some of these edifices have been pronounced by competent critics the finest models in the world for school purposes. If this fact had not been widely recognized in the educational literature of the United States, Germany and England, the statement

would appear extravagant. It is undoubtedly true that no other American architect has been so largely commended for the excellence of his designs, and the uniform superiority of construction. The late Dr. Philbrick, the venerable patriarch of public education in this country, could scarcely find words in which to adequately express his admiration of the Denver school buildings, declaring them to be far in advance of anything in his experience. His, and the other reports published by eminent educators, have given them world-wide renown. Copies of some of these plans have been sent to England and Germany, at the request of the educational authorities of those governments, and several buildings were erected from them. Other copies have been furnished nearly every state of our Union. In addition to schools, Capt. Roeschlaub has designed and built a number of the finer residences and business blocks in Denver. The state institute for the deaf, mute and blind, at Colorado Springs; the King block; College hall; university; the Chamberlin observatory at University Park; Trinity Methodist church, one of the most beautiful churches in America; the Central block in Pueblo; the First Presbyterian church at Colorado Springs; the State Normal school at Greeley, etc. Nearly all intelligent visitors from other states and foreign lands have been much impressed by the variety and architectural beauty of Denver, the stability of its business blocks, and the tasteful picturesqueness of its many stately homes. In this general commendation, Capt. Roeschlaub is fairly entitled to a material share, for the evidences of his skill are numerous among the higher class from which our fame has grown.

ROTHWELL, P. D., physician, was born near Ottawa, Canada, March 5, 1849, of Anglo-Irish descent. Five years later the family moved to what then was known as the "Queen's Bush," a term applied to the portion of Ontario comprised in the county of Perth and those adjoining. Here in the wilderness a new home was created. Having acquired a good English education, he began teaching school in the autumn of 1863, when but a little more than fourteen years of age, which was continued two years and three months, after which he attended the Normal school in Toronto, whence he was graduated in June, 1866. After graduating he taught four and a half years longer in Canada, and then was engaged by Bishop Tuttle, of Salt Lake City, to take charge of St. Michael's parish school at Boise City, Idaho, which opened Sept. 4, 1871. He remained at the head of this select school four years, and during vacations was engaged in surveying and civil engineering. The money earned in these pursuits was hoarded, and finally loaned upon what he believed to be good security. When the time arrived in which he had desired to enter upon the study of medicine and make that a life profession, depending upon the lit-

tle capital he had saved to complete his education, fancy his astonishment when apprised of the fact that the person to whom it had been entrusted was a bankrupt, and no part of it could be restored. This proved a bitter disappointment, for, as the doctor states it, "the long, wearying struggle had to be commenced *de novo*." Resuming his old vocation, he taught school in Baker City, Ore., and spent the vacations in mining. To quote his words: "Wet from head to foot, one day I received a call to go to Idaho City and teach, with a salary of \$175 a month. I never for one instant questioned the source of the call, but packed my clothing and blankets, threw the bundle over my shoulder and on foot tramped through deep snow to Baker City, 50 miles distant." While teaching in Idaho, after his return from Baker City, he studied medicine under his preceptor and brother, Dr. W. J. Rothwell, then a resident of Placerville, Idaho (now of Denver). After two and a half years of teaching and medical study, in the fall of 1879 he entered the university at Ann Arbor, Mich., one of a class of 99 that graduated in 1881 and was the historian of his class. His college vacations were passed in study with his brother, Dr. E. J. Rothwell, then of Ithaca, N. Y. Thus well fitted, he came to Colorado in 1881, located in Denver, and here began his life work in the practice of his profession. Abhorring all forms of charlatanism and empiricism, he has persistently antagonized them wherever found. Under the presidency of Grover Cleveland he was appointed an examiner of applicants for pensions, an office that came to him unsought, and its duties were faithfully discharged to the close of his term. He took part in organizing the Gross medical college, and a few years ago published a pamphlet in reference to the climate of Colorado, correcting many errors that passed current in the East respecting its effect upon various forms of disease. He also wrote a pamphlet on "Oxygen as a Therapeutic Agent," and invented a valuable apparatus, and is now employed in its manufacture and use. In 1871 he became a member of the I. O. O. F., and in 1891 of the A. O. U. W. He is also a member of the Colorado state medical society, and of the Denver organization. In the ten years of his residence here he has acquired a large practice and attained high standing in the medical fraternity.

ROE, Robert S., proprietor Denver City Transfer, was born at Clapham Common, New London, England, Oct. 8, 1839. For more than ten years Mr. Roe, as the owner and manager of the City Transfer, has handled a very large part of the great commerce of Denver. His father, the Rev. Charles Hill Roe, D. D., was a Baptist minister of considerable note in England, and, continuing his ministry after his emigration to and settlement in northern Illinois in 1851, was connected with Dr. Burroughs in founding the Chicago uni-



versity. His ancestry dates back to ancient times in Britain, and he was nearly related to Lord Hill, for whom he was named. His wife was the daughter of Rev. Dr. Steadman, president of the Baptist college in Yorkshire, England. Therefore it will be seen that our subject has cause to feel honest pride in his progenitors. In his eleventh year he came to America with his parents, and was educated in the higher mathematics and languages in the public schools of Belvidere, Ill. In the spring of 1859 he came to Colorado, arriving June 22nd, and began mining in Russell Gulch, Gilpin county. May 12, 1862, he was appointed 2nd lieutenant of the 2nd Colo. infantry by Col. J. H. Leavenworth, and assigned to company G, with which he served until Oct., 1863, when the 2nd and 3rd regiments were consolidated, forming the 2nd Colo. cavalry. He was promoted to 1st lieutenant and adjutant early in 1864, and took part in nearly all battles in which his regiment and brigade were engaged in Indian Territory, Arkansas and Missouri, doing duty most of the time as adjutant-general of the district and brigade. He was mustered out July 31, 1865. In 1866 he settled in Chicago, taking a position as book-keeper in a large commission house. In 1874, on account of failing health, he again came to Denver and was for a time employed by E. B. Light in the Baker coal office, then became collector for the City Transfer Co., W. H. Pierce, proprietor. In 1879 he purchased three teams and went into the same business for himself, and in 1881 bought out the City Transfer, which he has managed to the present date. In 1875 he was appointed adjutant-general of Colorado by Governor Routt, and in 1876 reappointed to the same position. In 1878 he was elected to the lower House of the state General Assembly by an overwhelming majority; was made chairman of the committee on finance, ways and means, and introduced and passed several very important measures, among them a bill reducing the rate of interest on state warrants. In 1885 he was a prominent candidate for mayor before the republican city convention, but withdrew in favor of Hon. Joseph E. Bates, who was elected. In the winter of 1890-91 the Assembly enacted a law providing for the appointment by the governor of a board of three metropolitan police commissioners to conduct the fire and police organizations in Denver, and in March, 1891, Gen. Roe was made a member of that board. It is a force that under this board revolutionized and exalted those branches of public service, by stripping them of all entangling political alliances, and employing them solely in the public interest. No amendment that has been made to the city charter during the history of Denver has been of such important and far reaching effect as this thoroughly commendable administration. Mr. Roe has been actively identified with the upbuilding and

growth of the Baptist church, and especially useful in forwarding the development of the Railroad Union mission, of which for many years he has been the superintendent. He is also a director of the Young Men's Christian association, and for two years was a director in the Chamber of Commerce.

ROBINSON, Thomas D., surveyor-general of Colorado, was born in Fall River, Mass., April 17, 1857, and remained there until 1873, when he entered Adams academy in Quincy, Mass. One year later he entered the Brooklyn Polytechnic institute, graduating therefrom in 1878. He came to Colorado in Feb., 1880, and soon thereafter engaged in civil engineering on the Denver, Utah and Pacific railroad. He was in the office of the Denver city engineer for two years, and then became connected with the California Short Line railroad, for which he worked until 1883, when he located at Grand Junction. While there he was deputy county surveyor of Mesa county. Returning to Denver in 1884, he engaged with the Burlington railroad company and in 1886 entered the Union Pacific office at Omaha. He came back to Colorado in 1888 for the purpose of getting the right of way records to the lines of the U. P. road in Colorado. After that he followed the profession of an architect and engineer until 1890, when he was elected town engineer of South Denver, serving three separate terms. He received the appointment of United States surveyor-general for Colorado June 15, 1893, and took charge of the office July 19 the same year. He is admirably fitted for the responsible position which he holds. He is a good citizen, a pleasant gentleman, and is highly esteemed by a large circle of friends. In 1888 he was nominated on the democratic ticket for county surveyor of Arapahoe county, and, although defeated, was renominated in 1890, at which latter time he declined to run on account of his business prospects.

ROGERS, Merritt Harrison, a prominent railway engineer, was born in Centermoreland, Pa., May 19, 1851. About 1853 the family settled in Harveyville, the same state, where our subject was educated. He subsequently studied in New Columbus academy, and in Wyoming seminary at Kingston. His ancestors came from England, and were among the first settlers in Salem, Mass. One branch of the family went to Connecticut, and their descendants to the Wyoming Valley, Pa. Several members were in the battle and siege of "Forty Fort" and the Wyoming massacre. During 1868-69 he was engaged in surveying timber lands in the Allegheny mountains. His railway service began in 1870 and has been continuous to the present time. He was associated in various capacities with the engineering and construction of a number of railways in his native state. In the spring of 1878 he removed to Kansas and entered the employ of the Kansas Pacific railroad, continu-

ing until Aug. 15, 1880, when he went to the Denver & Rio Grande as transit-man under Chief Engineer J. A. McMurtrie. Early in 1881 he was appointed assistant engineer, with headquarters at Pueblo, and aided in constructing extensive improvements there and elsewhere along the line. In 1883 he was promoted to division engineer, continuing as such until 1889, when the office of chief engineer was abolished and Mr. Rogers was appointed resident engineer, with the powers and duties of chief. During his incumbency many extensions were undertaken and completed. At the close of work in 1890 this office was discontinued and that of chief engineer revived, when Mr. Rogers was appointed to that position by President Moffat, and when the latter was succeeded by E. T. Jeffery, he was retained. In March, 1892, the superintendency of the bridge and water service was added to his duties. Mr. Rogers married Miss Mattie E. Dodge of Buffalo, N. Y. Two children were born to them, but both died. For several years he has been a member of the American society of civil engineers.

RINEHART, A. E., photographer, was born in Clarks Hill, Ind., Oct. 21, 1851. His earlier years were passed in eastern Illinois, where he received his education in the public schools, and subsequently learned the photographic art. In 1875 he came to Colorado, settled in Denver, and entered the studio of Mr. Charles Bohm as chief operator, where he remained until 1880, during which time he achieved and has since maintained the reputation of being the best photographic portrait artist in the city. In 1880 he was married, and soon afterward formed a partnership with Mr. W. H. Jackson at No. 1637 Larimer street. The next fall Mr. Rinehart purchased Mr. Jackson's interest, and continued the business there until Jan., 1888, when he moved to his present quarters on Arapahoe street, which had been elaborately fitted up with all modern appliances. He began the study of photography in 1871, and, having a natural genius for that profession, he has, with great patience and skill, made it very successful.

RICE, James, ex-secretary of state, was born in Hartford, Vt., Dec. 29, 1830. Given a limited education in the public schools, he afterward entered the State university at Norwich, whence he graduated. Subsequently he learned the machinist's trade, and followed it for some years. July 9, 1861, he married Miss Carrie E. Stevens of Greensboro, Vt. At the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted in the 5th regiment Vermont volunteers, first as a musician, but later on was promoted to a captaincy in the 11th Vermont, with which he served until the close of the war in 1865. In 1868 he came to Colorado and settled in Pueblo, where he first engaged in the tobacco trade. In 1870 he opened a book and stationery store, and subsequently erected a building of his own, the first brick

storehouse in the town. Soon after the completion of this building a part of it was occupied by the U. S. post office, Capt. Rice using the remainder for his stationery wares. In 1873 he assisted in organizing the city of Pueblo, was one of the trustees, and president or mayor during the first three terms. He represented the counties of El Paso and Pueblo in the council of the territorial legislature at the eleventh and last session of that body prior to its superseding by the state. In Nov., 1880, he was elected one of the regents of the State university, serving six years in that capacity. He has always manifested a lively interest in the public schools, and by reason of his great zeal in that direction was for six years president of the Pueblo school board. When the Board of Trade was organized in 1873 he was elected president of that body. Throughout the term of his residence there he was held in the highest esteem by all. He was universally known and admired for his genial manners, for his honesty and uprightness, the purity of his life, his zeal in advancing the public welfare. Something of this was shown in the numerous high places to which he was called. Although a republican, the city itself generally carried the democratic ticket, yet when he became a candidate for any office all classes voted for him. At the republican state convention of 1886, he was brought forward by his friends for the office of secretary of state, nominated by acclamation and elected by a large majority. In 1888 he was re-elected. After four years' service he retired, and soon afterward organized and was made president of the Mica Asbestite Insulating company of Denver, whose offices were in the People's National Bank building. He was also president of the European & Colorado Mortgage Co. It would be difficult to know Capt. Rice in the fullness of his true character without becoming attached to him. His manners are easy, affable and attractive, his disposition amiable, kindly and benevolent. The testimony of those who best know him is unequivocally favorable, and in most cases laudatory.

ROGERS, Andrews N., a noted railway and mining engineer, was born May 15, 1827, in the town of Canaan, Wayne county, Pa., situated on the line of the Delaware & Hudson Canal company's railroad, then in process of construction, with which his father was permanently connected. After receiving a liberal education, in the spring of 1849 young Andrews also entered upon similar work, first as chairman on the survey and construction of the Pennsylvania Canal company's railroad, but soon afterward was promoted to the charge of a division 13 miles in length, which he completed in the winter of 1850. In the fall of 1852 he completed an important division of the Lackawanna and Western railroad. The next winter he was engaged on other preliminary surveys, and in the spring

of 1853 took charge of the survey of the Memphis and Clarksville railroad, making the final location of the southern division of that line from Bowling Green to Nashville. While thus engaged, in the summer of 1854, he was tendered and accepted the appointment of resident engineer of the Warren railroad in New Jersey. A short time later he was promoted to chief engineer, continuing as such until 1856. Prior to this, however, in Nov., 1855, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Seymour, daughter of James Seymour, a prominent engineer and a pioneer, also, in railway construction, having been associated with Mr. James Archibald on the Delaware and Hudson railroad, the first built in the United States. While building the Warren railroad in the fall of 1856 Mr. Rogers was tendered the position of superintendent and chief engineer of the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg railroad in Pennsylvania, which he accepted, serving one year. He then engaged with others in the foundry and machinery business at Corning, N. Y., to which he gave personal supervision until the spring of 1859, when he accepted the appointment of resident engineer of the Macon and Brunswick railroad in the state of Georgia, and shortly after was made chief engineer. He was thus employed until Sept., 1861, when, by virtue of the proclamation of Jefferson Davis, president of the Southern Confederacy, he, with others, was required to take oath of allegiance to that government. He chose rather to resign, and did so, returning to his family in Pennsylvania. In the spring of 1862 he became connected with the operations of the Fall Brook Coal company, at Corning, N. Y., and while there designed and constructed very extensive works for the storage and transshipment of coal. This was a work of great magnitude and importance, novel in general arrangement and detail. This completed, he resigned to make certain surveys for Colonel Wells, president of the North Branch canal at Athens, Pa., where he spent the winter of 1863-64. In the spring of 1864 Mr. Charles Minot, general superintendent of the Erie railroad, engaged his services to design and construct a system of coal works at important stations along the line of the New York and Erie railroad. While prosecuting this work he was tendered the position of agent and manager of the Bobtail Gold Mining company in Gilpin county, Colo. He accepted and assumed charge of that property in Oct., 1864. Thenceforward to the close of his life, his splendid abilities and vast experience were devoted to the development of that mining enterprise, which, in process of years, by the addition of other interests, he made the chief factor of that region. In 1870, after effecting, with the assistance of Hon. Jerome B. Chaffee, a consolidation of all the separate interests and claims upon that famous lode, he was elected president of the Bobtail Tunnel company, and

manager of the Consolidated Bobtail Mining company, which position he retained until his death, in Feb., 1890. Mr. Rogers was undoubtedly the first engineer of the state, experienced beyond all contemporaries, as the foregoing epitome of his life indicates; careful, but always accurate, safe and reliable. In the estimation of Judge Hallett of the U. S. district court, he stood supreme, hence, in July, 1879, he was appointed by that court as commissioner in the celebrated controversy between the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and the Denver and Rio Grande railways to adjust the differences which have been more fully set forth in the first, second and third volumes of our general history. It was a mission of the first importance, and upon his report the matter was brought to an amicable conclusion. Mr. Rogers was a studious and very quiet man, who talked little, but thought deeply. While his utterance was slow, his brain was clear and broadly comprehensive. He was an earnest and incessant student of the sciences, a master of engineering problems, with superb executive power. His name was an embodiment of truthfulness and integrity. His life was spotlessly pure. He was admired for his great learning, the perfect uprightness of his dealing and his wonderful skill. It is unquestionable that he did more than any other living man toward solving the intricate problems associated with mining and the milling and amalgamation of our gold-bearing ores. His quartz mill at Black Hawk was the most perfect that has ever been erected in Colorado. A member of the American institute of mining engineers, he prepared and read several papers before that body of scientific men which excited the liveliest attention, and were pronounced unanswerable. He stood at the very front of his great profession in Colorado, and we have shown, by the synopsis of his career in Pennsylvania, New York and some of the Southern states, something of the high distinctions conferred upon him there. That he was a grand influence for good in all the material affairs of Gilpin county, universally esteemed and beloved, is attested by the mourning manifested at his death. He was the first citizen of that county. He died at his residence in Central City Feb. 23, 1890.

RISLEY, Hanson A., was born in Fredonia, N. Y., June 16, 1814, of noble pioneer stock. His grandfather, Elijah Risley, Sr., came to Fredonia (then Canadaway) in 1807, when the whole country was a township of Genessee county, and the county seat was at Batavia. He was a soldier of the revolutionary war, and a pensioner till the close of his life. General Elijah Risley, Jr., the father, came to Fredonia when about twenty years of age and commenced in mercantile business in 1808, perhaps the earliest merchant in the county. He was sheriff three years, from 1824 to 1827, and in 1848 was elected representative in Congress, and was

also major-general of the state militia. In the early history of the New York and Erie railroad General Risley was a director. He died Jan. 10, 1870, aged 83 years. Hanson A. was the second of a family of six children, and survived them all, except the youngest. They were, Florilla, who became the wife of Chauncey Tucker; Hanson A.; Sophronia, wife of C. F. Matteson; Laurens G.; Delia, wife of Hon. T. P. Grosvener, and Minerva, widow of Frank Cushing, Esq. His death removes the last of the sons in this once leading family of that county. Hanson A. Risley was in the highest type a perfect gentleman. His polite and genial manners, scholarly attainments, honorable bearing and kindness of heart won the esteem of all with whom he became associated. He was educated in the Fredonia academy and Hamilton college. He studied law in the office of Judge Mullett, and while in that office married Miss Harriet, daughter of Dr. Orris Crosby. The young couple went to board at Parson Smith's. The parson came from Auburn, and while there had officiated at the marriage of Wm. H. Seward to Miss Miller. When Governor Seward came from Auburn to Westfield to take charge of the land office he stopped to visit his old friend, Parson Smith, and there formed Mr. Risley's acquaintance, and there began a friendship that lasted through life. Mr. Risley shortly afterward commenced the practice of law in the village of Dunkirk, and was appointed master in chancery. Miss Crosby, the young bride who shared with him the struggles and triumphs of his early manhood, and was the beloved companion of his maturer years, was a woman of remarkable talent and lovely character. She died in Washington Sept. 28, 1868. He was prominently engaged in the Erie railroad enterprise from its beginning, and when the road was opened through to Dunkirk, in May, 1852, he had charge of the ceremonies and entertained Daniel Webster and other distinguished guests on that occasion. It was a great day for Dunkirk. Prominent among the visitors were President Fillmore and many of his cabinet, Benjamin Loder, president of the road, Wm. H. Seward, Thurlow Weed, Stephen A. Douglas and other prominent men from all parts of the country. Mr. Risley was also the first secretary and treasurer of the Lake Shore railroad when it was established through Dunkirk. In 1848 his father was nominated for Congress. His son went to Washington with him and gave him important assistance in the discharge of his duties, his father being in poor health at the time. While there, on motion of Mr. Seward, Mr. Risley was admitted to practice in the United States supreme court. In 1855 he was nominated for county clerk, and such was his popularity that he was elected, having by several hundred the highest number of votes on the ticket. In 1860 he was elected clerk of the Assembly at Albany and held the

office one term. In 1861 he was active in war work and went to Washington with Captain Wm. O. Stevens, whom he introduced to Mr. Seward and Secretary Cameron, and was instrumental in getting the Dunkirk companies into the Excelsior brigade. In 1862 he was appointed United States consul to Jamaica, an unsolicited honor. Later in that year, he was called to Washington by Governor Chase, secretary of the treasury, and made special agent of the treasury, a very important and confidential position, which brought him into daily and close association with Mr. Lincoln, from whom he received many cards and notes asking him to come at once to the White House for consultation. He was an invited guest of Mr. Seward to the consultation held at Hampton Roads, between Lincoln, Seward and Grant, with the Confederate commissioners, Alex H. Stephens, Hunter and Campbell. They sailed down the Potomac and Chesapeake and up the James to where the memorable consultation was held. During this interesting period of the country's history Mr. Risley formed many pleasant associations with the leading men of the times: Chase, Fessenden, Boutwell, Fenton, Grant, Porter, Andrew, Colfax and many others, including his early friend, Wm. P. Mellen. Though not officially associated with his early friend, Governor Seward, their warm friendship seemed to grow with the closer association in their years of anxiety concerning the affairs of the nation during the war. The terrible affliction which the nation suffered in the assassination of Mr. Lincoln and the mutilation and suffering which befell Secretary Seward by the hand of a would-be assassin, seemed to bind them closer together. Though ill, Mr. Risley was among the first to fly to the side of the wounded secretary, the night of the assassination. Mr. Seward was doubly stricken by the death of his wife and only daughter, and Mr. Risley's house became to the bereaved statesman a second home, where affection and kindly sympathy did all that could be done to heal his wounds and assuage the grief of his sad afflictions. The death of Mr. Risley's father and his wife shortly after the sad events attending the assassination of the president made the long friendship between him and Mr. Seward still closer. The sympathy of such a friend in such a time of trial was most welcome. Later on Mr. Seward's life seemed to depend on a change of scenes, and absence from the place where he had experienced so much sorrow. An extended route of foreign travel was planned, and for his companions on his long journey around the world he urgently requested the daughters of Mr. Risley, who was highly gratified to have them go as a solace to such a kind friend. As a result of these long years of close friendship, the elder daughter assumed the name of Olive Risley Seward. She was his faithful friend, took the place of his lost

daughter, and during the visit to foreign lands kept the record of the journey which was subsequently published with the revision of Mr. Seward as his trip around the world. Mr. Risley's public life in Washington concluded in 1875, when he came to Colorado with General Wm. J. Palmer and engaged in various enterprises here. In 1876 he was for one year the editor of the Colorado Springs "Gazette," prior to Mr. Steele's coming. In 1878 he was appointed solicitor of the Denver and Rio Grande railroad, and in June, 1879, when the road was in difficulty with the Santa Fé, he was appointed receiver of the company. Soon thereafter he was succeeded in the receivership by L. C. Ellsworth. He continued his connection with the corporation, however, as general solicitor of the land department after the railroad began to make numerous extensions. In 1884 he resigned this position and afterward lived quietly in Colorado Springs, retaining a connection with various corporations, having an office in that city. He died at West Newton, Mass., Aug. 23, 1893.

RICE, Elijah S., merchant, was born in Clay county, Mo., Dec. 10, 1839, educated in William Jewell college of that place, and, prior to his emigration westward, was engaged in farming and stock raising. His first trip to Colorado was made in 1862, but a few months later he returned to Missouri, remaining there until Feb., 1865, when he joined a government expedition to Fort Laramie. During his stay at this fort, in the spring of 1865, the troops captured a noted Indian chief named Big Crow, and also a white woman whom he had taken captive on Plum creek, Neb., and held since 1864. At the same time Crow and his band killed eleven men. Big Crow and Two Face were hanged at Laramie in May, 1865, upon a scaffold erected in sight of the fort, and the bodies remained suspended all through the summer, as a terror to other evil-minded redskins. A large body of Indians that had been fed and maintained by the government at an encampment five miles from the fort was ordered to be removed to a new reservation which had been provided for them. Captain Fouts, with a company of troops, was detailed for this service. After the first day's journey they camped for the night on Deer creek, 35 miles east of the fort. The next morning Fouts ordered the soldiers to march. After proceeding a mile or so he discovered that the Indians had not followed. Returning to the camp with five men, he found that some of the Indians refused to go any further. In attempting to force them a fight was precipitated, and before the balance of the command could reach the scene, the captain and his five soldiers had been slain, and the Indians had made their escape across the North Platte river. The commandant of the fort, on being apprised of these events, sent another detachment after them. The of-

ficer in command followed in a northerly direction. While in camp the Indians suddenly swooped down upon him and ran off 80 of his horses, which prevented further pursuit. Aug. 1, 1865, General P. E. Conner arrived from Salt Lake, and, taking command of the expedition at Fort Laramie, started northward toward Powder river, which he reached on the 20th following. In this expedition Mr. Rice was employed as master of the supply train, consisting of 150 wagons escorted by 600 troops. The right wing of 400 men was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Walker, of the 16th Kansas. Marching through the "bad lands" to the banks of Powder river, they established Fort Conner on the banks of Pamas river. While at this post the troops had a fight with the Indians, in which 30 of the latter were slain and a number of Ben Holladay's stage horses recaptured. In the Indian camp they found ladies' and men's clothing with other property they had taken from emigrants killed on the public highway. In September Mr. Rice returned to Fort Laramie, remaining there until October 5, when he returned with General Dodge via Denver and the Butterfield route to Fort Riley and thence to Fort Leavenworth. In 1882 he came to Colorado and located at the Ute Indian reservation on the Uncompahgre, now a part of Ouray county. Here he engaged in farming and stock raising until June 1, 1887, then entered the mercantile business at Dallas, where he remained three years. July 27, 1888, he was appointed postmaster of Dallas by President Cleveland. In 1889 he was elected mayor of the town without opposition. Dec. 20, 1890, he moved to the new town of Ridgway, continuing in trade and mining to this date. April 20, 1891, he was elected treasurer of Ridgway without opposition, receiving every vote cast for that office. He was also elected a member of the Western State congress which met in Aspen Dec. 15, 1891, a large and intelligent body of representative men.

ROSE, John K., photographic artist, was born Nov. 15, 1849, in Ayr, Canada, where he was educated in the public schools. A half century ago family portraits were very rare, owing to the great expense involved, consequently few of us have faithful likenesses of our ancestors and relatives. Now, however, since the discovery and advent of the photograph, sketched by the sun in silver and gold pigments, aided by chemicals, in most charming shades and tints with absolute accuracy and pleasing results, pictures are to be found in every home, varying, of course, in their excellence by the artist producing the same. Before leaving school Mr. Rose began the study of photography, and after he was graduated entered into the active practice of his chosen art. In 1881 he came to Colorado and secured a position with Mr. Bohm, in Denver. Subsequently he became connected with Mr.

Bates and remained with him—here and in Chicago—until 1885, then returned to Denver, and, in conjunction with Mr. Hopkins, opened to the public his present photographic gallery in the Tabor block. He has always been an earnest student of his art, and when any new process was discovered, or any improvement in the mechanical department of his profession was offered, he would thoroughly test the same and if found worthy adopted it. On Jan. 4, 1882, Mr. Rose married Miss Nellie M. Hopkins, of Denver, to whom three children have been born, of which two are living, a son and daughter.

ROBERTSON, William M., physician, was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, Feb. 23, 1844, and moved to Iowa with his father's family in 1858. Sept. 1, 1861, he enlisted in company H, 3rd Iowa cavalry, and served through the civil war. He was mustered out Sept. 10, 1865, when he returned home and went to work on a farm. In the spring of 1866 he entered the high school at Birmingham, Iowa, began the study of medicine in the fall of 1867 and was graduated in the same by the College of physicians and surgeons, at Keokuk, Iowa, March 1, 1870. He practiced medicine in Iowa until the spring of 1875, when he came to Colorado on account of failing health. After remaining here three years he returned to Iowa, where he lived a like period, practicing medicine in the town of Keosauqua, when, his health again breaking down, he decided upon making Colorado his future home. Before moving, however, he attended the College of physicians and surgeons six months in Chicago and graduated from that institution March 1, 1873. He then located in Denver. In the fall of 1887 he was elected one of the county commissioners of Arapahoe county and served three years. In April, 1893, he was elected a member of the board of supervisors for the city and served out his term. He is an excellent citizen and widely esteemed.

RIETHMANN, John J. See Vol. III, page 292.

RIETHMANN, Emil J., farmer and stock grower, was born in Switzerland in 1844, and lived there until he was four years of age, when his parents emigrated to America. In the spring of 1859 young Riethmann determined to face the privations, perils and dangers of a trip across the plains in search of wealth, and accordingly accompanied a party which was continually harassed by the Indians, but finally succeeded in reaching Denver in safety. He at first located five miles from Denver, but in a short time removed to his farm of 160 acres on Sand creek. For twenty-two years he conducted the Pioneer dairy, marketing its products in Denver, where he was well and favorably known. Later this branch was closed, when he devoted his time entirely to farming and stock raising—principally cattle. Having improved his ranch to a high state of cultivation, he

built a delightful home in Denver in which to pass his declining years. Held in high esteem by his neighbors, he was elected county commissioner of Arapahoe county in 1886 and for a number of years has been a director on the school board for district No. 14.

RICHARDS, J. W. Among the early arrivals at the time of the gold excitement, in 1859, was the subject of this sketch. He was born in Rochester, Ohio, in 1839. When he was six weeks old the family moved to Wayne county, Ill., where Mr. Richards remained until about twenty years of age, then crossed the plains to Pike's Peak. He arrived a few days after the discovery of gold in Gilpin county. Leaving his companions, he went on foot alone into the mountains, arriving at Russell Gulch penniless. He spent the summer in vigorous labor, but his efforts proving entirely futile, he came to Denver in company with Hugh Campbell. They built a stable for livery purposes on the corner of Blake and Thirtieth streets. Here he was joined by his brother, David, and a friend (L. K. Crane) and selling his interest in the stable, the three turned their attention to mining. When the war broke out they were working claims successfully in Russell Gulch, and recognizing the fact that one of their number should respond to the call of their country for volunteers, they agreed that the earnings and gains of the remaining two should be shared with the partner who enlisted in the service the same as if he were at work with them. Mr. Crane went to the war, and when he returned unscathed he found the two brothers in possession of one of the largest book stores in Colorado, then in Central City, and of other property of considerable value. From that time the rise of Mr. Richards in the financial world was steady and rapid, and at the time of his death, which occurred in May, 1883, he was possessed of a handsome competency.

RHODES, Clarence W., ex-member board of public works, was born in Henry county, Iowa, Oct. 19, 1853, and remained in that state until five years of age, when the family removed to Cass county, Mo., from whence, after a residence of eight or nine months, they went to St. Joseph, in the same state, and after a short stay there located in Colorado, remaining until 1863, when they removed to Leavenworth for one year, after which, until 1868, they resided in Iowa and Missouri. From the latter state Mr. Rhodes went to Nebraska and remained there until 1876, and was graduated from its state university. He then located in New York and engaged in buying goods for a western house, at the same time taking the course of two years at the Columbia law school, from which he was graduated in 1878. Returning to Lincoln in the summer of 1879, he very shortly thereafter, on account of his wife's health, removed to Colorado, and engaged in the printing business, associating himself with the Denver

"Republican," for the first eight years as compositor, next for two and a half years as telegraph editor, then became foreman of the composing room, continuing until Feb., 1894. Mr. Rhodes takes an active interest in all labor matters, and in recognition of his integrity and fairness, in March, 1894, he was appointed by the governor a member of the board of public works, in which position he served until March, 1895.

RAYMOND, Edward. See Vol. III, page 211.

RICKARDS BROS. These gentlemen are natives of Manchester, England. W. B. Rickards came to Park county, Colo., in 1883, and S. B. in 1884. They bought a half interest in a large ranch containing 845 acres, situated in Hartsel precinct, and are now the sole proprietors. This ranch is well cultivated, and the Messrs. Rickards are constantly adding improvements and otherwise making their ranch valuable and attractive. They are thoroughgoing, practical men, and as a result of their labors, and wise management they are scoring a signal success as ranchmen.

REID, Herbert Isaiah, engineer, was born near Salem, Washington county, Ind., June 5, 1859. His parents were of Scotch-Irish descent. His boyhood was spent on a farm until the age of sixteen years, when he went to California for his health, and remained there three years. He attended the public schools, and later the Indiana Central normal college and the National normal university, at Lebanon, Ohio. He made a special study of mathematics, and qualified himself as a civil engineer. He came to Colorado in 1882, and, after teaching in the public schools of El Paso county one year, devoted his time to the pursuit of his profession. He was employed in the winter of 1883-84 by the Pike's Peak railway company as locating engineer. In 1884 he was appointed city engineer of Colorado Springs, which position he has continuously held to the present time. He also served as county surveyor from 1885 to 1891, and was chief engineer of the Catlin Land and Canal company, the Fairmount Canal company and the Colorado Canal company from 1885 to 1889, where he located about 200 miles of canal lines, and constructed about 40 miles of canal. In 1887 he was locating engineer for the Colorado Midland railway company from Manitou through the Ute Pass and Twin Creek Cañon to Platte Cañon. Since 1889 he has planned and constructed nine reservoir dams. Among these are Prospect Lake reservoir, which covers 70 acres, Lake Moraine reservoir, which is 10,230 feet above sea level, and reservoir No. 8, which is at an elevation of 11,800 feet. He has built 25 miles of reservoir for Colorado City, and utilized the sewage for irrigation purposes, which is probably the first attempt to use sewage

in this way made in the West. Mr. Reid is not only an accomplished engineer, but is one of the most intelligent and highly esteemed citizens of Colorado Springs. His services to that beautiful and growing city have been invaluable, and the fact that he has been so long in the harness shows that his talents are appreciated.

RUSSELL, Pierre B., was born and reared in New York City, the family spending the summers in New Jersey. His father being for many years one of the police commissioners, gave Pierre an opportunity in early life to mingle much in public affairs. He received his education in the public schools, supplemented by a course at a college in his native city. Mr. Russell commenced his business career with Brown Brothers & Co., prominent bankers on Wall street, with whom he remained several years, and became a member of the famous 7th regiment of New York. Taking a fancy to western life he went to Arkansas, but not being particularly pleased with that section, he returned to New York in about a year. Soon after his return to the city he was stricken down with pulmonary trouble and was ordered to the Adirondack mountains, but not securing sufficient benefit after a two years' residence there, he was forced to come to Colorado, where his health was fully restored. He was connected with the Colorado Telephone company for several years. Mr. Russell served three terms as a member of the board of supervisors—the upper house of the city council. During his residence in Colorado he has also served on the military staffs of Governors Eaton, Routt, Cooper, Waite and McIntire.

RANDALL, Charles Wesley, express agent, was born at Rushville, Ill., Nov. 28, 1863. Later the family moved to Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, where he attended the public schools. The family then moved to Lincoln, Neb., where Charles took a scientific course in the state university of Nebraska, finishing in 1879, at the age of seventeen years. His father being a practical railroad man, his son naturally took to the same line of business, entering the office of Superintendent Touzlin of the B. & M. R. R. as messenger boy, serving in that capacity for six months. He then accepted a position with the American express company, and, in 1882, resigned and entered the employ of the Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express as messenger, afterward filling the different positions from messenger to general superintendent. After ten years' service with the latter company, he withdrew and accepted the position of route agent with the Denver & Rio Grande Express. Although an inferior position to the one he had resigned with the Wells-Fargo, he could see that the future would be brighter with the new than with the old company. The Denver & Rio Grande company, showing their appreciation of his

merits, soon advanced him to the position of general agent for the Denver & Rio Grande and Adams Express companies, which had been consolidated, and which position he still retains.

RANKIN, D. A., farmer, was born in Indiana county, Pa., Sept. 23, 1840, and was brought up as a farmer. When twenty years of age he became a soldier in the civil war, enlisting in the 78th Pa. infantry. He was made lieutenant of his company, and afterward promoted captain. He served until Sept., 1865, when he was mustered out. Three years were spent in traveling through Iowa, Illinois and Missouri, and in May, 1868, he came to Denver, and at once engaged in farming about eight miles north of the city on the Platte river, and two years later purchased his present place, where he now lives. He takes much interest in the schools of his neighborhood, and, is at present the vice-president of the Farmers' High Line and Reservoir company. He is a member of Lincoln post, G. A. R., No. 4.

ROBB, John W., farmer, was born July 15, 1838, at Vernon, Jennings county, Ind., of Scottish parentage. He was educated in the public schools, and worked in his father's woolen factory until seventeen years of age. In 1885 the family moved to Walshville, Montgomery county, Ill. At the age of twenty-one he traveled through Missouri and Kansas, and on arriving at Kansas City secured work in Bullard's machine shops, making quartz mills for the mines. In April, 1860, in company with two of his brothers, he started for Pike's Peak, arriving in Denver May 15; then went to Nevada City and assisted in setting up quartz mills he had helped to build; also engaged in prospecting and mining. Later he assisted in building a ditch from Fall river to Nevada City, and was one of the promoters in organizing the Empire and Union mining districts. In Sept., 1861, he enlisted in company K, 1st Colo., cavalry; served four months and then enlisted in company H, Curtis' horse regiment, at Peru, Neb., being assigned to the Army of the Cumberland, when the name was changed to the 5th Iowa cavalry, going directly into active service. At the battle of Franklin, on Duck river, in 1862, and while on picket duty at night, Mr. Robb was captured, stripped of his uniform and marched to Fort Columbia stockade, Tenn.; from there to Montgomery, Ala., then he Thomasville, Ga., from thence to Selma, Ala., then to Meridian, Miss., and finally to Andersonville, Ga., having marched seven hundred miles, barefooted, and suffering all the miseries and tortures of a prison life. He made his escape from his captors once, but after a chase of nine days was recaptured. On the approach of Union forces he was paroled and returned to his command at Nashville, Tenn. On being mustered out of ser-

vice Mr. Robb returned to Colorado, to find his agent, in whose care he had placed his interests, missing, and his property, amounting to \$38,000, sold (regardless of the act of Congress giving a soldier one year to return to his mines), and was obliged to begin life anew. He was soon stricken down with the mountain fever, which caused his removal to the valley. Locating four miles west of Denver, on the south Golden road (now Lakewood), in Jefferson county, he purchased 160 acres of land and has been engaged in agriculture and fruit raising to the present time. He is married and has one daughter, now grown. Mr. Robb is a republican in politics, a member of the society of Colorado Pioneers, of A. Lincoln post No. 4, G. A. R., and is one of six brothers who served in the Union army, four of whom are now living.

REED, D. J., coal mine inspector, was born March 28, 1849, in Missouri, where he was educated in the public schools. Upon the completion of his education he engaged in coal mining, following the same until he left the state. He was for two terms appointed inspector of coal mines for the state of Missouri. In 1886 he came to Colorado and for two years made it his home, after which he spent a like period in Kansas, one year in Iowa and then returned to Missouri, where he remained until 1891, during this time being engaged in mining. Returning again to Colorado, he first spent three months in Cripple Creek and then engaged in coal mining until Jan., 1893, when, for the third time in his life, he was appointed state inspector of coal mines, a position which he filled until the spring of 1895. During his long career as a miner of coal and as inspector, both in Missouri and Colorado, Mr. Reed is said to have been in more coal mines than any other one man in the United States.

RENO, L. A., farmer, was born in Pennsylvania, Feb. 2, 1833. He remained at home until he was twenty-two years of age, when he moved to Illinois and later to Iowa, where he engaged in farming. In 1861 he enlisted in company C, 4th Iowa infantry for one year. After the expiration of his term of service he came to Colorado and located on the present town site of Arvada, near Denver. In connection with B. F. Wardsworth he laid off that town and has since resided there.

ROBERTS, William E., ex-chief of the fire department, was born in Wales, Jan. 12, 1858, and attended the common schools until he was twelve years of age. He then began to learn the stonecutter's trade, and continued to apply himself thereto until 1871, when he came to America. He first stopped at Chicago and resumed his trade, finishing his apprenticeship in 1873. Owing to ill health he came to Colorado, and settled in Denver in the winter of 1873 and soon there-



after engaged in his trade. He worked on some of the most prominent buildings in the city, such as the McClintock block, Daniels & Fisher's store building and numerous others. In 1882 he became sexton of St. John's cathedral and remained at that post for more than two years. In 1876 he joined hook and ladder company No. 2, volunteer fire department, which was considered the best company in the state, having, during the period of a few years, won the belt three times. He began his career as a fireman as third assistant foreman, and remained as such for two terms, when the company was disbanded. In 1881 he was elected assistant chief. Sept. 4, 1885 he became a member of the paid fire department, and was enrolled with hook and ladder company No. 1. Five years later he was promoted captain of steamer No. 1, on Broadway. Two years later he was transferred to hook and ladder company No. 2, on Curtis street, as captain. Subsequently he was again transferred as captain to steamer No. 2, and served until his discharge, which occurred in Feb., 1894. March 28, 1894, he was appointed chief of the fire department and held that position until May, 1895. He is a member of the Order of Red Men. At present he is assistant chief of the fire department under Julius Pearse.

ROBERTS, George T., contractor, was born Feb. 18, 1836, in Kent, England. He went to sea in 1851, joined the British navy in 1852 and continued in the service until 1856, when he served in the Russian war. He then emigrated to America and located in New York, where he was employed until 1870 as a rigger longshoreman, in the meantime occasionally going to sea. He married Susan Gallinger in 1862, moved to Colorado in May, 1870, and engaged in the contracting heavy-raising and moving business. The first derrick constructed in Denver was made under his supervision, and since then he has owned the derricks and done or controlled the heavy-weight and moving of Denver.

ROBERTS, Sidney E., transfer manager, was born in Dansville, N. Y., in 1844, and received his education at Dansville seminary, located in his native town. In Aug., 1862, he enlisted in company I, 136th N. Y. volunteers, and served to the close of the civil war. He was in a number of the more important battles and accompanied Sherman's forces on their march to the sea. After the war ended he engaged in mercantile pursuits for eight years at Niles, Mich., when, on account of impaired health, he came to Colorado. He followed sheep raising for a short time and then engaged in mining for twelve years. He was for eight years officially connected with the city government of Denver. He established the sprinkling department and designed the wagons which have since been used for sprinkling purposes.

In 1890 he began his labors for the Colorado Fuel company and has succeeded in building up the largest transfer business in Colorado, employing on an average forty men and eighty-seven horses.

ROY, P. S., miner, was born in Shullsburg, Lafayette county, Wis., Nov. 5, 1854. He emigrated to Colorado in April, 1879, and engaged extensively in mining in Gilpin and Clear Creek counties. He was also largely interested in the live stock and real estate business. At Roy station, on the Denver and Rio Grande railroad, he prospected for oil, gas and coal, and during his work at that point he found two bodies of coal measuring thirty feet in thickness at the depth of 550 feet. At the depth of 1,350 feet oil, gas, hot soda and salt water were discovered in large quantities. He incorporated a company with a capital stock of \$1,500,000 at Brownwood, Texas, and bored for oil and gas. He also managed a similar large enterprise and operated at Ogden, Utah, with great success. At the present time he is extensively engaged in mining, both in Colorado and Idaho, and is regarded as one of the best and most expert mining men in the West.

RICHARDSON, Robert, farmer, was born in Cumberland county, England, and received his education in the common schools. He chose the occupation of a farmer, and early engaged in agricultural pursuits and in raising stock, which he continued until 1880, when he emigrated to America and settled in Colorado. For several years after his arrival he was engaged in different employments, and finally, in 1888, started a small dairy near Denver. Soon afterward he moved to the farm he now occupies, eight miles north of the city, where he has ever since successfully conducted his business.

RIDDLE, J. M., dairyman, was born in Pittsburg, Pa., in 1850, where he resided until he was eighteen years of age. Removing to Springdale, in the same state, he became a farmer and devoted ten years of his life to tilling the soil. In 1878 he embarked in the insurance business, and after continuing twelve months went to Kansas, and thence to Colorado in 1880. In 1883 he formed a partnership with Mr. Beaman in the dairy business, which existed only for a short time. Upon its dissolution Mr. Riddle set up for himself, in the town of Harmon, near Denver, and runs what is known as the "Glen-dale Dairy."

RIDER, C. A., dairyman, was born in Woodstock, Ill., Dec. 27, 1863, where he spent the first eight years of his life. He then went to Chicago, and after a residence of two years removed to Colorado. He was educated at the university of Denver, and soon after engaged in the dairy business. He made a small beginning and has gradually increased his trade until he has now one of the largest and best equipped dairies in the county. He is

also interested in raising small fruits, and a good portion of his land is planted in fruit trees, which are now yielding him a steadily increasing income.

RAYNOLDS, Frederic A., president and sole owner of the Fremont County Bank, was born in Canton, Stark county, Ohio, Sept. 26, 1850. His father was at that time a merchant in that city; and Frederic was one of his many sons who are now engaged in business at various points in the West. He was educated in the common schools of his native city, until he was about fifteen years of age, when he was employed in the dry-goods house of David Zollars & Co., at Canton, where he remained about three years. About the end of this period he indulged in speculation on his own account, and, like many other young speculators, lost his entire savings. He next became a traveling salesman for the Eagle Woolen mills of Canton, and, after an experience of two years, was made secretary and treasurer of the corporation before reaching his majority. In this position he proved a very efficient officer, and evinced the talent for business management which has since made him a successful manager of other business enterprises. But a few years later he decided to engage in business on his own account, and, in Aug., 1874, he was in Cañon City starting a bank, which was then, and is still known as the Fremont County Bank. At first he was only the managing partner, the firm consisting of his brother, Jefferson Reynolds, Col. C. B. Lamborn and himself, the firm name being Reynolds, Lamborn & Co. But his partners were engaged in other business elsewhere, so that the prestige of the bank is entirely due to the management of Mr. F. A. Reynolds, from the beginning. Mr. Lamborn was bought out by the Reynolds brothers about two years after the bank was organized, and Mr. F. A. Reynolds became the sole owner in less than four years after the beginning, in 1878, since which time he has had no partner therein. During the years from 1878 to 1882 he became interested in several banks in various parts of Colorado, in Rosita, Silver Cliff, Leadville, Alpine, Saguache and Buena Vista, which were quite successful during the time of his connection with them, but he found that the policy of giving his attention to one was preferable, therefore disposed of all his interests except the Fremont County Bank, making Cañon City his permanent residence. About the year 1880, with a few associates, he organized the Reynolds Cattle company, of which he has been president ever since its inception. By his skillful management this company has been able to dispose of its cattle to reasonable advantage, when other owners were unable to realize anything from their investments. In 1880 Mr. Reynolds married Miss Maggie Sheetz of Cañon City. He now enjoys a comfortable income from his various enterprises and enjoys the reputa-

tion in the community of being always willing and ready to help those who are less fortunate, and every enterprise of a moral or benevolent nature. His church (Presbyterian) and his neighbors know that he is ever ready and willing to aid with his means.

STEELE, R. W., first provisional governor of Jefferson (afterward Colorado) Territory, was born near Chillicothe, Ohio, Jan. 14, 1820. His earlier years were passed upon a farm. In the fall of 1846 he went to Fairfield, Iowa, studied law there and subsequently attended the Cincinnati law school, graduating in 1852. He then settled in Indianola, Iowa, but in the fall of 1855 located in Omaha, Neb., engaging in the real estate business in that very thinly settled and unpromising frontier section. He was elected to the territorial legislature of 1858-59. On the 25th of March, 1859, he started for the Pike's Peak gold region, reaching Denver May 4, which at that time contained only a few log cabins, most of the immigrants living in tents or sheeted wagons, or camping out in the open air. On or about the 20th of June he went to the Gregory diggings, just after their discovery, and there engaged in mining. He was the first president, and for a time superintendent, of the Consolidated Ditch company. Oct. 1, 1859, a convention of the people was held in Denver to establish a provisional government. As one of the results, R. W. Steele was nominated and duly elected governor of the Territory of Jefferson. He was inaugurated in November following, and remained in office until after the organization of the Territory of Colorado by act of Congress. He surrendered the executive authority to Governor Gilpin in June, 1861. His first message was delivered to the provisional legislature Nov. 7, 1859, an exceedingly interesting public document which appears in the appendix to Vol. II. In the spring of 1860 Governor Steele returned to Omaha, brought out his family, and settled them near Golden City, after which he went to Empire, near the head of south Clear creek, and began prospecting. As related in the history of Clear Creek county, Vol. III, he was one of the party which found and developed the first great silver mines in Argentine district. In Oct., 1865, he returned to Iowa with his family for the purpose of educating his children; spent some time in New York City, and returned to Colorado in the spring of 1867, when he located in Georgetown, and in March, 1895, removed to Colorado Springs, where he now resides, a venerable and universally venerated pioneer. He is the first of the great historic figures in the history of Colorado, chief of the first local government established in the Rocky Mountain region, years before the United States claimed jurisdiction over it; at a time when Indian titles covered the land; when Kansas proclaimed her right to control and govern our meager population; when society was in a state of chaos, needing the influence of a

strong centralized power; when pistol and knife, brute force and mob law ruled in the absence of statutes. The better citizens realizing the necessity of providing for the exercise of lawful order instituted a provisional state and placed R. W. Steele at its head. Though crude, and not extensively recognized outside of Denver, it was, nevertheless, a power for good. Its legislature met and adopted a code of laws which, while not perfect, served the purpose until superseded by better. Though Mr. Steele was the discoverer of great wealth for others, he has not himself been drenched with the showers of fortune. But he will always have a place in the historic annals of that period. All lines of government began with his administration. His name is affixed to the first statutes, his hand guided the incipient ship of state. It is almost amazing to look back over the past thirty-six years and see the mighty consequences that sprang from this rude beginning. Governor Steele's portrait should have first place in the portrait room of the Governor's office at the state capitol, for with him our governmental history begins.

SHAFROTH, John F., lawyer and member of Congress, was born in Fayette, Mo., June 9, 1854. He received his education at the university of Ann Arbor, Mich., whence he was graduated in the literary department June 26, 1875. He then returned to his birthplace and began the study of law. In 1876, after the usual examination, he was admitted to the bar of that state. In 1879 he came to Colorado, settled in Denver and formed a law partnership with the late Hon. A. W. Brazee, with whom he remained two years, when the firm of Stalleup, Luthe & Shafroth was formed. In 1882 Mr. Luthe was elected prosecuting attorney for the 2nd judicial district—Arapahoe county—and Mr. Shafroth was appointed his chief assistant, which position he filled for three years with signal ability. During that time it so happened that the author, as a juror, served two terms on the regular panel of the criminal court, Hon. Platt Rogers presiding, and in those periods had ample opportunities to measure the abilities of Mr. Shafroth both as a lawyer and public prosecutor, for he conducted all cases in that court. It is but just to say, since it is in full accord with general sentiment, that he was an admirable officer, prompt, able, vigorous and thoroughly honest in the discharge of his duties. He presented his cases with remarkable energy and skill, and pushed them with the single purpose of attaining the ends of justice. His efficiency became the subject of favorable comment by courts, lawyers, jurors and witnesses. He persecuted no one, but prosecuted offenders whose guilt was manifest to conviction and punishment. Mr. Shafroth is a clear and logical speaker, never lengthy or tedious, but comprehensive and forcible, with a strong voice and convincing manner. There are few men at the bar who are capable of presenting their argu-

ments with greater clearness. He wastes no time in mere rhetorical display, but goes straight to the business before him with a well digested analysis of the facts the law and the testimony. In 1887 he was elected city attorney of Denver, and in this office the same characteristics of indefatigable industry and admirable effectiveness were shown from the beginning to the close of his term. In 1889 he was again elected city attorney, leading his ticket and getting a thousand votes more than the candidate for mayor on the same ticket. This service concluded, he formed a partnership with Hon. Platt Rogers in the practice of law. Mr. Shafroth was married at Fayette, Mo., Oct. 26, 1881, and three sons have been born to him. In the fall of 1894 Mr. Shafroth was nominated for Congress by the republicans, and was elected by a handsome majority.

SHEEDY, Dennis, banker and an eminent financial manager, was born in Ireland, Sept. 26, 1846, son of John Sheedy, a farmer in comfortable circumstances, and of fine literary attainments. While he was a mere infant his parents came to the United States, settled in Massachusetts for a time and finally removed to Iowa. Dennis was then twelve years old. Soon afterward his father died, and being thus early compelled to assume the active duties of life, he quickly developed unusual capability for the management of affairs. Pursuing his studies at school during the winter months, the summers were passed in a store, where he earned a salary and acquired a general knowledge of business. In the spring of 1863 he removed to Denver, then a mere village, and took a clerkship in a mercantile house. Ambitious to achieve a prominent place in the world, the following year he went to Montana Territory, and there engaged in merchandising and mining, in both of which he was highly successful. The ensuing ten years brought a series of remarkable changes and many substantial triumphs. He did business for a time, each in Wellsville, Salt Lake City, Idaho and other western states and territories, with largely profitable results. In the spring of 1868 he became an extensive wholesale grocer at Helena, Mont., and in the fall of that year began to deal quite extensively in cattle, which he sold in Nevada. He then traveled through California and Old Mexico for rest and recreation, and on returning purchased large herds of stock in Arizona, which like all previous ventures, yielded satisfactory returns. Having thus founded the basis of his present large fortune, he went to New York, thence to Washington and passed several months traveling in the Southern states. In 1870, after a short time in New Orleans, he crossed Berwick's bay to Galveston, thence to Brenon and Austin, Texas, making a horseback ride of more than 600 miles through the southwestern part of that state, in the course of which he dealt largely in cattle, purchasing 1,200 at

Fredericksburg and 1,000 in Travis county, to be delivered on the Brazos river, where he had established a camp. They were subsequently sold in Abilene, Kan. Mr. Sheedy then located his headquarters in Kansas City, remaining from the fall of 1870 to the spring of 1881. In 1871 he bought 7,000 cattle in Texas, 5,000 of which he wintered in western Kansas and eastern Colorado. The following spring he left all the beef cattle for shipment to Chicago and took the balance to the head of Humboldt river in Nevada, where he located permanent ranches, and at the same time operated ranches in Kansas and the Indian Territory. He remained on the Humboldt two years, and shipped several thousand cattle to the San Francisco market. Disposing of his interests there, he established several ranches on the Arkansas and Cimarron rivers. In 1873 he wintered 5000 cattle at the head of Loup river in Nebraska, which were sold in Chicago in 1874. In 1879 he moved his stock to the North Platte in Nebraska and Wyoming, where he concentrated 32,000 cattle and about 400 horses. Hard winters entailed some losses, but after gathering together two-thirds of the numbers on his books, he sold them at \$30 per head. This terminated the more active part of his career in that line of business investment. It will be comprehended that he passed through many exciting adventures and indescribable hardships, which tested his courage and endurance to the uttermost limit. He has traveled thousands of miles on foot and on horseback, encountering vicissitudes and perils which only indomitable perseverance, remarkable physical strength and undaunted bravery could master. Often threatened with death, obstructed by frightful snow storms and blizzards, not infrequently beset by Indians, he emerged from every difficulty unscathed. He made a trip to Cuba and the West Indies, returning in the spring of 1880. In the spring of 1881 he settled in Denver and assumed the guardianship of the son of his old friend A. B. Daniels, with the care of his large estate. It may be stated in passing, that under his sagacious management the young man's heritage at the final settlement had increased more than twofold in value. Mr. Sheedy purchased stock in the Colorado National Bank and became a director. A year later he was elected vice-president and still occupies that position. In the winter of 1886-87 he bought an interest in the Holden Smelting Works, and shortly after was made president and general manager, which he has ever since retained. In 1889 the title was changed to the Globe Smelting and Refining company, and the town which had sprung up about the works was christened Globeville. It now contains 2,000 inhabitants. Under Mr. Sheedy's able direction the smelting plant has been increased to more than four times its original capacity, and is now the largest in the country, affording employment, when running at full

capacity, to about 700 men. In 1892 he added a complete refinery, with all modern improvements. In 1892 he was elected manager of the Denver Union Real Estate, Live Stock and Investment Co., and in 1894 president of the Denver Dry Goods Co. He has been treasurer of the Colorado Mining Exchange and the Western Patent Co. His inventive genius appears in a number of valuable inventions now in operation at the smelter. He has filled many leading positions in other lines of business, where his advice and skill have been largely beneficial in the promotion of private and public enterprises. His speeches before the Chamber of Commerce, the legislature and other assemblies gave evidence of a deep comprehension of public questions. He was instrumental in perfecting arrangements with the railroads whereby lead ores from the Couer d'Alene mines of Idaho could be shipped into our state, where they were greatly needed by the smelters. Finally Mr. Sheedy has been remarkably, almost phenomenally, successful in every large undertaking of his life. His career has been one unbroken series of financial triumphs. He is broad minded, liberal and charitable withal; a leader of men, a marked force in the community where the lines of his maturer years have been cast. In personal appearance Mr. Sheedy is a man of superb physique, standing over six feet high and weighing some two hundred pounds. He is a gentleman in every instinct of his nature. Feb. 15, 1882, he married Miss Catherine V., daughter of Matthew Ryan, a wealthy and highly respected citizen of Leavenworth, Kan. This estimable lady died June 22, 1895, leaving two children. She possessed rare culture of mind, and was very prominent in the higher social life of the city.

SANDERS, J. F., soldier and miner, was born in Marion county, Ind., in 1844, where he was educated in the public schools. In Aug., 1861, he enlisted in the 11th Ind. Zouaves, and was assigned to the Western army under General U. S. Grant. Mr. Sanders was present and actively engaged in all the engagements with the enemy from the capture of Fort Donaldson to the fall of Vicksburg. Having served his three years' enlistment, he reenlisted in 1864, and was sent to the Shenandoah valley, Va., under General Phil Sheridan, where he remained until the close of the war. Upon being mustered out of service, he returned to Indiana, where he remained until 1877, then removed to Colorado, and located at Leadville, engaged actively in mining, making it a practical as well as a profitable enterprise, being successful in nearly every mining property with which he has been connected. Mr. Sanders has been identified with many large mining transactions in the state, notably the Small Hopes Mining company of Leadville; the Tam O'Shanter Mining company of Ashcroft, and latterly the Last Chance and New York Chance Mining and Milling companies at Creede, Mineral county. He is republican in

politics and has always taken an active interest in everything pertaining to his party. He is a member of the republican national committee from Colorado. While he has never sought any political office, yet he is always alert to the advancement and prosperity of his adopted state, and stands high in the esteem of his fellow men.

SMITH, Charles H. See Vol. III, page 222.

SWALLOW, George Ransom, banker, was born in Greene county, Ill., Aug. 21, 1839, being the third of five children, of Ransom and Sophia L. Swallow. His parents were natives of Vermont, descendants of revolutionary stock and men who served their country gallantly in the war of 1812. In 1840 Mr. Swallow moved with his family to Winchester, Ill., where he died in 1844 and where the mother of George R. now lives. At the age of fourteen George commenced life by clerking for some fourteen months in a drug store in Winchester, thence he went to Alton and held the position of clerk in the post office for nearly seven months, thence moved to Jerseyville, keeping books in a store, mill and bank until 1860. He then removed to Centralia, and started the Centralia Bank. In March, 1861, he moved to Vincennes, Ind., and in August following enlisted in Capt. Haines' 7th Ind. battery. On the 4th of Oct., the same year, he was commissioned by Governor Morton junior 1st lieutenant of said battery. After the battle of Corinth he was commissioned captain of his battery by Governor Morton, who was at that time with the army. Capt. Swallow remained with his battery, which was attached to Buell's army, marching to near Stevenson, Ala., then on the retrograde movement to Nashville and Louisville, then again on the advances to drive General Bragg out of Kentucky; through Cumberland Gap to Nashville under General Rosecranz—in the battle of Stone River—thence to Chickamauga, after which he was appointed chief of artillery in General A. Baird's division, and went up Mission Ridge with the same. Starting on Sherman's march from Atlanta to the sea, he was commissioned major of the 10th Ind. cavalry (May 6, 1864) and joined that regiment at Nashville, Tenn. He was employed during the summer of 1864 in guarding railroads from Pulaski, Tenn., to Decatur, Ala. He was at the latter place with four companies, when it was attacked by General Hood on his way to Franklin and Nashville. He took part in the battle of Nashville and was shot in the second day's fight. His command captured more prisoners than they had men employed. Two majors, one lieutenant-colonel and several line officers were wounded in said battle. The regiment was then moved to New Orleans and Mobile, Ala. At the latter place he was commissioned colonel of the 10th Ind. cavalry, and marched through Alabama and Mississippi to Vicksburg. In Sept. 1865, he was mustered out, returned to Jerseyville, Ill.,

and Jan. 1, 1866, engaged in the banking business as junior member of the firm of Cross & Swallow. Oct. 24, 1866, he married Miss Virginia Davis, of Jerseyville, Ill. In Nov., 1872, he sold out, and in July, 1873, emigrated to Colorado, and started the first bank in this state south of the Arkansas river. In Sept. 1875, he was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Trinidad, and he has been identified with that institution from the beginning. In the fall of 1884 he was elected to the office of treasurer of state by the republican party, carrying his own county, the strongest democratic county in the state, by 1,200 majority. He is now engaged in the banking business in Denver. The above condensed record shows a life of unbroken activity and usefulness.

STRUBY, Frederick F., wholesale grocer, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., July 24, 1850, and remained there until he was twenty-one years of age. His education was received in the private and public schools of that city, after which he followed book-keeping two years. Desiring to come West, wherein larger fields might be found for the exercise of his energy and business talents, he started for Chicago, but, after a few months' residence in that city, continued his journey westward, and arrived in Denver in Nov., 1871. He became a clerk in the Colorado National Bank, and then embarked in the grain and flour business, which he continued five years. Engaging with the Denver & Rio Grande railroad company, he did the forwarding business for their road at La Veta, Garland and Alamosa, for three and a half years, and, returning to Denver in 1881, formed a partnership with Geo. H. Estabrook and W. B. Berger, late cashier of the Colorado National Bank, and began the wholesale grocery business, which he has continued to this time. Jan. 25, 1878, he married Miss Laura M. Ruth, daughter of William Ruth of Denver. They have four children, three sons and a daughter. Mr. Struby is a fine example of an American representative business man.

STONE, Wilbur Fisk, lawyer and jurist, was born in Litchfield, Conn., in Dec., 1833, and is descended from some of the earliest settlers in the Hartford colony of English ancestry. Six years later his father moved to western New York, and soon after to Michigan. As that region proved unhealthy, another change was made to Fayette county, Ind. In 1844 he located in Iowa upon the new government lands of Oskaloosa. Wilbur, after living on the farm for six years, at the age of eighteen was sent to Indiana for the purpose of completing his education. After a two years' course at the academy in Rushville, supporting himself as an assistant teacher, he entered college at Ashbury university, Greencastle, where he remained until the beginning of his senior year. While here, he earned his tuition by writing prize essays, and teaching

country schools during vacations. After various interesting experiences, he finally entered the senior class of the state university at Bloomington, and in due course was graduated. He then took up the study of law and subsequently was graduated in the law department of the state university, having been engaged in the meantime—for a year—as college tutor in the classical department. Naturally and strongly inclined to literary pursuits, and being a facile writer, he contributed letters and articles to the local press. After the completion of his law studies, he settled in Evansville, Ind., and for more than a year was the leading editor of the Daily "Enquirer" of that place. In the fall of 1859 he went to Omaha upon legal business, which detained him there through the winter and to pass the time, he engaged as assistant editor of the Omaha "Nebraskian," now the "Herald." In the spring of 1860, inspired by the reports from the Rocky Mountain gold mines, he crossed the plains to Denver, and soon afterward passed up to the Tarryall diggings in the South park where the next five years were passed in prospecting and mining at various points, and in practicing law. In 1861, when the territory of Colorado was organized, he was chosen to represent Park county in the legislature, which assembled in Colorado City in 1862, and was re-elected in 1864. From 1862 to 1866 he held the position of assistant United States district attorney, under General Sam E. Browne. In the winter of 1865-66 he went East and married Miss Sallie Sadler of Bloomington, Ind., and soon after returned to Colorado and settled in Pueblo, where he engaged in the practice of law until 1877, when he was elected to the supreme bench of the state. Mr. Stone was one of the early settlers of Cañon City, Fremont county, and, in connection with the late Geo. A. Hinsdale, drafted the first code of laws for the "People's court" of that district. During the early days he wrote many letters for the territorial press over the *nom de plume* of "Dornick." In 1864 he wrote and published the finest description of Mount Lincoln that has ever appeared in print, and which was widely copied in the various literary newspapers of the land, reproduced in Hollister's "Mining of Colorado," in one or two of the books on Colorado published by Samuel Bowles of the Springfield "Republican," and by Col. Alex McClure of Philadelphia. Mr. Stone and Geo. A. Hinsdale were the first editors of the Pueblo "Chieftain," established in 1868; was treasurer and corresponding secretary of the first Board of Trade, organized in 1869; wrote and delivered an historical review of Pueblo in 1876, for the national centennial records of the government at Washington. He was the first district attorney of the 3rd judicial district, and held various positions of public trust and duty connected with the educational and industrial institutions of Pueblo and the state. In connection with the late ex-Governor A. C. Hunt, and General Wm. J. Palmer, he was one

of the active promoters of the Denver & Rio Grande railway; was its attorney until 1877, when he entered upon his duties on the bench. In 1874, with the late H. C. Thatcher, he went to Boston and effected the contract for the building and extension of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé railroad, from the eastern boundary of the state to Pueblo. He was a member of the constitutional convention in 1875, and named by the democratic minority as their candidate for president of that body. Mention of his services appears in Chapter XIV, Volume II. He was chairman of the committee on judiciary department, and a member of several other important committees. Upon the ratification of the constitution then framed, and the admission of the state in 1876, Mr. Stone was nominated by the democratic party for associate justice of the supreme court, but was defeated with the rest of the ticket. In 1887, however, Judge E. T. Wells, who held the long term of nine years resigned, and Mr. Stone was nominated for the position by a convention of the bar of the state, held at Colorado Springs, and was thereupon elected without opposition, a proceeding without precedent or repetition since, and hence regarded as an unusually high compliment to him by his professional brethren. He remained on the supreme bench until the expiration of his term, in 1886, and soon thereafter (in 1887) was appointed by the governor judge of the criminal court at Denver, which office he held until that court was abolished, together with the superior court of Denver, by the legislative act of 1889. From that time until 1891 he was engaged in the practice of law in Denver. Under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1891, establishing "The Court of Private Land Claims," for the settlement of the Spanish and Mexican land grant titles in accordance with the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo—the court consisting of five judges, appointed from different states of the Union, and its territorial jurisdiction including Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, Utah and Wyoming—Judge Stone was appointed one of the justices of said court by President Harrison, and with the other justices appointed was confirmed by the United States Senate. By reason of his previous local knowledge of the subjects, and the country embraced in the jurisdiction of this court, and his familiarity with the Spanish language, acquired during his early residence among the Spanish-speaking population of southern Colorado, he is regarded as one of its most efficient members. In pursuance of an order of the court, he went to Spain in the winter of 1894-95, in company with Mr. S. Mallet-Prevost, special assistant to the attorney-general of the United States, for the purpose of procuring evidence, on behalf of the government, from the Royal archives at Madrid, to be used in the famous Peralta case in Arizona—a grant of over 12,000,000 acres of land, granted

in 1748, by the King of Spain to one of his barons. Judge Stone has visited Europe five or six times with his wife and sons, and possesses a good knowledge of the French and German languages, as well as the Spanish. He is a classical scholar, a ready and felicitous writer, and much given to the humorous, as well as the practical vein. He is a prominent member of the society of Colorado pioneers and seldom fails to contribute a happy address at the annual banquets of the society.

STEVENS, Isaac N., lawyer and politician, was born in Newark, Ohio, Nov. 1, 1858. His father, a noted physician, a native of Maryland; his mother, a grand-niece of the famous old naval warrior, Commodore Perry, whose memory all men revere, endowed him with a very thorough education. He was graduated from the high school of his birthplace, which embraced an excellent academic course, and then, owing to the death of his father, obliged to earn his own livelihood, he began the earnest business of life at the age of seventeen by teaching school in Henderson county, Ill., which continued through the winters of 1876-77. In March of the latter year he went to Burlington, Iowa, and there entered the office of Hedge & Blythe, local attorneys of the C. B. & Q. railroad, where he remained three years, or until the attainment of his majority, when he was admitted to the bar; then came immediately to Denver, arriving June 1, 1880. Possessed of a decided leaning toward political adventure, naturally ambitious to forge his way in the world, he soon became a leader of young men attached to the republican party, and strove with all his might for its success. He was elected president of the Lincoln club, and a member of the republican executive committee in 1882-83; was chairman of the city committee from 1884 to 1888, and secretary of the state committee from 1886 to 1888. In 1884 he was appointed assistant United States attorney for Colorado by President Arthur, the first appointment of that nature made for this state. In 1888 he was elected district attorney for the 2nd judicial district—Arapahoe county—and during his term of three years achieved a wider celebrity as a public prosecutor than any man who has thus far occupied that position, first, because many of the more important causes which excited popular interest were brought before the courts of his district, and, secondly, the remarkable ability displayed in their management. Among them may be mentioned two famous state cases: First impeaching the integrity of certain state officials, the other alleged frauds upon the state treasury; the city detective cases; the prosecution of Harley McCoy for the murder of inspector Hawley, and finally closing his term with an exceedingly brilliant and masterly prosecution of Dr. T. Thatcher Graves for the murder of Mrs. Josephine Barnaby of Providence, R. I., a case that assumed national importance.

It was in the latter that he won lasting renown, for whatever the division of public sentiment as to the conviction of Dr. Graves, all men admit that Mr. Stevens conducted the *cause celebre* with profound sagacity and with very distinguished ability. Indeed, there is no cause of record in our courts, few in that of any other state, that have been more thoroughly and effectively managed, and the result, though at first astounding, will stand to his credit as one of the great historical achievements of our era. This, with other remarkable work executed during his incumbency, placed him upon a lofty pedestal at the threshold of his manhood. He was afterward (in 1892) appointed county attorney, and in 1893 made chairman of the republican central committee, and splendidly conducted the city campaign of that year. No man of the current epoch, whatever his impressions of Mr. Stevens' political course may be, will deny his ability as a lawyer and counselor, nor will it be questioned that he has on numerous occasions exhibited masterly skill in the organization and management of local and state campaigns. Though at this writing somewhat out of favor with the politicians of his party, it seems inevitable that in the not remote future he will again be ranked among the powerful influences of the city and state.

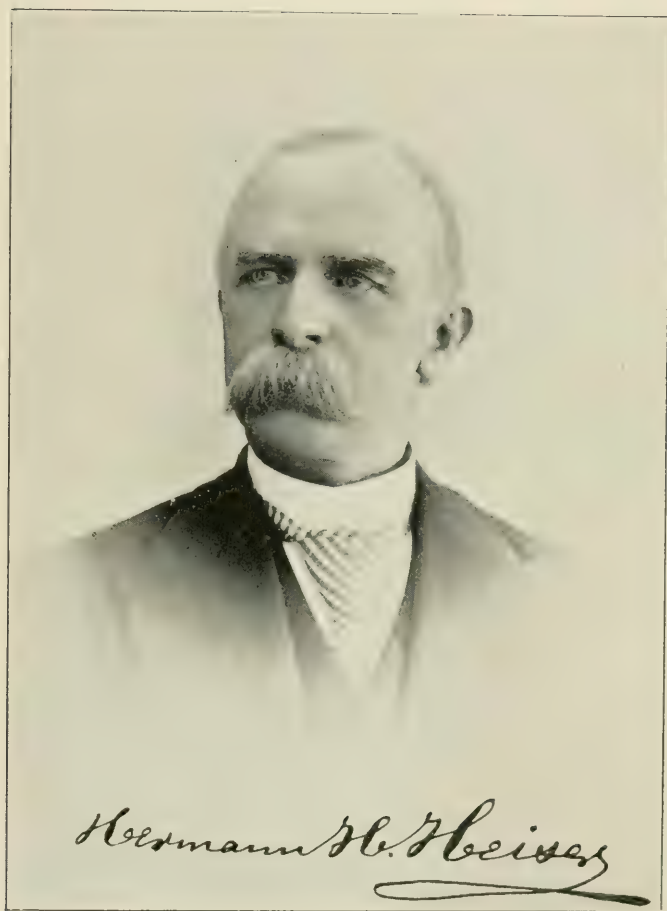
STAPLETON, William. See Vol. III, page 153.

SPANGLER, M., banker, was born in Clark county, Ohio, Nov. 22, 1846, where he was educated in the common schools. At the age of fifteen he entered the Union army, accompanying an older brother, captain of a company in the 110th Ohio infantry remaining with him in the field a year and a half and is probably the only man who performed active field duty for that length of time without pay or other compensation—when he enlisted in the 8th Ohio cavalry, with which he served until mustered out in 1865. Returning then to his native state and realizing the need of further education, he entered Wittenburg college at Springfield and there remained several years under tuition. In 1873 he came to Denver and engaged in the purchase and sale of real estate. Taking an interest in local politics, he was made chairman of the republican county committee in 1878, and in Oct., 1879, was elected sheriff of Arapahoe county. At the close of his term in 1881 he was re-elected. In Volume III, pages 27-28, of our general history, will be found some stirring incidents connected with his administration of that office. Here is one which excited much interest and general amusement. The city had for some time been infested by a gang of thieves, bunco-men and all manner of swindlers. Mr. Spangler managed most of them without serious difficulty, but their chief, known as "Doc Baggs," one of the shrewdest, most accomplished and successful confidence operators in the West, was

not so easily disposed of. His general appearance on the street was that of a well-dressed business man, of rather captivating address and manners, the last in the world to be suspected of unfair dealing by the person upon whom his arts were plied. It was only after the victim had been fleeced that his true character was disclosed. He was the king of his clan, the most noted criminal of the class Denver has ever known. Though frequently arrested, so adroit was his management and so keen his skill, he always contrived to escape trial and punishment, either by compromise with the complainant or by some crafty device. As it seemed impossible to throw the net of the law about him, yet determined at all hazards to expel him from the city, Sheriff Spangler detailed one of his deputies named Emil Auspitz to watch him constantly; to dog his footsteps every where, by night and by day; to be his veritable shadow, always and forever present, when sleeping, eating, walking or riding, wherever he might be there Auspitz was to be also. These orders were obeyed in their fullest meaning. The faithful detective never lost sight of the wily operator. He followed him through the day, to his home at night and appeared to him the first thing in the morning. Tired at length of this eternal, sleepless, fatigues vigilance and espionage, Baggs determined to shake it off by a trip into the country by rail, but he had scarcely seated himself in the car before Auspitz also walked in and sat down beside him. He employed every device to escape the dreadful surveillance, but in vain. Finally, as a last resort, he endeavored to bribe the detective, but this also failed. At length he went to Sheriff Spangler and offered him a large sum to withdraw his sleuth-hound, pledging himself to obey the laws, abandon his profession and become a respectable citizen, asking only that he should be allowed to live in Denver. But the stony hearted officer remained obdurate. No condition but that of absolute expatriation would be accepted. Failing in all directions, Baggs then left the city and has not since returned. In 1882 Mr. Spangler became a stockholder and director in the Union (now Union National Bank) and in 1884 was chosen vice-president, which position he retained several years. He is one of the strong capitalists of the city.

SOPRIS, Richard, a Colorado pioneer, was born in Yardley, Bucks county, Pa., July 26, 1813. Receiving such advantages of early mental training as the limited facilities of that very early period afforded, working on the farm until sixteen, he then learned the trade of a house carpenter. He was married June 5, 1836, to Miss Elizabeth Allen of Trenton, N. J., and the same year moved to Indiana, where he became a contractor on the Whitewater canal, making his home in Brookville, Franklin county. Here he remained until 1840, and then became captain of an Ohio

river steamer, called the "Indiana," and for the succeeding five years followed the river. Subsequently he took up railroad contracting and building. Soon after the reported discovery of gold in the Pike's Peak region he followed the trail and reached the present site of West Denver, March 15, 1859. When the town of Auraria was formed, he was one of the original shareholders in the town company. After prospecting for gold along the streams and at Arapahoe bar, just below Golden, without gratifying returns, he, with others, passed up Vasquez Fork to Geo. A. Jackson's diggings, on Chicago creek, opposite Idaho Springs. While there they were apprised of John Gregory's discovery in what is now Gilpin county, and immediately went to that point. Mr. Sopris took part in the primary organization of Gregory mining district, and was elected its president for one year. He located a claim on the Bates lode, opposite Mountain City, and worked it for a time. In the fall of 1859 he was elected to represent Arapahoe county, Kan., in the legislature of that territory, which claimed jurisdiction over the greater part of what is now Colorado. In the spring of 1860, after the adjournment of the legislature, he returned to Indiana, and brought his family to Denver, where they have resided to the present time. Soon afterward, he, with a party of adventurous spirits in Denver, numbering 15, organized an exploring expedition, and Sopris was chosen captain thereof; with them went Mr. Charles Marion, a civil engineer, D. C. Collier, Dr. Arnold, Richard Dodginton and others whose names are not remembered. Supplied with saddle and pack animals, and provisions, and the usual paraphernalia for camping, they left Denver July 1, 1860, crossed the South Park to the present town of Breckenridge, and went down the Blue river to Ten Mile, which they christened; thence to Eagle river, and thence to the Roaring Fork of the Grand, about six miles from Glenwood. They went up Willow creek to the foot of that magnificent mountain known as Sopris Peak, then christened for their leader. Here, as elsewhere en route, they prospected for gold, but found nothing valuable. Thence they returned to the Roaring Fork and came down to the hot springs, which is now Glenwood, where they camped for a time and bathed in the delightful waters, probably the first white men of our generation to bathe in them, though some of the old primeval hunters and trappers may have done so. Here they cut pine trees and constructed a boat wherewith to cross the Grand river. Where the present beautiful bath house stands was an island. Just below the "Cave" stood a large pine tree, which they blazed and inscribed as follows: "These springs were discovered on July 23, 1860, by Capt. Sopris and party of prospectors." They remained about these springs for a week, then crossed to where the town of Meeker now



stands, thence to the headwaters of the Uncompahgre, and into the San Luis valley, via Cochetopa pass, thence to Fort Garland and back to Denver, after an absence of three months. The measurements, notes and maps they made on their journey formed the basis of Governor Gilpin's first map of Colorado. Since then that region has been penetrated by railways, and with its mining camps and settlements forms an important part of the state. Capt. Sopris gave me the following from memory, as the records have been lost: In the early spring of 1880 a self constituted committee, composed of H. P. Bennet, A. C. Hunt and R. Sopris, resolved to frame a constitution and laws as the base of a municipal government for the city of Denver. Bennet drafted a system, and the committee submitted it to a public meeting held in the old Peoples' theater. The draft was read, and after discussion unanimously adopted. It provided for the subdivision of the town into three wards, with a council composed of two representatives from each ward. This fundamental law gave the city power to levy taxes, repair streets and bridges, to appoint a marshal, establish courts, etc. Appellate and common pleas courts were established. Jacob Downing and Nelson Sargent were judges of common pleas, and H. P. Bennet of the appellate court. In the organization of the common council Capt. Sopris was elected president, with the functions of mayor. This government filled the need until the regular organization of the territory in 1861, when a new charter was framed by the legislature. In Aug., 1861, he joined the 1st regiment Colo. volunteers, and was commissioned captain of one of its companies, which he commanded during its several engagements with the Confederate forces, which had undertaken the conquest of New Mexico, and served with it until its return to Denver, when he resigned and engaged in farming. He was elected sergeant-at-arms of the House, in the second territorial legislature, and filled the same office in the third session in 1864. In 1864 he was elected a delegate to the constitutional convention for the state of Colorado. In the fall of 1865 he was elected sheriff of Arapahoe county, and re-elected in 1867. In 1866, while acting as sheriff, he erected the buildings of the Colorado agricultural society, on their fair grounds, north of the city, adjoining the section now known as Ford's Park addition to Denver, and for five years was president of the society, conducting its annual fairs. In 1869-76 he was engaged in building, under contracts, the western division of the Kansas Pacific railway, and also certain sections of the Denver Pacific. In 1871-72 he assisted in building the Denver & Rio Grande railroad, on certain sections between Denver and the coal mines near Cañon City. In 1873 he was appointed deputy sheriff of Arapahoe county, and held that position until Oct., 1878, when

he was elected mayor of Denver. In 1879 he was re-elected to the same office. During the latter term occurred the serious mob uprising against the Chinese quarter, which resulted in a serious riot, as more particularly set forth in Vol. III, page 25. For some six years he was president of the Colorado pioneer's association. From 1882 to 1891 he held the office of commissioner of public parks, under the city government, and with the limited means placed at his command, as far as possible, converted them into attractive and enjoyable resorts for the people. The chief significance of the foregoing synopsis of a long and useful, though perhaps not a distinguished, career, lies in the fact that Capt. Sopris was one of the first settlers in the Rocky Mountain region, one of the very small band of pioneers who created the initial movements which have effected the wonderful transmutation of the wilderness into a great and prospering commonwealth. He was a witness of and bore, so far as he was able, a part in all the subsequent events ranging through the first 33 years of its history. In the public offices he held he was faithful, honest and capable. In the summer of 1886 himself and wife celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage, probably the first golden wedding celebrated in Colorado. He was a good, loyal, upright citizen, known and respected for the virtues of his character and the purity of his life. He died at his home in Denver, April 7, 1893.

STRONG, Frank H., was born in Mt. Vernon, Ohio, Nov. 2, 1853, and remained there until eighteen years of age, being educated at Gambier college, in that state. Upon reaching his eighteenth year he removed to Wisconsin, where, for six years, he followed the lakes. At the expiration of that time he removed to Chicago, where, until 1879, he was engaged in contracting. In the year last named the desire to try his fortune still farther west induced him to come to Colorado. Locating in Denver, he was for ten years connected with the Denver Water company. For the ensuing six years he was with Rhodes Brothers in the water contracting business in different sections of the country. Soon after the advent of Gov. McIntire's administration, he was appointed a member of the board of public works of the city of Denver, taking office the first of June, 1895. He brought to the position a wide and varied knowledge of men, together with a native ability far above the average, therefore was well qualified by experience to conduct its affairs in a manner satisfactory to the public.

SMITH, Joseph H., was born on a farm at Taylorsville (now Mountain City), Tenn., June 20, 1844, and was educated at Taylorsville academy, which closed in Dec., 1861, owing to the disturbances of the civil war, and subsequently destroyed by the same

cause. His father, Col. A. D. Smith, was a noted Unionist of east Tennessee, and one of the chief supporters of Governor Andrew Johnson, in defending the Union. Joseph inherited the patriotic spirit of his sire. In Aug., 1862, at the age of eighteen, he left home and was piloted through the lines by the famous scout, Dan Ellis. They reached Cumberland Gap, then occupied by Gen. Wm. Morgan, in a state of siege, and remained there until Morgan's retreat. Meanwhile Mr. Smith joined the 2nd Tenn. infantry and accompanied Morgan on his retreat to Greensburg, Ky., remaining with his regiment until the division united with Gen. Rosecrans, in his West Virginia campaign. While his regiment was marching to join the Army of the West, at Murfreesboro, he was left in Ohio on account of ill health, without having been mustered. In July, 1863, he rejoined it at Stanton, Ky., served a short time in recruiting service at Louisville, when having learned that a younger brother had succeeded in passing the lines and had joined the 4th Tenn. infantry, then at Nashville, he went there, and subsequently to Knoxville, via Louisville and Lexington, on a mission for Governor Andrew Johnson. This executed, he joined his father, who was then organizing the 13th Tenn. cavalry, at Strawberry Plains. While attending an uncle, the major of a Union regiment, who was ill of typhoid fever, at the house of General Magby, he was taken prisoner, but was permitted to remain with his relative, and when the siege of Knoxville closed he was secreted by General Magby, and thus escaped going to prison. He was mustered out of service in 1865, and soon after engaged in the dry-goods trade at Knoxville, continuing until the fall of 1867, when he sold out and engaged in general merchandising at his birthplace, until 1871, then came to Denver and organized the Novelty Manufacturing company, which he conducted until the fall of 1887, when he was elected county clerk and recorder of Arapahoe county, by the republican party. At the close of his term he was re-elected. A third nomination was tendered him but it was declined. Since that time his efforts have been given to private interests in Denver. Mr. Smith possesses great force of character, indomitable perseverance, with strong moral and physical courage. His father was president of the convention held at Greenville, in 1861, to form the new state of Columbia, from east Tennessee, western North Carolina and West Virginia. His eldest brother, who was in the Confederate service, was made captain of his company, for gallantry at Shiloh, and subsequently was promoted to colonel, for gallantry at Mission Ridge, where he was severely wounded. Another brother, Judge John P. Smith, is now chancellor of the 1st chancery district of Tennessee. His mother, who is still living, hearty and vigorous for one of her years, re-

sides with Judge Smith. Joseph H. was one of the World's Fair commissioners for Colorado in 1892-93.

STIRMAN, E. I., lawyer, was born in Benton county, Ark., in April, 1839, was, on the paternal side, descended from a Huguenot family, that fled from France to England on the repeal of the edict of Nantes. The name was then spelled Stirmont, but to destroy their identity the name was changed to Stirman. The first Stirman known in America came over with the second Lord Baltimore, and was high sheriff under him in Maryland; his descendants took the part of the Colonists, in the war of 1776. After the war, William Stirman, the great grandfather of the present subject, removed to Virginia, and his son, William Stirman—the grandfather—with his two brothers, removed to Kentucky and settled in Garrard county, where he raised to man and woman hood a family of twelve children. Alfred A. Stirman, his second son, and father of this subject, married Miss Pauline Fry, the second daughter of Dr. Jacob Fry of Fayette county, Ky. The entire family moved from Kentucky to Palmyra, Mo., and from there to Washington county, Ark., in the spring of 1839. It was whilst on this trip that E. I. Stirman was born. As Colonel Stirman expresses it, he "came within half a day of being a Missourian," having been born the first night after crossing the state line, in camp. His father remained in Arkansas, settling at Fayetteville, where Colonel Stirman remained until the outbreak of the war. At the age of seven years he was left an orphan, and thrown entirely upon his own resources. In spite of these disadvantages, however, he succeeded in fitting himself for the active duties of life, and at the outbreak of the war was a clerk in a store at Fayetteville. In May, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the 1st Ark. (Confederate) cavalry, and successively filled every position up to colonel, except corporal and major. At Wilson's Creek, Mo., he was orderly sergeant of his company; at Pea Ridge he had been promoted to captain, and was in the celebrated charge led by General McIntosh, in which his regiment captured a Union battery supported by two regiments of infantry. After the battle of Pea Ridge the regiment was dismounted and transferred to the east of the Mississippi, where it was engaged in the fights about Corinth, and surrendered at Vicksburg. On the reorganization of the regiment under the conscript law, he was re-elected captain of the company. Two months afterward, the regiment being without field officers, the commanding general ordered an examination of all the captains for the vacant field positions, when Captain Stirman was promoted to the lieutenant-colonelcy. In Aug., 1862, by command of General Bragg, he was promoted to the colonelcy, and his regiment assigned to

duty as sharpshooters for Fifer's brigade of Dabney H. Maury's division, and was in the charge upon Fort Robinett. In the attack by General Van Dorn, Oct. 2, 1862, and the following day, in the retreat from the fight at the Hatchie bridge, against General Ord, Colonel Stirman commanded the rear guard. At Mark's Mills, Ark., Colonel Stirman was struck five times, and during the entire period of the war had nine horses shot under him. At the close of the war his command was on outpost duty near Arkadelphia, Ark., and on receiving news of the surrender of Johnston, surrendered to General Bussey, at Fort Smith, Ark. He then went to the Kentucky university, and was graduated in the Lexington law school. He commenced the practice of law in 1869, at Fayetteville, Ark. In 1872 he was elected district attorney, serving one term. When Garland became governor, after the Brooks-Baxter war, Colonel Stirman was, without solicitation, appointed brigadier-general of the Arkansas state forces, and organized the state guard in the Northwestern district, a compliment due entirely to the record he had made in the war. In 1879 he came to Colorado, and after one year in Denver went to Lake City, where he practiced law until 1884, when he was elected a member of the legislature. Upon the completion of his term he removed to Ouray, from which county he was placed upon the democratic state ticket for attorney-general, with Alva Adams for governor (as referred to in Vol. III, page 50, as E. J. Stirman). Remaining there until Feb., 1894, he then removed to Denver. There were few men in either army who, without any aid except native energy, have made a more brilliant record.

SUMNER, Horace A., state engineer, was born in Massachusetts, March 18, 1845. He remained in that section until 1868, during which time his education was received, finishing with an academical course, and the start made in his chosen profession, that of civil engineering. In 1864 he began to engage in railroad work, being employed in Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Vermont, and continued it four years, when he removed to Iowa, where for two years he was connected with what is now the C. B. & Q. railroad, after which he was with the Burlington & Southwestern for three years, leaving that road to accept the office of engineer of public work, in Burlington. Next he became associated with the Chicago, Burlington & Kansas City, and the St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern railroads, as chief engineer, until 1878, when he engaged in business for himself for two years, and then returned to civil engineering, being for one and a half years with the Chicago, Burlington & Northern in Wisconsin, during its construction. At the expiration of that time he came to Colorado, and was engaged in making location surveys for the Colorado railway, in

Middle Park, for a year and a half, after which he engaged with the Denver & Rio Grande, and continued with them until 1893, when he became chief engineer of the Florence and Cripple Creek railroad. This line he located and constructed into the gold camp, and was in charge of the maintenance of way until called to accept the duties of state engineer of Colorado, April 5, 1895.

SEAMAN, Allen B., lawyer, was born Jan. 18, 1862, in Shipman, Macoupin county, Ill. His father was Major Marinus W. Seaman, who was a physician and surgeon in active practice in Shipman, from 1854 until the fall of 1893, except during the war, when for three years he belonged to the 122nd regiment Ill. infantry, volunteers. He was mustered in as second assistant surgeon; was promoted to first assistant surgeon, and then to surgeon of the regiment, with the rank of major. His mother's name was Elizabeth Shellman Seaman (maiden name Elizabeth Shellman). Both father and mother were natives of New York. They were married in Illinois early in March, 1861, A. B. being the only child. His mother died in April, 1884, but the father is still living, and now resides with his son in Denver, Colo. Mr. Seaman received his education at the public schools in his native town until 1876, when he went to the high school in Jerseyville, Jersey county, Ill., and was there graduated in 1879. In the fall of 1879 he went to the university of Chicago, and graduated there, receiving the degree of B. S. During vacations, while in Chicago, he studied law with the firm of McCagg & Culver. After graduation from the university of Chicago he attended the law school at the state university of Iowa, at Iowa City, graduating there in the spring of 1884, with the degree of L. L. B. He came to Denver in July, 1884, opened a law office in August, and has practiced continuously from that time to the present. In April, 1893, he was elected city attorney for the city of Denver, and served two years with marked ability. The amount of work performed by him in that period was prodigious. He was married Oct. 13, 1885, to Jane Orithia Babcock, in Monmouth, Ill., and has two children—Allene Elizabeth, born Sept. 3, 1886; Lucia Marie, born Jan. 18, 1888. He has been very active in local and state politics, and being a powerful speaker has acquired much distinction.

SHEPARD, A. D., county superintendent of schools, born in Fulton county, N. Y., July 10, 1846, is descended from a long line of ancestry, dating back to the year 1550, with John Shepard as the founder of the house. When A. D. was three years old the family removed to Wisconsin, from whence, after a residence of one year, they relocated in New York, where he remained until 1872, during which time his education was received. In 1872 he located in Danville, Ill., and successfully en-

gaged in the foundry and machine trade until 1877, when the desire to try his fortune in the West induced him to locate in Denver, where he continued in the foundry and machine business until 1887. In May, 1879, he was elected president of the Board of Education of district No. 2, West Denver, in which capacity he served nine years. The favorable impression Mr. Shepard had made as a thoroughly qualified and conscientious man procured him the nomination and subsequent election of county superintendent of schools, in 1887, and his management of that office has been so energetic, practical and business-like, that at the present time (1894) he is serving his fourth term, a fact which eloquently attests the value of his services to the county.

SEERIE, David D., contractor and builder, was born in Farfarshire, Vale-Strathmore, Scotland, March 11, 1862. After receiving a good education, he was apprenticed to the stonecutter's trade, with an uncle, who gave him thorough training in all the important details, not only of stonecutting but of calculating cubical sections, etc. He left his native land for America in 1880, coming direct to Denver from New York. Here he found employment with Messrs. Hayes & Cain, contractors, his first work being done upon the stone trimmings of La Veta Place, Colfax avenue. He continued as an employé until 1885, when the contracting firm of Geddis & Seerie was formed. From that time to the present it has been one of the strongest in the trade. They built the great railroad building on Larimer street, Denver, the Wyoming university, at Laramie City, the high school at Rawlins, Grace M. E. church, Trinity M. E. church, the People's National Bank, and a number of fine stone residences on Capitol hill in Denver. When the original contractor—Richardson—was displaced by the state board of capitol commissioners, Geddis & Seerie were awarded the contract for building our magnificent state capitol, upon which over two million dollars have been expended. At the same time they had Mr. Henry C. Brown's splendid hotel building (Palace) under contract, built of Arizona brown-stone, which they forwarded to completion. The marks of their excellent handiwork are seen in many of the finest stone dwellings and edifices of the city. Strictly honorable, faithful in the performance of their pledges, this firm has risen in a few years to a supreme position. Both are young men who realize the responsibilities attaching to the contracts assumed by them, and have executed them to the best of their ability, thus gaining and retaining the confidence and respect of the community.

SAYER, Daniel, soldier and lawyer, was born in Westtown, Orange county, N. Y., April 1, 1840. Six years later the family removed to Goshen county, same state, where he attended the high school. When sixteen

years of age he went to Iowa, and engaged as a clerk in the mercantile establishment of his brother, where he remained six months, then located at Cincinnati, Ohio, and entered the bank of S. S. Davis & Co., where he continued until 1861, when he enlisted in the 5th Iowa cavalry as adjutant, whence he was transferred to the 7th cavalry as captain, and finally became lieutenant-colonel of the 2nd regiment of Vicksburg volunteers. He was in a number of important battles, among them the engagements at Shiloh and Corinth, and he was also in the Carter raid in east Tennessee, which was declared by Gen. Halleck to be the most brilliant of the kind that occurred during the war. He was in the service a little more than three years, and was mustered out at Nashville in 1865. He came to Colorado in the fall of 1866, going to Central City, where he was engaged in mining about twelve months. He afterward located at Denver, and formed a partnership in the practice of law with his cousin Alfred. In 1879 he became a member of the law firm of Thompson, Sayer & Blake at Leadville, and during his residence there he was the attorney for that city six years. He returned to Denver in 1891, and has, since that time, steadily followed his profession. Feb. 3, 1869, he married Miss Augusta Young of Central City. They have two sons living; the elder is a recent graduate of the Denver high school. Col. Sayer is not only a good lawyer, as is evidenced by his success, but is a most excellent citizen, and stands high in the estimation of the bench and bar of the state, as well as high in the esteem of the people.

SCHWARZ, T. E., mining engineer, was born in Boston, Mass., in 1855. He graduated at the English high school in that city, in 1872, and the same year entered the Massachusetts institute of technology, where he studied mining engineering for a life profession, graduating in 1876. In the following year Mr. Charles Burleigh of Fitchburg, Mass., offered him employment as mining engineer at the Burleigh tunnel, which was then being driven into Sherman mountain, near Georgetown, Clear Creek county, Colo. This was one of the first enterprises of its class in the Colorado mines, and the Burleigh machine drill the first introduced here. Accepting the position, Mr. Schwarz acquired valuable experience in tunnel work with air drills as well as in practical mining. In 1878 he closed his connection with this enterprise, and, with a partner, engaged in developing a prospect in Silver creek, near Lawson, where he gained some further knowledge of the patience and hard labor required to create a mine. In the fall of that year he became interested in a lease on the White lode, in the district called Red Elephant, back of Lawson, where he sunk the first 250 feet of what has since been known as the "Schwarz shaft," developing the property and operating it for two years, during which time he shipped con-

siderable ore. At a later period, and until 1882, he prospected in Cascade district, Clear Creek county, and from time to time examined and reported upon properties for Boston and New York investors. In 1882 he accepted the management of the Santa Rita copper and iron mines near Silver City, New Mexico. Here he erected extensive improvements, including a very successful concentrating mill of 100 tons' daily capacity and developed the extensive native copper deposits of the property. The decline in the price of copper in 1883 caused the works to be closed at a time when, by thorough engineering and economical management, he had brought them to a self-sustaining condition. In Aug., 1884, he was appointed superintendent of the Yankee Girl mine, Red Mountain district, Ouray county, which had then been but crudely opened to a depth of 100 feet. During the five years of his management he developed it to a depth of about 1,000 feet, opened new and productive ore chimneys, erected the large hoisting plant and all surface improvements, and worked it at such profit that the company was able to pay dividends amounting to nearly \$1,000,000. The development of the Robinson mine adjoining, and a part of the property to the point of productiveness, was accomplished by him in the spring of 1889. It has since continued to be one of the most productive of Red Mountain ore bodies. In June, 1888, while conducting the Yankee Girl, he was engaged to superintend the Guston mine, also, an adjoining property owned by the New Guston company (Limited) of London. It had acquired a heavy indebtedness and been shut down full of water during the previous year. By his knowledge of the Red Mountain formation, which he had made a subject of careful study, he was able to place this mine on a dividend-paying basis within a few months after taking charge. In consequence the £1 shares of the company soon increased in value, on the London market, from £0 2s to £3, and for some time the company paid larger dividends in proportion to its capitalization than any other mine in the United States. He induced the company to lease and bond the Little Annie and Smuggler claims, adjoining the Guston workings, for about \$80,000, believing the ground to be valuable, although no pay ore was then showing on either claim. During the winter of 1889-90 he succeeded in opening a large body of fine ore on the Smuggler. It was purchased and became a profitable mine. While in charge of the New Guston, the mine was operated at a net profit of \$400,000, while ore reserves of vast richness were opened and a large hoisting plant erected. He was, also, in the period of his residence in the district, connected with the development of several other properties, among them the National Belle, now belonging to the American Belle Mines Co. (Limited), on which he located the

present working shaft and sunk it to a depth of 300 feet. In March, 1890, the health of his family having suffered from long exposure to the high altitudes, he resigned his management of the New Guston company, receiving a formal vote of thanks from the directors and stockholders of the company in London in appreciation of his services. At the Colorado meeting of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, in 1889, Mr. Schwarz presented the first comprehensive paper that had appeared, descriptive of the geology and ore deposits of the Red Mountain district. He is now located in Denver, having opened an office there as consulting mining engineer, making a specialty of mine management, and having in charge the development of several prominent properties, including a number of important undertakings in the San Juan country.

SMITH, Sylvester T., late general manager of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., June 20, 1840, the eldest son of Emery W. and Louisa Smith, both also natives of that city and of English origin. The family resided in Buffalo until Sylvester was about eighteen years old, and he was educated in the public schools of that place. In 1858 they removed to Kansas. When the civil war began, in 1861, Sylvester, then about twenty-one years of age, enlisted as a private in company B, 1st Kan. volunteers. Six months later he was promoted to a lieutenantancy and subsequently appointed captain. During the last year of his service he was made assistant adjutant-general, on the staff of Brigadier-General George W. Dietzler. In the fall of 1863 he resigned from the army, and Feb. 1, 1864, took the position of general accountant and cashier of the Kansas Pacific railroad, the construction of which was then just commenced at Wyandotte, which he retained until Feb., 1867; thence to Oct. 22, 1878, was its auditor. Nov. 1, 1878, he was appointed receiver by the U. S. court, superseding Charles S. Greeley and Henry Villard, receivers. In March, 1879, Mr. T. F. Oakes having tendered his resignation as general superintendent, Mr. Smith assumed the duties of that office in addition to those of the receivership. Jan. 14, 1879, by order of the U. S. court, he delivered the railway and other property back to the Kansas Pacific railway company and June 16 was appointed general superintendent of the road. From Oct. 15, 1884, to April 30, 1887, he was general superintendent of the entire Union Pacific system. May 2nd, following, the board of directors of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad unanimously elected him general manager of that road, when he left the Union Pacific to assume the duties of his new position. It would be repeating widely accepted truths to dilate upon Mr. Smith's qualifications for the offices he has so worthily filled, since they are recognized by all the prominent railway men of the country. His experience has been broad and

varied, extending over a period of twenty-five years and embracing intimate knowledge of every department. Some of his better qualities, and some of the most useful to the companies he represented, were manifest in his ready mastery of any situation that might arise in the operating department. After leaving the Rio Grande, some three years ago, he has not been actively engaged in railroad, fortunate investments in mining at Creede and elsewhere having rendered him independent of such service.

SMITH, Milo A., builder and real estate operator, was born in Newark, Ohio, Oct. 24, 1844. He was partially educated at Kenyon college, where he remained until the war of the rebellion precipitated its close, and then entered a military school at Fulton, Ill., whence he was graduated in due course with the rank of 1st lieutenant. Shortly afterward he became a student in the Polytechnic institute of Troy, N. Y., whence he was graduated as a civil engineer in 1867. He was employed on the lake coast survey as assistant engineer under General Crane, and had charge of the Huron river and harbor survey. At the completion of this work he resigned to accept the office of secretary of the Detroit (Mich.) chair factory. At a subsequent time he was made a director and treasurer in the company. About this time, also, he began operating in the real estate business, taking his first lessons in a profession which afterward became the principal feature of his life-work. These early transactions proving successful, he gradually extended his efforts in that line, and also engaged in building. Up to 1880 he had erected and sold some forty houses. His activity, and the financial gains accruing, brought him into much prominence in that city, where he received a number of offers from the owners of large landed estates to handle their property as he had his own. In May, 1880, soon after the beginning of the enormous activity in real estate and building in Denver, as the result of a very large immigration, he decided to investigate the opportunities offered for men of his capabilities and experience. As a consequence he opened an office here and within 30 days thereafter had eight houses under construction, all of which were sold before their completion. From that time to the present he has been one of the more noted operators in real estate and building affairs, confining his attention chiefly to property on Colfax avenue and its near vicinity. His first large purchase was a tract of 200 acres, now known as "East Capitol hill subdivision," which he caused to be platted, and then improved by planting trees, the construction of water works, and the extension of one of the electric car lines to that point. He was among the first to agitate the building of cable railways to supplant the horse car lines, and, to accomplish that object, headed a subscription list with \$5,000 to secure the building of the Denver Tramway company's

cable road out Colfax avenue, eastward. He was one of the projectors of the Colfax avenue and University Park electric lines, and for two years was president of both; earnestly promoted the Sand Creek water scheme; was one of the original members of the East Denver Water Works company; and aided to the full extent of his ability the founding of the Kebler stove works, an important manufactory. In 1883 he was quite extensively connected with the live stock trade in New Mexico and Arizona, and has been, and is still, identified with many other prominent corporations, for example, the Denver Building and Investment company, the Colorado Ice and Storage Co., the Deer Park association, the High Line Reservoir company, the Chamber of Commerce and the Real Estate Exchange, etc., etc. He is also one of the board of managers of St. Luke's hospital. To summarize, any careful observer of current events which have marked the extraordinary development of the capital of Colorado, during the past six years, must have noticed that Milo A. Smith's name has been associated with nearly all the movements which have given Denver its remarkable prestige as one of the really great centers of the continent. As we have seen, his education and experience in the East fitted him for the pursuit of fortune in Colorado, where some, if not all, of his lofty aspirations have been signally realized.

SNIDER, George W., discoverer of the "Grand Caverns," near Manitou, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, March 27, 1851, and was educated in the public schools. As the discoverer of two of the more interesting attractions in the vicinage of Manitou, the "Grand Caverns" and the principal chambers of the "Cave of the Winds," and also by virtue of his moral worth, Mr. Snider occupies a prominent place among the leading men of that renowned summer resort. Therefore a brief sketch of his life, and of the circumstances attending these discoveries, will be found interesting. In 1856 the family removed to New Portage, Summit county, Ohio, and, in 1862, to Akron, in that state, where George attended the public schools, remaining until the fall of 1879. Meanwhile he learned the trade of a stone cutter, which he followed there and in other states. In the fall of 1879 he came to Colorado, and in December following engaged with the Denver & Rio Grande railroad company, in the construction of their stone work on the branch from Antonito to Espanola, N. M. Feb. 2, 1880, he located in Manitou, and there resumed contracting and building in stone work, on his own account. On the 22nd of Jan., 1881, he, with Charles Hunter, Charles Rienhart and H. W. Snider (his brother) visited what then was known as "Picket's Cave," in Williams Cañon, which had been previously discovered by the Rev. R. T. Cross, and his Sunday-school class, from Colorado Springs. At this time, however,

only the first three or four rooms had been explored or known, the least important of the present series. Mr. Snider and his companions went there on the day mentioned, for the purpose of collecting some specimens to send their friends in the East. But in climbing about in the rooms Mr. C. W. Snider discovered a small and apparently hitherto unnoticed aperture leading from the end of one of the rooms, and, enlarging it, cut his way upward under a large flat rock or chimney, and after two or three hours of hard work, passing through, found himself in a magnificent chamber, now known as "Canopy Hall." Continuing his explorations for two or three days thereafter, he discovered and opened all the remaining rooms which now constitute the "Cave of the Winds." There are no less than 40 rooms and avenues in this marvelous combination of underground wonders. Canopy Hall is over 300 feet long by 40 high, and 30 feet wide, filled with interesting formations, called "Stalactite Niche," "Folded Blanket," "Frescoed Ceiling," "Cascade," "Prairie Dog Village," the "Bat's Wing" and the "Enchanted Scene." Music Hall is 80 feet long, 10 feet wide and 12 feet high, beautifully ornamented by stalactites, sparkling bouquets and fantastic wreaths. The Hall of Beauty, or nature's art gallery, is literally studded with all manner of extraordinary configurations formed in the mysterious laboratory of nature, through centuries of chemical action. These various chambers constitute a combination of features which are at once startling and wonderful beyond human conception. The Manitou Grand Caverns, situated upon the same mountain, but upon the opposite slope, were found by Mr. George W. Snider in Dec., 1880. He had filed a pre-emption on the tract without any knowledge of what it contained, or any idea of the fortune there concealed. While hunting deer on a very cold, frosty morning in December, he had wounded a large stag, who ran down across the present entrance to the Grand Caverns. At this point Mr. Snider saw a small spray of vapor issuing from a crevice in the ground. It had collected upon, and completely crystallized in ice a small tree standing near. But the weather was so cold he made no attempt to explore its source, but drew from his neck a red bandana scarf and tied it around the tree to mark the spot. When the weather moderated he took suitable tools, returned to the place, began excavating, and after a time succeeded in opening the entrance to these remarkable caves. Fearing litigation, he concealed the work by cutting brush and replacing the rocks and dirt, said nothing to any one of what he had found, and patiently awaited the arrival of his patent to the land from Washington. When thus secured, he built a wagon road and instituted the other improvements necessary to its use as a resort. The caverns were not opened to the

public until the spring of 1885, though the "Cave of the Winds" was opened in the spring of 1881. The latter is owned by his mother and Charles Rienhart, the caverns by himself. From ten to fifteen thousand people visit these caverns each season. They are not only a very great attraction to visitors, but a large source of revenue to the owner. Mr. Snider was married Nov. 20, 1884, to Miss Vera M. Johnson, daughter of Theron W. Johnson of Denver. He has spent much time in prospecting (from 1879 to 1884) about Aspen, Ashcroft, Crested Butte and the Elk mountains. He is also interested in the quarrying and manufacturing of lime, and in contracting for building stone, etc.

SOPRIS, Elbridge B., was born in Aurora, Ind., July 21, 1843; son of Richard and Elizabeth R. Sopris, who for more than thirty-five years have been residents of Denver. His paternal ancestors emigrated from Germany early in the 17th century. His mother's forefathers, the Allens, came to America from England shortly after the landing of the Mayflower at Plymouth. (See biography of Capt. Richard Sopris, this volume.) Elbridge, though naturally wild and wayward, fonder of playing truant than of study, succeeded by the alertness of his intelligence in obtaining a fair education in the public schools of Michigan City, Ind., which he attended until his fifteenth year. His father came to Colorado in 1858, and a year later came Elbridge, who joined his sire in prospecting the Pike's Peak region for gold. In the spring of 1860 the remainder of the family followed and settled in Denver. At the outbreak of the civil war Elbridge enlisted in the 1st regiment Colo. volunteers under Col. J. P. Slough, and took part in its various battles with the Texans in New Mexico. When but a few months in the service he was made quartermaster-sergeant of the regiment, which he retained until his discharge in 1863. He then returned to Denver, and in the fall of 1864, the Indians having taken the warpath, he immediately enlisted in the 3rd regiment Colo. cavalry for a term of one hundred days, and was commissioned 2nd lieutenant of company A. He was soon afterward promoted to a 1st lieutenantcy, and was in command of his company in the memorable battle of Sand Creek. For gallantry in this desperate action, he was publicly complimented by Colonel Geo. L. Shoup. He remained with the regiment until it was finally mustered out. In 1865 he engaged in the commission business at Denver, continuing until 1866, when he retired and engaged in public land surveys. In June, 1867, he settled in Trinidad, where he has ever since resided, engaged in the purchase and sale of real estate, the erection of buildings, coal mining, etc. He had not been long in Trinidad before his natural instincts for political adventure and intrigue began to develop themselves, but it was not until the

campaign of 1872, when Jerome B. Chaffee and George W. Miller were opposing candidates for the office of delegate in Congress, that he took any very conspicuous part in territorial politics. In this canvass, however, he assumed the management of the republican forces in Las Animas county, a democratic stronghold, and succeeded in carrying it by a majority of 32 votes for Mr. Chaffee. Thenceforward he has been regarded as the chief factor of his party in that county, and in the state conventions and legislatures a formidable influence in suggesting and executing combinations for the nomination and election of republican candidates, including United States Senators. At the beginning of Samuel H. Elbert's term as governor, in 1873, Mr. Sopris was appointed inspector-general of the territorial militia, now known as the Colorado National Guard. He was also an officer on the military staff of Governor John L. Routt from 1876 to 1878 inclusive, with the rank of colonel, and by Governor Pitkin in 1879 was again appointed inspector-general. In 1882 he was elected to represent Las Animas county, in the House of the Fourth General Assembly, by a majority of 20 votes, the only republican elected in that county, all the others being defeated by an average majority of about 1,200. This legislature met in Jan., 1883, and elected two U. S. Senators—Hon. H. A. W. Tabor to fill out the unexpired term of Hon. H. M. Teller, and Hon. Thomas M. Bowen for a full term of six years. This was one of the most noted political events in the history of the state (as set forth in Volume III), prolonged, complicated and exciting. In this session Gen. Sopris was appointed chairman of the committee on ways and means, and of that on military and Indian affairs. He was also a member of the committee on counties and county lines, and in each was instrumental in the passage of much needed measures. In 1884 he was re-elected to the Assembly, and despite the fact of there being two republican tickets in the field against one democratic, and that the latter party still had the ascendancy, he was returned by a majority of 348. In the session following (5th) occurred the senatorial election, wherein the combined forces of Routt, Teller and Chaffee were allied against Senator N. P. Hill. Here Gen. Sopris became one of the strongest political managers in the field, one of the master spirits which finally secured the triumphant election of Henry M. Teller, on the first ballot. For twelve years he held the office of deputy county clerk in Las Animas, under a democratic recorder. He also served two terms, of three years each, as county surveyor. He is a member of A. Lincoln post, G. A. R., Denver, and of the association of Colorado pioneers. During his residence in Trinidad he has acquired much improved property in that city, is the owner of several brick and stone business blocks on one of the principal

streets, and of a large area of valuable coal lands in the county. In 1886 he sold a tract of 3,000 acres of such lands to eastern parties, realizing a handsome profit. While he has been signally successful in the whirlpool of politics, it is but just to state that it has always been in the interest of the leaders of his party, rather than any particular ambition on his part to seek or hold office. That he has been highly serviceable to his friends is universally acknowledged.

SOPRIS, William R., lawyer and legislator, was born at Trinidad in the year 1869. He received his education in that place, and deciding to follow the legal profession took a three years' course of law at Columbia college in New York City. After being admitted to the bar he began his legal career with the well-known firm of Wells, Macon and Furman of Denver, and subsequently associated himself with Mr. Charles Hartzell. In Oct., 1893, he removed to Trinidad, where he has since practiced on his own account. He is a member of the Elks and of the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity and was a delegate from Columbia college to the conventions of the fraternity at Pittsburg and Philadelphia. In politics he is a republican. He stumped the state of New York in the Fassett and Flower campaign of 1891, was a member of the republican central committee of Trinidad, and chairman of the judicial convention for the 3rd judicial district. With the exception of his father, he was the first republican ever sent to the House of Representatives from Las Animas county.

SOUTH, Dr. Wilson Lee, was born in Hardin county, Ky., Sept. 29, 1829. His ancestors were English and emigrated to Kentucky about a century ago. The Doctor lived on a farm until he was eighteen years of age, and then went to Paradise, Ill., where he studied medicine with Dr. Newton W. Chapman for three years. In 1852 he entered the Louisville medical college, remaining one year, and then attended the Kentucky school of medicine one term. Because of protracted illness he did not return to finish his medical education. He located at Paradise and practiced his profession from 1854 till 1859, and then traveled a year in Texas and Mexico. In 1861 he was appointed surgeon of a state cavalry company in the Indian department in Texas, remaining with the company until the close of the war. He was a member of the state board of registrars, and took the election returns to New Orleans, and delivered them to Gen. Hancock. He practiced medicine at Stevensville, Texas, about a year, and then engaged in mercantile business. Aug. 21, 1869, he married Mrs. Louisa Langston of Stevensville. In 1871-72 he operated a sawmill and cultivated a farm in Hood county, Texas, on the Brazos river, then embarked in the cattle business in Colfax county, N. M. In 1874 he



H. C. CHILDS

located about twelve miles from Cimarron; held the office of county judge one term; was elected to the legislature of New Mexico in 1877, and again in 1879. He introduced the act restoring Colfax county; was chairman of several important committees, and took an active part in the work of the legislature. He moved to Trinidad, Colo., in May, 1881, bought and sold cattle, and established the Cimarron Cattle Co., which has about 30,000 cattle, and of which company he is the president. The Doctor is not only a physician, but a sagacious business man as well, and has accumulated a fortune. He owns a number of houses and blocks of land in Trinidad, and is financially interested in many of the best and most successful enterprises of that city. He was elected mayor of that place in 1886, without opposition. He has built an elegant three-story mansion, where he resides, enjoying the companionship of his family and the fruits of his long years of toil and industry.

SWEENEY, Bo., lawyer and legislator, was born in Clinton, Henry county, Mo., Sept. 20, 1861, but when quite young the family moved to Texas, where he grew to manhood, receiving, in the meantime, his education in the public schools, which was supplemented by a collegiate course in Tennessee. He also attended the Cumberland university at Lebanon, Tenn., where he was graduated in the law class of 1888, with the degree of LL. B., and was admitted to the bar the same year. Returning to Texas he remained there a few months, when the desire to try his fortune elsewhere caused him to settle in Trinidad, Colo., where he engaged in the practice of his profession, and has continued to the present time. In 1892 he was elected to the House of Representatives of the Ninth General Assembly on the democratic ticket. A man of fine physique and pleasing address, well calculated to command and hold the attention of his auditors, he was one of the more active and valuable members of the legislature, fearlessly advocating all measures that had for their object the good of the people.

SPRAGUE, Wellington G., real estate operator, was born in Cherry Valley, Ohio, Dec. 18, 1839. During his childhood his parents moved to Wisconsin, where his boyhood was spent on a farm. He received his education in the common schools of the country, and also at Hillsdale college in Michigan, and taught school in the meantime, to earn the money with which to pay expenses. Soon after the beginning of the civil war he enlisted in the Union army, and participated in many campaigns and battles. He was promoted captain and brevet lieutenant-colonel, and subsequently transferred to the U. S. regular army. During the siege of Richmond and Petersburg he was twice wounded, once very severely, and lay for some time in a hospital. Recovering, he rejoined his command, remained with it during the continuance of the war, and was stationed

in the Southern states throughout the stormy period of the days of reconstruction. In 1870, his health becoming impaired from the effect of his wounds, he made application to be placed on the retired list of the army, which being granted, he, in 1871, located in Denver with his family. Soon afterward he engaged in the purchase and sale of real estate, negotiating loans, etc. Since that time he has been connected with a number of important enterprises, mostly manufactures of different kinds, and the founding of influential public institutions, etc. He was one of the pioneers in establishing the first rolling mills located in Denver, and was for a time president of the company. Into this enterprise he put much energy and something of his capital. He was a member of the old Board of Trade, and later of its successor, the Chamber of Commerce, the Real Estate Exchange and other potential organizations. No citizen of Colorado is more zealous in promoting good causes and in fostering worthy projects looking to the broadest development. Being a shrewd and careful business man, he has become wealthy.

STANTON, Irving W., soldier and lawyer, was born in Waymart, Wayne county, Pa., Jan. 6, 1835, where he remained to the age of twenty. From his twelfth to his sixteenth year he worked on a farm in the summer, attending a country school winters. The position he since has attained in the ranks of men has been reached by conscientious application to the duties of life as they came in the regular course of experience and self-cultivation. At sixteen he secured employment with the Delaware & Hudson Canal company, conducting one of its railway trains four years, when, imbued with desire to explore the great new West, he moved to Fort Riley, Kan., then an important military post, and there accepted such employment as was offered, mainly wood-cutting and building. He witnessed the opening scenes in the long chapter of tumults and tragedies attending the early history of that territory, the election of the first legislature, that historic body which met at Pawnee City, in a building which he assisted in erecting, and by its acts added fresh fuel to the flames of internecine war then raging. While at Fort Riley he was prostrated by severe illness, which, but for the medical skill and devoted attention of Dr. William A. Hammond, surgeon of the post (subsequently surgeon-general U. S. A., now one of the most noted physicians in the land, located in New York City), might have terminated fatally. This incident in after years led to deep attachment between these men, which has existed to the present day. By a combination of circumstances that are a part of our national history, Surgeon-General Hammond was removed from his office. In the days of his prosperity, Mr. Stanton went to Washington, and by enlisting the aid of the Colorado Senators and

Representatives in behalf of that officer, succeeded in removing the clouds which shadowed his name and restoring him to his rank and standing in the army, from which he had been displaced by erroneous impressions. Restored to health by the ministrations just referred to, Mr. Stanton went to Chicago and there became clerk to his uncle, Mr. George Wentz, who was engaged in some extensive railway contracts in Illinois and Iowa, with headquarters at Iowa City. Here he remained occupied with clerical work until the spring of 1857, when he entered a hotel in Washington, Iowa, as clerk, but subsequently acquired a partnership in the business. In 1860 he came to the Rocky Mountains and engaged in mining at various points, but without material success. Finally, —Oct., 1862— he enlisted in the 3rd Colo. infantry, subsequently consolidated with the 2nd cavalry, marched to the seat of war in Missouri, and took part in all the principal engagements fought by that regiment and the brigades to which it was attached, being promoted to sergeant, in Jan., 1863, to 2nd lieutenant, in Dec., 1864, to a 1st lieutenancy. While 2nd lieutenant he commanded company F of his regiment in the battles of Little Blue, Big Blue, Westport, Mine Creek and Newtonia. After the latter engagement he commanded the available men of four companies, and was made acting quartermaster and commissary during the remainder of the remarkable campaign known as "the Price raid of 1864," and until the return of the command to Leavenworth, Kan., in December of that year. Until July following, he commanded company L; then was appointed provost-marshal of the district of the Upper Arkansas, on the staff of General John B. Sanborn, serving in that capacity until the regiment was mustered out at Leavenworth, Sept. 23, 1865. The winter of 1865-66 was passed at his old home in Pennsylvania, resting from three years of wearing service on the frontier, where his regiment had been almost constantly battling with some of the most trying conditions of the rebellion, largely against bushwhackers, guerillas and assassins, with some fierce engagements with Price's large army. In the spring of 1866 he went to Washington, intending to return to Colorado, but when President Johnson vetoed the bill for the admission of our state, he accepted the tender of a clerkship in the general land office. This proved the beginning, the school of instruction, so to speak, which fitted him for his useful citizenship in Colorado. In Feb., 1868, he was appointed register of the first U. S. land office instituted in the Rocky Mountains, under the mining act known as the "Chaffee law," passed in 1866. Equipped with the requisite experience, supplemented by instructions from his chief, he proceeded to Central City, then the principal center of mining operations, and there opened his office. It was a difficult position because

of the many complex questions constantly arising, and rendered still more perplexing by the crudeness of the original statute relating to locations, miners' rights, etc., and the somewhat sullen acceptance by the miners of congressional interference with primary customs. Notwithstanding, Mr. Stanton's intimate acquaintance with the office in Washington, its methods of procedure and its officers, together with his affability and undisguised desire to establish harmonious relations, enabled him to manage affairs without serious friction, and to preside over the many contests resulting from this attempt to revolutionize old systems in a manner to meet all material requirements. It was not until after the passage by Congress of the amendatory act of 1872, however, that the general government acquired the control that has since obtained. In 1871 a land office was established in Pueblo. A Mr. Wheeler was the first register but died after a few months' service, when Mr. Stanton was appointed to this more important position, where instead of almost exclusive transactions in mining claims, as at Central City, the duties related to large tracts of agricultural land. Here, again, superior skill and experience were required for upon the register fell the burden of establishing titles and deciding many difficult problems involved in old Mexican grants. In June, 1874, having meanwhile taken up the study of law with the view of adopting that profession, he resigned from the land office and formed a partnership with Hon. George Q. Richmond, later judge of the court of appeals. This relation continued with a steadily increasing practice for five years. From April, 1875, to May, 1879, he was a member of the Pueblo school board. During his term of office, and largely through his efforts, the first brick school building in that city was erected, known as the Centennial school. The structure was recently remodeled and enlarged, and is now one of the finest school buildings in the state. Jan. 1, 1867, he married Miss Mary A. Singer of Potosi, Mo., an accomplished graduate of Bonham's Female seminary in St. Louis. In 1881 Mr. Stanton organized the Pueblo Gas company, and was its president until 1886. In 1883 Governor Pitkin appointed him to represent Colorado at the celebration of the anniversary of the surrender of Yorktown, Va., to George Washington, held in 1883. In 1888 he was elected president of the Pueblo Board of Trade, an association of eminent citizens organized to promote the general advancement of that city. Under his administration the often defeated enterprise of unifying and consolidating the Merchants' Exchange and the Board of Trade and the reorganization of the latter was successfully consummated. Long prominent in the Masonic order, master of one of its local lodges, and at the head of its Royal Arch chapter, also a member of

the Grand Chapter of Colorado, he was elected deputy grand high priest of the latter body in 1875 and elevated to the headship in 1876, succeeding Wm. N. Byers. In 1876 he was elected grand generalissimo of the grand commandery, Knights Templar, in 1877 deputy grand commander, and in 1878 grand commander. In the fall of 1890 his friends in the southern division of the state brought him forward as the republican candidate for governor, but John L. Routt was selected instead. Though not wealthy, he has acquired an elegant home, considerable landed estate, and a comfortable competence. He is a good lawyer, an industrious worker, religiously moral, and devoted to the up-building of the community in which he lives and, to the extent of his ability, the state of Colorado.

SUTHERLAND, Fernando H., dentist, was born at Union Hall, Va., May 24, 1848, and educated in the schools of Philadelphia, and also in the Illinois normal school. He chose the profession of dentistry, in which he has been very successful. Failing health induced him to visit Colorado, in 1871, and, receiving great benefit from the climate, he made his permanent home here. An ardent democrat, he took deep interest in the affairs of that party, but in 1890 abandoned it and joined the republican organization. Having been fully restored to health, he is an enthusiastic admirer of the state, its climate and resources. In 1880 he was a candidate for state Senator in the 5th senatorial district, but later was elected to the House of the General Assembly. He is a progressive citizen of Pueblo, where he is widely esteemed. In 1872 he married Miss Belle H. Grimes at Colorado Springs.

STEWART, Alexander Thomas, manufacturer, was born in New York City, Sept. 15, 1855, and was educated in the public schools. At an early age he learned the blacksmith's trade, and soon after was made foreman of the establishment. In Jan., 1876, he came to Colorado, settled in Pueblo and, on the 13th following, opened a shop in that city. For several years he did all the blacksmithing and repairing for Barlow & Sanderson's stage line. From a small unpretentious shop, the business, by virtue of his industry and excellent management, constantly expanded with the succeeding years, until now the wagon and carriage house of F. H. Stewart & Co., of which Mr. A. T. Stewart is the senior member, has no equal in the state. The firm occupies two large buildings, one on Victoria avenue and E street, and another on Union avenue and E street, each having a floor space of 19,500 feet. The latter is a two-story brick, erected in 1891. In 1880 Mr. Stewart was elected alderman from the 3rd ward, and was re-elected in 1886 and 1889. In this office he evinced fine ability, and under two administrations was

made chairman of the committee on finance. In 1890 he was unanimously chosen president of the municipal council, and presided with marked success. He was active in all improvements and brought about many reforms; was especially interested in the fire department, and for his labors in that behalf the first steam fire engine introduced in Pueblo was named "The A. T. Stewart No. 1." In politics he is one of the leading democrats, with high protective tariff views, a disciple of the late Samuel J. Randall, of Pennsylvania. In 1888 he was chosen by his party as a candidate for the state Senate, and though the county was largely republican, and he was opposed by a very popular candidate, Mr. Stewart made an excellent race, being defeated by only a very small majority. In 1889-90 he was unanimously chosen chairman of the county democratic central committee, and each time won a victory for his party. He has always been an active horseman, and, in company with his brother, F. H. Stewart, has owned some of the finest race horses in Colorado. These gentlemen were the first to successfully introduce the practice of inserting a silver tube in the throat of racing stock to facilitate easy breathing while on the track. Mr. Stewart was married to Miss Mary E. Morrissey, in Pueblo in 1880, and five children have been born to them. The family occupy an elegant residence on Broadway Mesa. The success he has achieved is quite as gratifying to his large coterie of friends as to himself.

STEWART, J. S., was born in Armagh, Indiana county, Pa., in 1845, and was educated in the public schools. When the civil war occurred he was only sixteen years of age, and being too young to enlist in his native town, but determined upon entering the army, he went to Harrisburg, and there being unknown, contrived to enlist in company H, 12th Pa. reserve corps. While serving in this company he was engaged in the battles of Drainsville, 2nd Bull Run and Antietam, in the last of which he was wounded. In March, 1863, he was discharged from company H and returned home. In 1864 he enlisted for three years in the engineer corps of the regular army, during which he took part in many brisk engagements, among them the battle of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, River Po, Gurney Station, North Anna river, Cold Harbor, Chickahominy, the siege of Petersburg, before Richmond and in the pursuit and final capture of General Lee's army. In 1867 he was honorably discharged, returned to Pennsylvania, and at once entered the service of the Nutter-Cunningham Manufacturing company with whom he remained six years. In 1873 he went to the Cambria Iron Works, remaining four years. In 1887 he re-engaged with the Nutter-Cunningham company and served until 1881, when he came to Pueblo and en-

tered the employ of the Colorado Coal and Iron company. In 1883 he was elected clerk and recorder of Pueblo county, re-elected in 1885 and for a third term in 1887. He was a very capable and efficient officer, administering the duties to the general satisfaction, as evidenced by the popular elections. Mr. Stewart died in Pueblo May 19, 1889, of heart failure.

SMITH, William G., ex-lieutenant-governor of the state, a young man who has made his way from a lowly to an exalted position by steadfast adherence to honorable principles, was born in Newton, N. J., April 27, 1857. His father was a member of the board of education in that state, and for many years largely identified with its educational interests. In 1865 he removed to Detroit, Mich., and there entered the Presbyterian ministry, in which the remainder of his life was passed, and vast good accomplished through the purity and zeal of his effort. His son William received a fair education in the public schools of Birmingham, Mich., and subsequently under the tutelage of Prof. Spencer prepared himself for Ann Arbor university, but the declining health of his father prevented him from taking the classical course. In Aug., 1872, the family removed to Colorado and settled in Golden. Soon after William engaged in school teaching in both Jefferson and Douglas counties. In the fall of 1873 he entered the office of the Golden "Globe" as a compositor, having previously learned the art of type setting, retaining his position at the case until 1874, when he purchased a half interest in the paper, continuing in partnership with Mr. Edward Howe until Jan. 1, 1879, when he became sole proprietor. He was not at first a brilliant editor, but by hard study and constant practice he became a forcible and interesting writer. He was a careful and conscientious writer, a fervent politician in the republican party. In April, 1880, the municipal council of Golden elected him city clerk. During the same year he was appointed private secretary to Governor Pitkin and served until the end of that executive term. It is a fact worthy of note that Governor Pitkin had four private secretaries, two of whom died while serving in that capacity. Mr. Smith, in Nov., 1887, was elected lieutenant-governor of Colorado, by the republican party, his majority being much larger than that of the governor-elect, an honor due to his high standing among the people, who had no criticism to pass except that he was very young. He presided over the Senate of the Seventh General Assembly with more than ordinary ability, having fitted himself by intelligent study of parliamentary law and practice. In the absences of the governor, which were frequent, he conducted the duties of the executive office to the general satisfaction. Being a good business man he has accumulated some property. As he is still young, not yet in the prime of life, with an

enviable reputation, great courage and industry, it is fair to assume that the chief glories of his career lie in the undeveloped opportunities of the future. In 1894 he was brought prominently forward as the candidate of his party for governor, but prior to the state convention withdrew in favor of the Hon. A. W. McIntire, who was nominated and elected.

SCOTT, James C., lawyer and jurist, was born in Steubenville, Ohio, June 12, 1834, and was educated at Allegheny college, Meadville, Pa. He commenced his business career as a banker in the fall of 1857, in Bridgeport, Ohio, where he continued for nine years. He was cashier of the First National Bank at Smithfield, Ohio, in 1864, when stricken down with inflammatory rheumatism, and by that fearful affliction confined to his room for six years. In Sept., 1870, he came to Colorado and settled with the Union Colony at Greeley. Here he devoted himself to the study of law, and was admitted to the bar of Colorado, Jan. 25, 1876, since which time he has been engaged in the practice of that profession. He was county judge of Weld county from Sept., 1876, to Jan., 1887. June 8, 1880, he married Miss Margaret Gilbertson, of Auburn, N. Y. Being crippled and unable to move except on wheels, Mr. Scott is a striking example of what energy and indomitable perseverance can accomplish in obtaining a competency, and also illustrates what the climate of Colorado can do toward restoring a sadly broken invalid to almost perfect health.

STREETER, O. B., merchant, was born in Kankakee county, Ill., June 4, 1857. His boyhood was passed on his father's farm, where he learned the stern lessons of toil and economy. He attended a district school, afterward taking a thorough high school and business course. He taught school for several years and then engaged in farming and stock raising, which he followed with marked success up to the time he left his native state. He came to Denver in 1887, and for a time was engaged in the real estate and building trade, with good results. In 1889 he was instrumental in organizing the Summit Fuel and Feed company. Notwithstanding dull times, and heavy losses by fire, the trade of the company has steadily prospered. In 1892 Mr. Russell Gates bought a large interest in the concern, and with his superior tact and energy, supplemented by the well-tryed experience of Mr. Streeter, who is the general manager, the company has been successful and self-sustaining. Mr. Streeter is a man of excellent character, and thoroughly in sympathy with every movement that has for its object the good of the city and the state. In the spring of 1893 he was elected alderman from the 8th ward and filled that office worthily for two years.

SAMPLE, N. W., railway superintendent,

was born in Lancaster county, Pa., Aug. 14, 1843, and educated at the Moravian academic institute at Litiz. At the age of sixteen he entered the Baldwin Locomotive Works as an apprentice and remained there continuously for three years, when he enlisted in the 15th Pa. cavalry, company K, and served until the close of the war, being mustered out in July, 1865, as 1st lieutenant and assistant adjutant-general. Returning home a month later he again entered the Baldwin works, where he remained until 1871, then came to Colorado with the first three locomotives built for the Denver & Rio Grande railroad, and here made his permanent home. Entering the original machine shops of that company, he was soon afterward appointed foreman, and in 1877 promoted to master mechanic of the great establishment, which had meanwhile been erected at Burnham. In 1880 he was again advanced to the more important office of superintendent of machinery. In 1888 he was appointed superintendent of machinery and rolling stock. In Jan., 1892, President Jeffery, in recognition of his efficiency in the several departments in which he had served appointed him general superintendent of the entire Rio Grande system, which embraces more than 1,600 miles of road, standard and narrow gauge. In 1888 he was also made superintendent of machinery of the Rio Grande Western road, and still retains that position. Again, in 1890, he was made superintendent of machinery of the Rio Grande Southern railroad, which he still retains. He is a member of the G. A. R. and also of the order of the Loyal Legion. From the beginning Mr. Sample has been justly regarded as one of the most valuable men in the employ of the companies named. Their appreciation of his great industry, remarkable intelligence and skill has been manifested in his rapid promotion from a mechanic in their repair shops to the responsible post he now occupies. He is a man of kindly and generous disposition, and also of wonderful force in emergencies. To begin with, he learned his trade in the best school of instruction the country affords. The rest of his honorable career is due to the well-directed exercise of superior natural gifts.

SALE, H. T., lawyer, was born in Fayette county, Tenn., in 1839; was educated in the public schools, graduated at the university of Alabama, and subsequently finished in the law department of Cumberland university of Tennessee. The last named institution is the leading law school of the South. He planted on the Arkansas river from 1866 to 1870, and suffered from the common disasters that befell the planting interests at that time. In 1870 he returned to Memphis to resume the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in that year; then removed to Texas, where he practiced his profession for seven years. During the winter of 1879-80 he came to

Leadville, Colo., to begin life anew. In 1883 he was elected city attorney of Leadville—being the only democrat on the ticket who was elected. Failing health compelled his removal from that high altitude, and in 1885 he assisted in founding the town of Glenwood Springs. He was made county attorney for Garfield county while living in Leadville, and continued as such for two years after his removal. He was called to Denver in Feb., 1893, by Attorney-General Engley to assist in the work of that office. Mr. Sale organized the people's party in Garfield county in 1892, and in 1894 he was nominated by acclamation for attorney-general by the state convention of his party at Pueblo, but was defeated at the election in November of that year by Col. Byron L. Carr, the republican candidate. He has already acquired an enviable reputation at the bar of the state by reason of the able opinions he has drawn as assistant attorney-general, and it is understood that he prepared many of the opinions that came from that office during the years of his incumbency.

SCHRADSKY, Hyman, merchant, was born in Prussia, March 23, 1857. In 1871, at the age of fourteen, he emigrated to the United States. After traveling over several states he arrived in Colorado and settled in Georgetown, where he embarked in business on a small scale. Subsequently he went to Leadville during the great mining excitement there, became interested in some of the early discoveries and was quite successful. In 1877 he came to Denver and engaged in the clothing trade at 1525 Larimer street, where he remained eight years. When the Pioneer building was erected he leased the entire first floor, continuing there until Nov. 1, 1894, when finding his then large store too small for his constantly increasing business, he removed to his present quarters at the southwest corner of Sixteenth and Larimer streets. He was largely instrumental in organizing the first "Forester's Court" in Denver, and as a consequence has occupied the several high honorary offices in the order.

SWINK, George W., farmer and legislator, was born in Breckinridge county, Ky., in 1836. His youth and early manhood were spent on the broad prairies of Schuyler county, Ill., where he was engaged in farming, merchandising and in running a sawmill, until 1871, when he came to Colorado and located at Rocky Ford, in Otero county. His family, however, did not move to the state until three years later. Soon after his arrival he engaged in mercantile pursuits, and began to farm in the spring of 1875. He continued the mercantile business until 1884, and has since that time been a farmer and stock raiser. His farm embraces about 2,000 acres and constitutes the feeding ground for 500 cattle and 350 horses. He was postmaster of the town of Rocky Ford from 1874 to 1884, and also a railroad and express agent

and a county commissioner, and in 1893 was elected to the state Senate on the republican ticket for the term of four years. He was also mayor of Rocky Ford and while acting as such inaugurated what is called "water-melon day" in 1885. He has done much to encourage the pursuit of agriculture in the Arkansas valley, has been foremost in the building of irrigating ditches and led in every movement that was calculated to improve the county and aid in developing the farming interests. Mr. Swink is a practical, self-made man, and his good judgment has not only been the means of his acquiring a competency for himself, but he has pointed the way whereby many of his neighbors and friends have been placed on the highway to success. In 1856 he married Mary J. Cook of Illinois. Their union has been blessed with eleven children—six sons and five daughters—and all are married but three. The children are: L. C. Alonzo, Clementine, Louis, William S., Schuyler, Mattie, Hannah, Oney Belle, Eddie and Minnie. The senatorial district represented by Mr. Swink is composed of Baca, Bent, Kiowa, Otero and Prowers counties.

STANLEY, Patrick, soldier and pioneer, was born in Charleston, S. C., March 17, 1824, and received a good education in the public schools. When twelve years of age he went to New York and there learned the trade of a bricklayer and ornamental plasterer. At the outbreak of the war with Mexico he determined to join the volunteers, being recruited for that service, but on account of his youth he was rejected. Resolved to go at all hazards, he returned to South Carolina, where he was admitted to the Palmetto regiment of Charleston, as orderly to Col. Pierce Butler. He served in that capacity until after the battles at Vera Cruz and Cerro Gordo, when at his urgent request, he was mustered in as a private, and attached to company K, Capt. Sumter, a grandson of General Sumter. He participated in all the battles and engagements in the Valley of Mexico and was twice wounded; also in the "forlorn hope" at the storming of Chapultepec. At the close of this war he was honorably discharged, and finding himself out of employment and fond of war, he joined the Lopez expedition organized to procure the freedom of the patriots or revolutionists of Cuba. In this expedition, which sailed from New Orleans, he commanded 300 men, but, fortunately for him and those under him, they were one day late in landing, for in the meantime the revolt had been crushed by the Spanish authorities and all engaged in it shot to death. As the Captain expressed it: "When this intelligence reached us we got out of there immediately." When their vessel arrived at New Orleans on the retreat, it with all on board was captured by the United States revenue cutter and the men locked up in prison, but, were released the next day. Each man, however, received from the

Cuban Junta \$100 in cash, with which they made their way back to New York. Being restless and high spirited, imbued with the love of adventure, after the excitements of his experiences in Mexico and with the Lopez revolutionists, it was impossible for him to settle down and again adjust himself to the tame pursuits of ordinary life. In 1856, therefore, when the famous Walker expedition for the conquest of Nicaragua came to be recruited, he joined it with 208 men from New York, was immediately appointed colonel of a regiment and sailed for Greytown. Inspired by glowing promises of a rich reward in plantations and slaves, Stanley became one of the foremost leaders in this perilous enterprise. The third day after his arrival he was ordered out to make a reconnoissance. Meeting the enemy, he made a vigorous attack, which brought on the battle of Rivas, in which the Walker forces were defeated. Humiliated by this disaster at the outset, Walker put Col. Stanley under arrest for precipitating the engagement, but as his orders were verbal he acted upon his own discretion as to what should be done and so brought on a spirited fight. As a punishment Walker relieved him from his command and sent him back to New York on recruiting service, turning over his regiment to General Bob Wheat, then his chief of staff, and afterward commander of the Louisiana Tigers in the war of the rebellion. As a matter of fact it was a virtual dismissal. Nothing of particular moment occurred until the outbreak of our civil war in 1861, when Stanley enlisted in the 32nd N. Y. regiment and served with it in the army of the Potomac. At the battle of Gain's Mills, being in command of a company, he encountered his old enemy, General Wheat, at the head of his Louisiana Tigers. After fighting all day, Wheat came up for a final charge. Stanley recognized and made up his mind to kill him. In the fight that ensued he came face to face with Wheat and shot him. Some of the men were taken prisoners but Stanley managed to escape. This exploit was mentioned in general orders and Stanley at once promoted to a captaincy. His father had been a soldier of note. He was a lieutenant in the Palmetto regiment during the Mexican war, commanded a regiment in the Confederate army, and was killed at the battle of the Wilderness. His brother in the Union army was killed at Chantilly, the same night in which General Phil Kearney was slain. After the close of the rebellion Capt. Stanley came West to Colorado, located in Silverton, took part in building that town and in developing its industries, and has accumulated a comfortable fortune. He is as widely known as the county itself. When Governor Job A. Cooper came to organize his military staff in 1888, Stanley was appointed aid-de-camp. Two years later Governor Routt reappointed him to the same position on his military staff.

During his eventful career Capt. Stanley has taken part in no less than eighty-three battles and has been awarded a number of medals for gallantry and daring. Brusque in manner, he is nevertheless one of the most sympathetic and generous of men, a true friend, a brave defender of his friends and a genial companion. Few men in the San Juan country are more respected than this bluff, hearty, sturdy old veteran of many wars.

SCOTT, George A., was born in Jackson county, Va., April 29, 1844. He attended the common schools of his state until the breaking out of the civil war, when the exciting times of recruiting for the armies of the Union and the Confederacy of his county, where the people were about equally divided for each cause, compelled every available person to choose sides. He being of old line whig parentage stood for the Union, and on July 20, 1861, enlisted as a private in company F, 4th West Va. infantry, and was successively promoted to 2nd and 1st lieutenant of his company. He served in the department of West Va. under General Rosecrans until the fall of 1862, when his regiment was transferred to the Army of the Tennessee and became a part of the 15th army corps. He participated in the battles of Gouly Bridge, Charleston, Haines' Bluff, Champion Hills, the siege of Vicksburg, Jackson, Mission Ridge and Chattanooga. He re-enlisted with his regiment in March, 1864, and was transferred to the 8th army corps, Army of Virginia, taking part in the battles of Winchester, Staunton, Lexington, Lynchburg and Snickers' Ferry. In the latter engagement, July 18, 1864, he was almost riddled with bullets, having received five distinct wounds, and was left for dead on the field. Both armies withdrawing, the dead and wounded were left to the care of the citizens living in the vicinity until the fourth day after the battle, when a detachment of Union troops took charge of them. He was sent to the hospital at Annapolis, Md., where he remained until Oct. 5, 1864, when he was mustered out of service on account of disability. He then went to Iowa, where his parents had moved during the war, and entered Cornell college at Mt. Vernon, where he remained two years, and afterward went to Davenport and there took a complete course of instruction in a commercial college. From 1868 to 1873 he was engaged in various mercantile pursuits in Iowa, and in June of the latter year came to Colorado, locating in Denver, where he obtained a clerkship in the dry-goods house of Wiel Bros., on Larimer street, remaining with them until the spring of 1875, when he went to the San Juan country, reaching the present site of Ouray in August, where he located several mining claims and built the first cabin erected within the town limits of Ouray. At the organization of the town he was elected the first town clerk and in 1880

was one of the county commissioners. He has been engaged in mining, ranching and merchandising since his residence there.

SYKES, J. W., was born in Pennsylvania in 1838, and having received a classical education, at eighteen years of age he began and served three years at the glass-blower's trade. In 1859 he removed to Illinois, where for a short time he worked on a farm, then went to Kansas. In 1860 he came to Colorado, but shortly afterward returned to the states. In 1861 he came back and until 1862 was engaged in mining, then enlisted in the 2nd Colo. volunteers, with which he served until the close of the civil war. Returning to this state, he resumed mining in Park county, being located on Beaver creek for three years. The next four years were spent in prospecting, after which he opened a general merchandise store at Fairplay, continuing three and a half years. In 1883 he was elected treasurer of Park county, and in 1884 was re-elected. He is a member of the G. A. R. and of the Masonic order. In 1875 he married Miss Augusta Bradtk. He is the owner of several valuable mines in Park county.

SANBORN, George L., soldier, was born in Salem, Mass., Nov. 16, 1831. In 1837 the family moved to Newark, Ohio, where George began his apprenticeship in a printing-office, completing it in Columbus and Cleveland. In 1849 he went to Chicago, where he joined the Light Guard cadets, having been previously in the Cleveland Grays, and was elected a lieutenant and subsequently captain. In 1859, having assisted in electing Col. E. E. Ellsworth to the command of his company (nearly all of the members of which became officers in the civil war), Captain Sanborn started for the Pike's Peak region. Arriving in Denver, he took a position on the Rocky Mountain "News," then published in a log cabin across Cherry creek in Auraria, and occasionally engaged in mining. In 1861 he brought out several quartz mills, which were operated in Central City. When the 1st regiment of Colo. volunteers was organized he was appointed captain of company H, by Governor Gilpin, and accompanied the regiment in all its campaigns. In 1862 he was detailed to escort a delegation of Ute Indians to the Missouri river for the purpose of making a treaty at Washington for the relinquishment of their lands in western Colorado. Captain Bonesteel with company E was also detailed on the same expedition. They crossed the plains in the winter of 1862-63 to the Missouri river, where they were held four months, most of the time employed in hunting down bushwhackers, returning to Colorado in the spring of 1863. When the Arapahoes and Cheyennes took the warpath in 1863-64 he scouted the country east of Denver until the close of the rebellion, then

retired from the service and settled at Living Springs, where he remained until 1879. He then located in Denver, embarking in mercantile business. In 1885 he went to Aspen, where he has since resided, carrying on the grocery trade. My first knowledge of Captain Sanborn was in 1861, when he became noted as the most accomplished volunteer officer and drill master on the frontier. His company was the model one of the regiment, under fine drill and discipline. The company he commanded in Chicago, afterward known as "Ellsworth's Zouaves," was unquestionably the most famous of its class in the United States. Its commander was slain soon after the beginning of the war and lamented throughout the North, for he was an exceedingly brilliant and promising officer. As we have seen, Captain Sanborn was chiefly instrumental in placing him on the highway to renown.

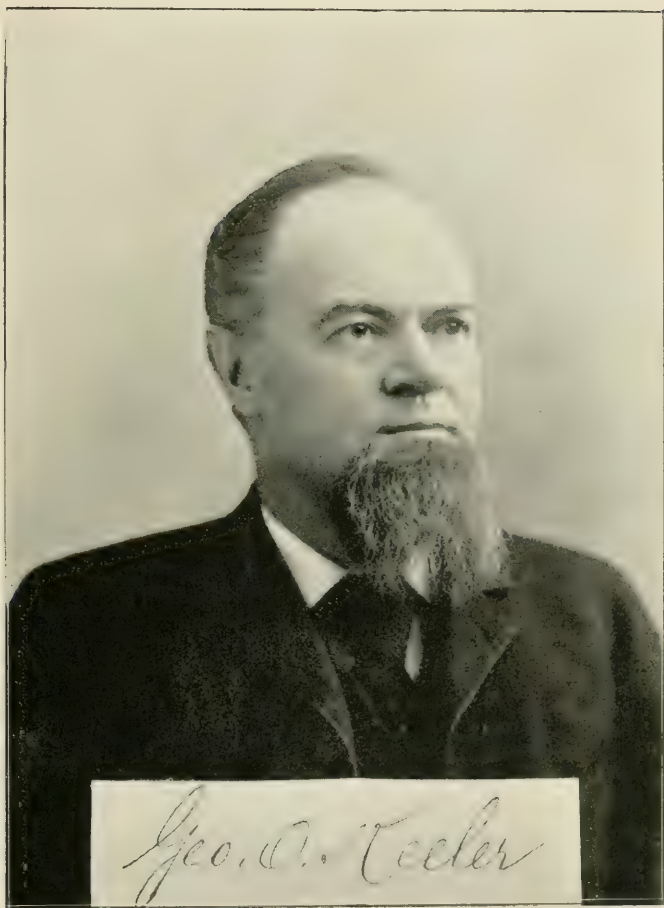
SEMPLE, Frank B., railway passenger agent, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, April 17, 1859. Remaining there till he was seven years of age, his father moved to Indianapolis, Ind., where the family lived two years. Locating at Pittsburg, young Semple found employment with the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad company. A year and a half later he went to Louisville, Ky., and entered the service of the Louisville and Nashville railroad company, where he remained seven years as stock clerk. Like thousands of young men, he possessed a desire to come West, and concluded to try his fortune in the "Centennial state." He accordingly came to Denver and engaged with the American house and subsequently worked at the Brunswick hotel. He soon, however, returned to his old employment and became the traveling passenger agent of the Union Pacific railroad company, continuing until July, 1882, when he accepted a similar position with the Burlington railroad company. Here he remained five years, when he re-entered the service of the Union Pacific as city passenger agent, then as division passenger agent, assistant general passenger agent, and after the consolidation he again became city passenger agent. In Jan., 1892, he went to Texas as a traveling freight agent, in which position he was engaged about twelve months, when he embarked in the general produce business. In 1894 he took charge of the passenger department of the Fort Worth railroad company, and in March following was appointed general passenger agent of that road. The fact that his ability as a railroad man is fully appreciated is evidenced by his long connection with the different companies.

SPOTSWOOD, Robert J., ranchman, was born in Virginia in 1839, where he resided until nineteen years of age. He came to Denver in 1858 and remained in Colorado about a year, when he returned East. In the

spring of 1860 he again came to the Rocky Mountains and since that time has made it his permanent home. In 1861 he was appointed a messenger between Atchison, Kan., and Denver, on the overland stage line, and after two years became division superintendent at Julesburg. During his employment in these capacities he experienced many thrilling adventures with hostile Indians and white desperadoes. He was also in the stage business for himself for some years. In 1887 he purchased his present farm of 160 acres, near Littleton, which he uses as grazing land for cattle and horses. In the early history of Colorado "Bob Spotswood" was one of the most noted men on the western frontier, a brave and gallant officer whom everyone knew and esteemed for his manly courage, his efficiency and genial disposition.

SCHRADER, Fred C. See Vol. III, page 214.

STEPHENS, Joseph N., real estate operator, was born in Niles, Mich., Oct. 25, 1836, and educated in the public and high schools of Niles and Ypsilanti. Most of his early years were passed on a farm. In 1861 he enlisted in company L, 2nd regiment, Mich. cavalry, and served four years, being promoted to 2nd lieutenant in 1863. This famous regiment was commanded by Gordon Granger, and subsequently by Phillip H. Sheridan. Mr. Stephens, at the battle of Booneville, Miss., July 1, 1862, led the charge of the "forlorn hope," consisting of ninety officers and men, and was twice severely wounded. This small detachment was under the immediate command of Captain (now General) R. A. Alger, who, by order of General Sheridan, made a detour of several miles and gained the rear of this large force of the enemy. Then came the charge referred to above into the dense masses of the enemy, and the wonder was that any escaped. In this action General Sheridan commanded the 2nd Mich. and 2nd Iowa cavalry, both of which had been so depleted by sickness and losses in action as to number only 827 officers and men. While in this condition the command was attacked at Booneville, Miss., at daybreak July 1, by the Confederate General Chalmers with an unknown force, afterward found to be between 5,000 and 6,000 mounted men. The camp was soon aroused and put in battle array, with pickets reinforced. The 2nd Michigan being armed with Colt's revolving rifles, five shots each, their rapid firing made the number seem much greater than they actually were. Notwithstanding the great disparity of numbers Sheridan, after fighting all day, gained a complete victory, forcing the enemy into disorderly retreat, leaving his dead and wounded with a large number of prisoners in the hands of the Union forces. It was this brilliant action and the masterly handling of his little command that made Sheridan a brigadier-gen-



eral, and Captain R. A. Alger a colonel. Mr. Stephens continued in active field service, taking part in more than fifty short skirmishes and battles. At the close of the war he settled in Atchison, Kan., engaging in the book and stationery trade. In 1878 he came to Colorado, proceeded to the mountains and became actively interested in mining. After the usual variations of success and failure, in 1884 he abandoned that pursuit, came to Denver, opened an office and engaged in the purchase and sale of real estate, in which by his energy and naturally fine capabilities for the conduct of business, he soon achieved signal success. A few years later Mr. Fred H. Hanchett, a young Vermonter of sterling qualities, was admitted to partnership under the firm name of Stephens, Hanchett & Co., and has since acquired much prominence among the leading operators of the city. In 1891 they established the Capital Bank of Denver, of which Mr. Stephens became president. Both are members of the Real Estate Exchange and also of the Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade; and are financial agents for eastern and local capitalists in negotiating loans and investments in realty.

SMITH, Capt. J. T. See Vol. III, page 141.

STERLING, Mark L., merchant, was born in Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 21, 1849. His parents were natives of Scotland. They were married in Pennsylvania, however, and raised their family in that state. Mark L. remained there until 1879 and was employed in the Chess & Smyth Nail Works, his father owning an interest in the establishment. He came to Colorado in June, 1879, located in Denver and engaged in various pursuits; among them the grocery, hay and grain, oil and hardware business, and then for many years was in the employ of the D. & R. G. railroad company, as manager of its supply department. In 1880 he purchased the ground on which his hardware store now stands and where he is doing business. Mr. Sterling takes an interest in politics and in the church which he attends; is an honored member of Harmony lodge, No. 61, A. F. and A. M.; also a member of the P. O. S. of A. In 1879 he married, in Pittsburg, Miss Maggie Dickson, daughter of Robert Dickson, and they have two sons—Howard and Roy. In the spring of 1893 he was elected alderman from his ward and served two years, the only political office he has aspired to or held.

SKERRITT, Thomas, one of the early pioneers of Colorado, was born in Kings county, Ireland, Aug. 16, 1828. Remaining there until his twentieth year he emigrated to America with an uncle, going at once, after his arrival, to his father's home in Michigan. His father had preceded him several years to this country, leaving Thomas when a lad of seven to the care of his uncle in Ireland.

Spending a year at home, he located in Canada and followed agricultural pursuits for six years, when he returned to Michigan and thence went to Chicago. Leaving that city in Sept., 1858, he started west, traveling across the country in a wagon, stopping at Leavenworth, Kan., where he stayed until April, 1859. At that date he continued his journey westward, arriving at Pike's Peak in June of that year. He went to Central City accompanied by his wife, who was the second white woman to go into that place. Soon afterward he went over the range to Breckenridge, and in the fall of 1859 pre-empted a claim on Platte river on the present site of the Harvest Queen mill. He was engaged in farming when the great flood of 1864 came, destroyed his crop and swept away his tillable land. He sold his claim to Peter Magnes and settled on his present farm, about six miles from Denver, where he has since lived. He has been an economical, industrious farmer and is one of the prosperous men living in the valley of the Platte. Coming here early he has witnessed the rapid growth of the country and has done what he could to promote the best interests of the state. While in Michigan he married Miss Mary K. Skerritt and has a family of eight children. Mrs. Skerritt bore her part of the hardships and deprivations of pioneer days with great patience and fortitude and has been in every sense of the word the loving helpmate of her husband.

SANFORD, Byron N., was born in Albion, Orleans county, N. Y., Aug. 10, 1826. His father, Seth Sanford, was a bridge builder and lost his life by an accident when the subject of our sketch was four years old. Three years later the family located in Chemung county, where Byron received his education in the common schools. In July, 1844, the family came West as far as Indiana and settled at Terre Haute. He obtained employment on a farm near that town, where he remained two years, when he secured work in a wagon and carriage shop and learned the trade. Two years afterward he took passage on a flat-boat laden with produce in the Wabash river, and worked his way to New Orleans, arriving just in time to witness the departure of President-elect Taylor for Washington. After spending several months in and around New Orleans he returned to Terre Haute, opened a wagon and carriage shop and was doing a good business when he lost everything he had by fire. He soon rebuilt, but in 1857 removed to Nebraska City, Neb., and two years later continued his journey westward, reaching Denver about June 1, 1860. He soon went to Gold Hill, in Boulder county, and took a position in a stamp mill. He was joined by Mrs. Sanford, whom he had left in Denver, and whom he had married in Nebraska. The civil war broke out soon after, and Mr. Sanford receiving a commission from Governor Gilpin as

2nd lieutenant, company H, 1st Colo. volunteers, immediately recruited 110 men, chiefly among the miners, and at once marched them to the new barracks at Camp Weld just west of the present D. & R. G. shops. He was in command of the company with Peter Bonesteel as 1st lieutenant, until Christmas, when he proceeded with his men to Fort Lyon, on the Arkansas river. Two months later he marched to a point near Trinidad to meet the regiment, and there the troops took up the line of march toward the South. Mr. Sanford took an active part in the battle of Apache Cañon and commanded an advance guard of 100 men on the day preceding that of the fight. News of severe illness at home compelled him to return to Camp Weld, where he entered the quartermaster's department, serving two years as purchasing agent. In 1864 he filed on a land claim of 160 acres above Denver, on the Platte river, and began to farm. His first crop was destroyed by grasshoppers and while thinking of his misfortune General Lane, then superintendent of the U. S. branch mint at Denver, gave him the position of day watchman in that establishment. He was soon promoted to the melting and refining department, which position he held, excepting a few years, until Jan. 1, 1894. He was one of the original locators of the state university and was one of its first board of trustees.

SATTERTHWAITE, John, was born of the old Quaker stock on a farm situate in Buck's county, Pa., Sept. 2, 1842. In the matter of education he had only the advantages of the district school, supplemented by two terms in the state normal school at Millersville, Pa. Thenceforward, until his thirty-eighth year, he worked and managed his father's farm at the old homestead. In 1881, desiring to explore the new West for opportunities to advance his fortunes, he came to Colorado and settled in Denver. In the spring of 1883, in association with Mr. G. J. Braun, he established what were known as the "Curtis Park floral gardens," under the firm name of Braun & Satterthwaite. This continued until 1888, when the partnership was dissolved. Subsequently Mr. Satterthwaite entered the real estate business, in which he has remained to the present time. He owns some valuable lots in Denver and a ranch of 320 acres in Weld county that is partly under cultivation. He is a quiet, unassuming man, with a good reputation for integrity and business management.

SCHLESSINGER, T. S., was born in Austria in 1839, educated in the private schools of his native land and also in those of the United States, to which he emigrated with his parents when thirteen years of age. He located in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, remained until 1857, engaged most of the time in mercantile pursuits, and in 1862 came to Colorado. In 1864 he established a grocery in

Central City, another in Black Hawk and had a wholesale house of the same kind in Denver, all of which he operated until 1879, when he went into the lumber trade. He carried on the latter until 1891 and then engaged in the sale of real estate. He has mining interests also in Lake, Clear Creek and Gilpin counties. He has been married twice, the first time in Nebraska, in 1862. From this union five children were born. His second marriage occurred in Leadville, in 1886, and one child is the result. Mr. Schlessinger now resides in Denver.

SHERMAN, Rollan, was born in Missouri, Dec. 6, 1848, and remained there until 1863, when he enlisted in the 4th Mo. cavalry and served until the close of the war. He participated in a number of engagements and made a good record as a soldier. He came to Colorado in 1865 and located on Mule creek. He spent about twelve months there and two years at Living Springs. The next season he put in a crop at Overland Park, near Denver. He then removed to the Bijou country, near Byers, and engaged in raising sheep. In 1889 he settled in Denver and invested largely in real estate, which, together with his stock, sheep and mines, bring him a good income.

SAWIN, W. D., was born in Wendell, Mass., and lived in that vicinity and at Northampton, in the same state, until 1867. That year he crossed the plains, arriving in Denver in August. Remaining there four months, he went to the Cimarron mines in New Mexico, and after a brief stay located in El Paso county, at Manitou, where he has resided since 1872. Mr. Sawin purchased the second lot that was sold in that town, after it was laid out, in the spring of 1872. He has been one of the enterprising and influential citizens of the place; has held a number of official positions and has in many ways done much to build up the town and to add to its material advancement and good name. Many years ago he formed a partnership with Mr. Austin Hutchinson and they together have successfully followed the livery business.

SHIDELER, Charles J., was born in Attica, Fountain county, Ind., Aug. 21, 1857. After the customary preparatory training in the public schools he entered Asbury university (now De Pauw) at Greencastle, that state, and completed the sophomore year in 1876. In June, 1876, he came to Colorado, went to the San Luis valley, settled at Fort Garland and engaged in the cattle business. In 1878 he went to Texas, still handling live stock with satisfactory results. In 1882 he returned to Colorado, finally settled in Rio Blanco county, and in the fall of 1889 he became the first sheriff chosen by the people of that county. He is now located in Buford.

SMITH, D. L., was born in Shoals, Ind., and remained there until twenty-one years of age, then came to Colorado and in 1879 settled in Pueblo. Here he entered the employ of the Colorado Lumber company as book-keeper, remaining about one year, then engaged with the Newton Lumber company, with which he continued four years. In 1885 he was elected county assessor and re-elected in 1887, thus serving two terms. He accumulated some property in town and owns a ranch on the St. Charles river.

SMITH, I. S., was born in Pennsylvania in 1858. When he was four years of age the family moved to Iowa, where he attended school, engaged in farming and taught school until his twenty-third year. He then came to Colorado and taught a school at Fairplay. In 1885 he was elected county superintendent of schools, and began studying law.

SPARR, Andrew Jackson, horticulturist, seventh son of John and Mary Sparr, was born in Rush county, Ind., Sept. 6, 1829, and at the age of seven years moved with his parents to Delaware county. He attended the district school only in the winter months. His father died in March, 1844, leaving him the care of his mother, one younger brother, two sisters and a large farm. In the summer of 1852 he married Miss Matilda R. Neel and left home Jan. 12, 1854, for Bureau county, Ill. He remained there until the following May, when his wife joined him and they together traveled in a wagon to Clinton county, Mo. The next spring he moved to Lawrence, Kan., and in 1856 to Franklin county. Ten years later he returned to Lawrence, where his wife died Aug. 26, 1866. After her death and until 1875 he was engaged in working on railroads. During 1875 he came to Colorado, arriving at Pueblo in June. From that place he went to Del Norte, where he prospected all summer, and then going to San Juan country, located at Ouray, where he remained until 1881, when he became a citizen of Delta county. He has the finest fruit farm in that county, located on the north bank of the Gunnison river and from the proceeds of which he realizes an annual income of about \$1,200.

SUMNER, William E., horticulturist, was born in Giles county, Tenn., Oct. 4, 1858, where he resided until 1872, at which time his father died, leaving him an orphan. He afterwards moved to Arkansas and became a cotton planter, which pursuit he followed until the spring of 1880, when he came to Colorado. He located at Rico when the mining excitement at that point was at its height. Provisions were at the time selling for almost fabulous prices at the mining camps and Mr. Sumner purchased a large burro train, which he used in transporting provisions from Animas City to Rico. He was engaged in this occupation some time and having made quite a sum of money, finally went into the mining business and "stuck to it," as he says, until

he had spent all he had made "but \$200." In 1886 he removed to Delta county and took up a farm. He has planted his land in Ben Davis apples and the prospects for good crops in the course of a few years are now very flattering.

STOUT, William, farmer and stock grower, emigrated to Colorado Springs from the East in 1872, and thence to Fairplay, where he engaged in mining and prospecting. In 1872 he removed to Fremont. He is now the possessor of 360 acres of land; has 400 graded cattle, 20 American mares and has set out on his ranch about 130 apple and cherry trees. The latter have been bearing fruit for about four years. He is interested in the affairs of his neighborhood, and has been school director of township 48 for the past ten years. His wife is probably the first white woman who settled in Pleasant valley.

SUMMER, Leonard, was born in Austria in 1838, and came to America in 1866. He learned the brewery business and located at Dubuque, Iowa, where he remained two years. He moved to Denver and subsequently lived at Empire, Colo., three years, then in Middle Park and from there returned to Denver, where for two years he worked in a brewery. In 1873 he went to Fairplay and built a brewery, which was destroyed the same year by fire. He again returned to Denver and embarked in the grain trade; then went to Austria, remaining six months, and thence back to Fairplay, where he engaged again in the brewery business and erected a number of houses.

SCHWANDER, Benjamin, is a native of Germany. He left his native land in 1848 and emigrated to America, first going to Pittsburg, Pa. He subsequently lived in Illinois, Nebraska and Kansas, and in 1860 came to Colorado, and may therefore be classed as one of the early pioneers of the state. He went to Summit and Park counties and in 1864 moved on to a ranch where he has since resided, engaged in farming. He assisted in discovering the Orphan Boy and Eagle mines. During 1865 vegetables were very high in Colorado and Mr. Schwander sold what he raised at twenty-five cents a pound or at \$15.00 a bushel.

STICKLE, James, farmer, was born in York county, Pa., in 1834, and went with his parents soon afterwards to Macon county, Ill. Here he attended the common schools, finishing his education with a course in McKendrie college, at Lebanon, the same state. He engaged in the lumber and grain business, which he followed until 1860, when he came to Colorado. He settled near Golden on a ranch, but soon changed his place of residence to a farm located on Clear creek at a point known as Boyd's crossing. He finally removed to Wheat Ridge, where he now lives as a farmer, owning 120 acres of finely improved land.

STUBBS, Joseph L., assistant superintendent of express, was born in Richmond, Ind., in 1851, and when twelve years of age his family moved to Council Grove, Kan., where his father was engaged as a missionary to the Kaw Indians located there. Joseph's early education was obtained by attending the Indian schools until he was eighteen years of age, then returned to Richmond, Ind., and entered Earlham college, which at that time was one of the first colleges of the state. After attending college for two years he again returned to Council Grove. His father being appointed Indian agent of the Kaw tribe by President Grant, moved his family to their reservation in the Indian Territory, where Joseph acted as clerk for his father until 1875, when he left that employment and went to Arkansas City, Kan., and embarked in the general merchandise business for himself, building up a large and prosperous trade, which he sold out in 1876 and accepted the position of chief clerk to Indian agent Beede of the Osage tribe, where he remained until Oct., 1878, when he was appointed clerk for the Adams Express company at Emporia, Kan. In July, 1880, he was transferred to Colorado Springs, Colo., as agent for the Adams Express company and in July, 1883, was transferred to Trinidad in charge of the Wells, Fargo Co.'s Express business. In 1884 he was appointed route agent for the Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, with headquarters at Emporia, Kan. In 1885 he was promoted to the position of assistant superintendent, with headquarters at Albuquerque, N. M., and had charge of the company's business for New Mexico and Arizona. In Jan., 1886, he was appointed special officer of the central department for the company, with headquarters at Council Bluffs, Iowa. The next year he was again transferred to Albuquerque, N. M., assuming his former position of assistant superintendent, which he maintained until 1888, when he was transferred to Denver and took charge of the company's business as superintendent, which position he still retains, his territory embracing Colorado and New Mexico. Mr. Stubbs married Miss Gertrude Finney, of Ohio, in 1877, at the Osage Indian agency, in Indian Territory, and they have been favored with one child, a daughter. Mr. Stubbs was a member of the city council of the city of Highlands, Colo., and is an active member of the Masonic order.

SWEM, J. M., contractor, was born in Wayne county, Ind., March 30, 1845. When three years of age his parents moved to Darke county, Ohio, remaining there five years, then moved to Iowa in 1853, where the youthful Swem received a common school education and grew to manhood. Aug. 1, 1862, he enlisted in the 35th Iowa infantry and served with credit until the close of the war. He was in active service most of the time, participating in the battles of Vicks-

burg, Jackson, Nashville, Mobile, General Bank's raid on Red river, Old River lake, also in eighty-five skirmishes and small engagements. He was mustered out of service Aug. 18, 1865, with the rank of non-commissioned officer for efficient service, whereupon he returned to Iowa and engaged in farming for two years; then entered the railway service, which he followed until the fall of 1872, when he came to Denver and engaged in the express business for one year. He then went to the South Park and began ranching, but not succeeding satisfactorily, returned to Denver and entered into the freight and transfer business, continuing until 1882. He then tried mining for two years and now has an interest in a fine gold mine in Gilpin county. During 1884 he was in the insurance business, which he dropped to associate himself with Walter A. Wood in selling machinery. Withdrawing at the end of one year, and being of an inventive turn of mind, he invented and secured patents upon a railway switch and track appliance which has been adopted by many railroads. Entering into railway construction, he organized the Swem Supply and Construction company, of which he is the president and general manager, in which connection he has traveled through every state in the Union.

SMITH, B. M., was born in New Haven, Conn., in June, 1860, and graduated at the high school of that city. He remained there until 1881, when, owing to ill health, he went to live with his uncle on a farm. Three years later he came to Colorado, settled in Denver and took a position with the Adams Express company. Afterward he was with the Wells-Fargo and D. & R. G. Express companies for seven years. In 1888 he was made cashier of the A. T. & S. F. railroad company, remaining until 1893, when he was appointed auditor of the Denver, Lakewood and Golden railroad, which position he still retains.

SMITH, A. H., was born in Ireland, county of Cavan, May 14, 1843. He came to America in 1847 and located in Franklin county, N. Y., where he remained until 1855. He then went to Madison, Wis., where he was educated in the state university. He moved to Colorado in 1860 and engaged in the cattle business with his brother. He built about thirty miles of the Denver Pacific railroad. In 1863 he speculated in real estate in Montana and was also engaged in freighting for a short time. He conducted a cattle ranch near Evans, Colo., but in 1877 came to Denver and began purchasing and shipping cattle and hogs, continuing until 1889. His ventures in business proving remunerative, he purchased much valuable property in the city of Denver.

SIMS, Harry E., farmer and legislator, was born in Pueblo, Colo., April 26, 1861, and enjoys the distinction of being the first child born in that city. The scene of his birth

was near the famous "old cottonwood tree," so well remembered by all the early settlers in that section. After living in Pueblo five years the family removed to Summit county and remained there two years; from there to Colorado City, then to Denver, where, after two years, they again returned to Colorado City. Twelve months later Denver became his permanent home and after the completion of his education at the Denver university he engaged in farming and continued the same for two or three years, when he removed to Gunnison county and engaged in the stock business. Returning to Denver he again engaged in farming and the dairy business until the fall of 1892, when he was elected to the Colorado House of Representatives on the republican ticket.

SOLIS, Ramon, manufacturer, was born in Asturias, Spain, Feb. 3, 1853, and remained there until fourteen years of age. He was educated in the common schools. In 1869 he left his native land, settled in Havana, on the island of Cuba, and there in that world-renowned center of cigar manufactures learned the trade to which all his after years have been devoted. After five years' residence in Havana he went to New York City and in 1874 opened a factory on his own account in the city of Brooklyn, which he conducted for eight years. In 1883 he came to Colorado, located in Denver and soon afterward organized the Solis Cigar Manufacturing company, which, in the succeeding years, has become the largest of its class between the Missouri river and the Pacific coast, employing a very large number of men and consuming vast quantities of tobacco. The business of cigar manufacture has become an important and constantly growing element of local industry, and Mr. Solis is the acknowledged leader in the trade.

SPALTI, Florian, was born in Switzerland in 1836, where he remained until 1855, when he crossed the Atlantic for America. After his arrival he settled in Iowa and became a farmer. In 1863 he came to Colorado and lived on a ranch in Arapahoe county, near Denver. He subsequently followed the occupation of a teamster for nine years and finally engaged in the grocery, coal and wood business. He is at this time the only pioneer dealer in his line in the city. His accumulation of property increased until he has become one of the large tax-payers of the county. He is a member of the Swiss society and is also a member of the Turner organization.

SUMNER, Edward H., horticulturist, was born May 18, 1855, in Wisconsin, where he attended the public schools, afterward finishing his education at Freeport, Ill. He came to Colorado in 1872 and after remaining with his father a short time engaged in the grocery business with Frank Winfield. This was the first firm in Denver that used order

wagons in their business. Four years were spent in that trade, when he moved to Leadville and engaged in mining with Hon. H. A. W. Tabor. He managed a hotel in Cheyenne, Wyo., and operated the Manitou house at Manitou, Colo., until 1886, then settled on the farm now known as the "Summer fruit ranch," which is one of the most productive tracts on Wheat Ridge. In connection with his farm he has a dairy. He has been president of the Fruit Growers' association.

SCOTT, A. J., contractor and builder, was born in Lynn, Mass., where he grew to manhood. He lived in the state of New York about ten years, came to Colorado in the spring of 1880 and at once resumed his former business of contracting and building. He owns considerable real estate, both improved and unimproved, in different parts of Denver, and has superintended the erection of many handsome private and public buildings which are strong testimonials to his ability as a builder. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., a Royal Templar, and has done much for the advancement of the city.

STOCKBRIDGE, Charles, merchant, was born in Cambridgeshire, England, Nov. 27, 1843. After having acquired a liberal education in the schools of his native land he became associated with a firm of grain dealers of which his father was principal, and they conducted their operations at the Corn Exchange, Mark Lane, London. In 1871 he sold out his interests and early in 1872 emigrated to America. After making himself generally familiar with the prospects and business opportunities which were offered to his notice, he finally concluded to settle at Colorado Springs, where he engaged in transacting real estate business in addition to that of loaning money. Although Mr. Stockbridge's business interests are largely in Colorado Springs, and have been since 1880, he has made his residence in Colorado City, where he conducts the largest wholesale wine and liquor business in the state, outside of Denver. One of the most extensive bottling establishments in the West is another of his many enterprises. Colorado City was incorporated in 1887 under the laws of the state, and Mr. Stockbridge elected first mayor. At two subsequent elections he was called to fill the same responsible position.

SIEGRIST, John J., was born in Switzerland in April, 1841, and came to America in 1867. He stopped first in Chicago, but the following year went to Wyoming, where after living two years, he moved to Colorado, settled in Kiowa county and engaged in the cattle business. He sold his property in 1879 and coming to Denver, invested his money in real estate. In 1881 he made a protracted visit of seven years to his native land, where he married. He returned to

Colorado in 1888 and purchased his present home. He has three children, Henry, Margherite and Flora.

SIMMS, W. B., was born Dec. 19, 1849, in New Jersey, where he received his education, learned the carpenter's trade and continued to reside there until 1877, when he emigrated to Kansas. He remained there about a year, then came to Colorado and entered the employ of the Denver and Rio Grande railway company, continuing seven years. He subsequently engaged in horticulture, and in 1888 went into the dairy business, which he has since followed.

STEARNS, William S., was born in Scranton, Pa., where he grew to manhood. He went to Kansas in 1878, and in 1880 came to Colorado, first locating at Colorado Springs. The following year he came to Denver and has followed various pursuits since that time. He lived a short time in California and returning to Colorado, he began the dairy business, which he is conducting at the present time and in which he has been quite successful.

STEPHENS, William P., dairyman, was born in Missouri in 1864. In 1884 he came to Colorado and has followed various occupations since that time; he has chiefly, however, been engaged in the dairy business and is now located in the vicinity of Denver, where he owns the "Silver Leaf" dairy. His plant is situated on ten acres of land which he owns and where he resides. He married Miss Ida Moe, of Colorado, and they have three children, Frank, Stella and Helen. Mr. Stephens is a member of the M. E. church and is a liberal contributor to all worthy objects of charity.

STRATTON, J. O., dairyman, was born in Niles, Mich., in 1862, and moved with his parents to New York when an infant, where he received his education. After attaining his majority he divided his time in teaching school and the dairy business until 1885, when he came to Colorado. The first four years were spent with the Sylvester Ice company in Denver, after which he engaged in the artesian water business for four years more. Since then he has been conducting a dairy, in which pursuit he has been quite successful.

SEAVEY, Mason M., merchant, was born in Oxford county, Me., Dec. 10, 1839. He remained there until fourteen years of age; spent some time in mercantile pursuits and then went to Joliet, Ill., where he lived until 1859, when he came to Golden, Colo. Here he was engaged in gardening for a short time and then became a merchant; in the meantime he went to Iowa and returned with a load of general merchandise. He was also in the freighting business, and on one of his trips two of his teams were captured by Indians. In 1864 he enlisted in the 3rd Colo.

volunteers, and, when discharged, embarked in the grocery business at Central City; was subsequently in the commission trade and moved to Denver in 1872. He has since that time dealt in stock, owned a commission establishment, a grocery store, and finally became a real estate dealer. In 1872 he married Miss Ella Davis, and four children have been born to them, two boys and two girls.

TELLER, Henry Moore, U. S. Senator, was born in Granger, Allegany county, N. Y., May 23, 1830. His paternal ancestors came from Holland and were among the early settlers of New York state. His father was a farmer, born in Schenectady, N. Y., in 1800, and his mother a native of Vermont. The son received a good academic education and worked on the farm during the summers, teaching school winters. His academic course completed, he took up the study of law in the office of Martin Grover, and was admitted to the bar in Jan., 1858, at Binghamton, N. Y. Shortly afterward he removed to Morrison, Whiteside county, Ill., where he practiced his profession until 1861, then came to Colorado, and, locating in the very center of the gold mining region at Central City, he soon became a leading influence at the bar and among the people. He was one of the projectors of the Colorado Central railroad, drafted its charter, and in 1865, in connection with W. A. H. Loveland, presented it to the territorial legislature and secured its adoption. For five years he was president of the road. During the Indian disturbances of 1863 he was appointed major-general of the territorial militia and served two years. At the beginning of his career, politically, he was a democrat, chiefly because that was the faith of his father, but when, in 1854, the republican party was organized, he united with it and has ever since advocated its principles. He held no office until 1876, when, upon the admission of Colorado as a state, he was elected to the United States Senate by the First General Assembly that convened Nov. 1, 1876. This being the first representation of Colorado in the Senate, under the rules he and Mr. Jerome B. Chaffee, his colleague drew lots to determine their respective terms. In the first drawing Mr. Chaffee drew the term of two years, and Mr. Teller a blank. On the second he secured the slip which covered the four months ending March, 1877, and Mr. Chaffee that expiring in March, 1879. December 9, 1876, the General Assembly re-elected Mr. Teller for the full term of six years, from March, 1877. In 1882 President Arthur appointed him secretary of the interior, to succeed Samuel J. Kirkwood. Secretary Teller went out with President Arthur's cabinet, March 3, 1885, and the following day again took his seat in the Senate, having been elected to succeed Hon. Nathaniel P. Hill. He was re-elected in 1891 without opposition in his party, for the

term expiring in March, 1897. He served as chairman of the committees on pensions, patents, mines and mining, and as a member of the committees on claims, railroads, judiciary, appropriations, privileges and elections, and public lands. He is one of the leading advocates of the free coinage of silver, and is an authority on all questions referring to the public lands. He is an effective debater, and possessed of strong mental and moral endowments. Senator Teller was married at Cuba, N. Y., June 7, 1862, to Harriet M., daughter of Packard Bruce, a well-known farmer of Allegany county. They have three children, all born in Central City, Colo. In 1886 Alfred university conferred on Senator Teller the degree of LL. D. At the close of his present term he will have served eighteen years in the Senate and nearly three years as secretary of the interior. He is indisputably the leader of the republican party in Colorado, and the most trusted and influential director of that force in the Senate which believes in and supports measures for the restoration of bimetallism. Among his constituents he is universally popular, there being no division of sentiment in either of the political organizations as to his great efficiency in the upper branch of the national legislature. In 1894, on his return to Denver from a long and brilliant campaign in the interest of free coinage in the Senate, he was accorded the most brilliant reception ever tendered any person in this state. As secretary of the interior he was one of the greatest that has occupied that office in the last half century. Many of the more important events in his long and useful career have already been narrated in the preceding volumes, to which the reader is referred for further details. At this writing (1895) his name is frequently mentioned in different sections of the Union as a proper candidate of the bimetallic forces for the presidency in 1896. A fine steel portrait of Senator Teller appears as frontispiece to Volume II.

THOMSON, Charles I., judge of the court of appeals, was born in Newburg, N. Y., March 3, 1838, but when two years of age was taken by his family to what is now Ashland county, Ohio, where he remained until fifteen years of age, and worked on his father's farm, after which he entered Oberlin college. Upon the completion of his education at that institution, began the study of law at Tiffin, Ohio, and was admitted to practice in 1865, at the city of Independence, Mo. He subsequently removed to Kansas City, where he followed his profession until 1878, at which time, happening to be in Denver, he took a trip to Leadville, and was so pleasantly impressed with the outlook that he located and remained in that city until 1884. In that year, his wife's health having become much impaired, he began traveling in search of renewed strength, and continued it for two years, at the expiration of which time he returned to Colorado

and again resumed his practice and mining operations, having during his residence in the state become largely interested in mining property. Removing to Aspen in 1888, he devoted himself to his profession and, in the spring of 1893, was appointed judge of the court of appeals, in which he is making an excellent record.

THATCHER, John A., banker, was born near Newport, Pa., Aug. 25, 1836, where he was raised and educated. The authentic chronicles show that Mr. John A. Thatcher was one of the original, legitimate merchants in Pueblo, perhaps the first to engage in that trade, certainly the founder of the present noted firm of Thatcher Bros. Prior to his arrival on the scene, in 1862, there were a few traders and saloonkeepers, but no regular stores with well-assorted stocks. From an humble beginning, with a single wagon-load of merchandise drawn by oxen, the goods displayed for sale in a rough log cabin, with dirt roof and floor, he has in the fullness of years, by the proper exercise of superior natural talent for business, become one of the wealthiest men in the state, not by the prodigious advance of realty, which has been so large a factor in the fortunes of some of our millionaires, though this may have formed a part. A large portion of the reputed great wealth of the Thatcher brothers, John A. and Mahlon D., is the fruitage of judicious engagement in various lines of commerce, industrial enterprises and banking, that through capable management have been very remunerative. He came West in 1857, and during the next five years was a resident of Holt county, Mo. In 1862 he pushed on to Colorado, remained a short time in Denver, and then took a stock of merchandise to Pueblo, opened a store and continued it in his own name until 1865, when he was joined by his brother, Mahlon D., who became a partner in the business. Since then they have risen to great positions, as already hastily set forth. They are types of men who are well calculated to win success from any condition of life. In Jan., 1871, having accumulated the requisite surplus from trade, they opened a bank with \$50,000 capital, which they operated until June following, when it was converted into the First National of Pueblo and the capital increased to \$100,000. Owned in the main and wholly managed by the Thatchers, with John A., president, and Mahlon D., cashier, it was continuously prosperous, strong and useful to the public. With the lapse of years, they embarked in a succession of productive ventures. Mahlon D. is a large stockholder, a director and a member of the executive committee of the largest smelting establishment of the place. They established branch banks at various points in the mountain mining districts; became stockholders in irrigating canals; encouraged the founding of manufactures, the building of additional railways, the development of the

city and county in manifold ways. Colorado has many very wealthy men, and among them the Thatcher brothers are held to be in the first rank. As to the value of their possessions it is not our province to inquire. It is probably true that public judgment has placed them where they belong, as stated above. It is also true that they have been unanimously accorded to be useful citizens, for it is attested by all their contemporaries and by their works.

THATCHER, Joseph A. See Vol. III, page 211.

THATCHER, Henry C., first chief justice of the supreme court of the state of Colorado, was born in Perry county, Pa., April 21, 1842. The progenitors of the Thatcher family on this continent emigrated from England fifty years prior to the revolutionary war, and took part in that historic struggle for independence, both in the army and navy. After some years' attendance upon the common schools of that section, Henry C. passed two years at the academy in Juniata county, and afterward entered the Franklin and Marshall college at Lancaster, whence he was graduated with high honors in the class of 1864. During the next year he taught school, and likewise studied law under Essington Hammond in Hollidaysburg. He then entered the law department of the Albany (N. Y.) university, and at the end of the year was graduated with the degree of LL.B., and was almost immediately thereafter admitted to the bar by the supreme court of that state. He then returned to Hollidaysburg and there remained three months, then took his departure for Colorado, whence his two brothers, John A. and Mahlon D., had preceded him, and were engaged in business in Pueblo. He arrived at the latter place Oct. 31, 1866. In Jan., 1867, he opened an office there and began the practice of law. In 1874 he formed a partnership with Mr. Charles E. Gast, under the firm name of Thatcher & Gast, which continued until the fall of 1876, when, the state having been admitted into the Union, Mr. Thatcher was nominated by the republican party for judge of the supreme court and elected by a very large majority. This change necessitated his removal to Denver, the state capital, where he resided until the expiration of his term in 1880. Under the constitution, by virtue of his having drawn the short term of three years, he became chief justice of that tribunal. On his retirement from the bench he returned to Pueblo, where the pre-existing partnership and practice were resumed. Judge Thatcher was prominently identified with the legal affairs of the Pueblo & Salt Lake and the Pueblo & Arkansas Valley railways, and corporator and legal adviser in numerous other important corporations. Although attached to the republican party, he was in no sense an active politician. The first public office held by him was that of U. S. district attorney for Colorado, having

been appointed by President Johnson in Jan., 1868. He discharged its duties until May, 1869, and then resigned. In 1875, after the passage of our enabling act, he was elected a member of the constitutional convention, which framed the present constitution and, as chairman of the committee on legislation, a member of the committee on judiciary, on public and private corporations, and on congressional and legislative apportionments, was one of the most earnest and useful members of that body. He was a man of scholarly attainments, well versed in law. In disposition he was rather quiet, almost to taciturnity; inflexibly honest, reserved and thoughtful, yet extremely genial and pleasant with his friends in social intercourse. He was naturally studious, industrious and perseveringly determined to reach the depths of every proposition submitted to him for consideration. He was highly respected by all who knew him, and profoundly admired by his associates on the bench who, more than any others, appreciated his knowledge, his sincerity and earnestness in seeking out the truth. Judge Thatcher died March 20, 1884, in San Francisco, whither he had gone on a pleasure trip with his family. The remains were brought to Pueblo and interred with impressive ceremonies. Memorial services were also held in the supreme court room at Denver by the Denver Bar association. Judge S. H. Elbert said of him on that occasion: "As a citizen he was active, public spirited and faithful. Every good work, every institution for the advancement and elevation of his fellow men received his encouragement and support. Purity in public life and purity in political methods found in him a zealous advocate. He was a most excellent judge, pure, conscientious, clear sighted and learned, careful, painstaking and laborious. He never wrote a slovenly opinion. His statement and argument were always clear, logical and accurate, above all, incorruptible." Judge Wilber F. Stone said: "Few men possessed more kindness and liberality in disposition and character. There was no such thing as malice in his nature. While his reputation was known to the people of the country at large, his real character and the many excellencies, the brotherly kindness, constancy in friendship, genial humor and attractive companionship of his inner life, hid to the many by the diffidence of his nature, was known fully to the limited few who, as his intimate friends had come to know him thoroughly and fraternally." Judge Wm. E. Beck said: "He was endowed by nature with a comprehensive mind, which had been well cultured and disciplined by education and mental exercise. Gifted with good judgment and strong practical sense he had risen to a leading position at the bar, and the force of his character and attainments have left their impress upon the fundamental law and upon the jurisprudence of the state. He gave valuable assistance in



framing the one and shaping the other, as the records of the constitutional convention and the opinions of the supreme court bear conclusive testimony. His public services have been alike valuable to the state and honorable to himself. As the first chief justice of the state his opinions command respect for the research and ability displayed in their preparation, as well as for the soundness of the conclusions reached."

THATCHER, Mahlon D., banker, was born in Perry county, Pa., Dec. 6, 1839, and educated in Martinsburg, that state. He came to Colorado in 1865. For the remainder, it has been related in general terms in the biography of his brother, John A. His residence in Pueblo is the finest and costliest in southern Colorado. His influence among the capitalized forces and productive interests of the commonwealth is co-extensive with the great financial triumphs he has achieved. Intimate personal acquaintance with these brothers ripens into deep admiration of the qualities that have produced the results we have briefly enumerated. They have had no part in politics, except to exercise the duties of good citizenship; have not aspired to nor held office. Business, and business alone, has occupied their thoughts and governed their acts in the broad field of human endeavor, wherein he who is keenest to foresee and seize upon the unceasing round of opportunities gathers the cream of the harvest. They have sown nothing to the winds, therefore have reaped no whirlwinds.

THOMBS, Pembroke R., physician, was born at Yarmouth, Me., Dec. 1, 1840, and was primarily educated, after the usual course in the public schools, at Waterville college. In the spring of 1859 he went to Chicago and entered the Rush medical college, whence he was graduated in the spring of 1862. Soon after being awarded his diploma he entered the Federal army as assistant surgeon of the 89th Ill. infantry. In the spring of 1864 he was promoted to be surgeon of that regiment, and continued as such to the close of the war. In June, 1865, on being mustered out, he returned to Chicago, and soon afterward received from the government a staff appointment as surgeon of U. S. volunteers; was assigned to Murfreesboro, Tenn., as post surgeon, where he remained until June, 1866, when, finally quitting the service, he went back to his old home in Maine. In Aug., 1866, he came to Colorado, and in October settled in Pueblo, opened an office, and began the practice of medicine and surgery. With the basis of a very thorough education in the medical schools, supplemented by six years' constant experience in the army during the war, combined with a natural aptitude for the profession, Dr. Thombs soon acquired a large practice. May 1, 1879, the legislature having provided for the founding of a state asylum for the insane, Governor Pitkin appointed him super-

intendent and resident physician of the hospital, which position he has continued to fill with very decided ability and success, from that time to the present, through successive re-appointments. Under his management and the constant exercise of his well-trained skill, it has been made the model institution of its class in the West. During the twelve years of his administration some remarkable cures have been effected, and all the reports indicate that this important asylum has been extremely well conducted in all its departments. We can not now recall a single instance when scandals or serious grievances have occurred. This fact is mentioned for the reason that such complaints have at one time or another been charged against perhaps a majority of such asylums in the United States, often without adequate reason, no doubt, but oftener from just grounds. Dr. Thombs seems to be peculiarly well fitted for the great trust placed in his charge. There is certainly no trust committed to human hands which requires such tender, careful, patient skill and forbearance as that involving the welfare of men and women bereft of reason. His long retention in the office and the good effects following his ministrations, testify to his capabilities more completely than the finest panegyric that could be delivered.

THOMAS, John J., was born in Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 27, 1839, and was educated in the public schools. In 1846 the family settled on a farm in Pike county, Ill., where they remained until 1854, then moved to Rockport, Mo. In the spring of 1857 he was employed in the quartermaster's department U. S. A., and accompanied the 2d dragoons, Colonel Albert Sidney Johnson commanding, acting as escort to U. S. engineers ordered to survey the south boundary line of Kansas. He returned to Fort Leavenworth, and there, July 17, 1857, outfitted for Salt Lake in conjunction with the Mormon war expedition. In 1859 he returned again to Fort Leavenworth, and rode the first of the California pony express of that year, from Box Elder to the South Platte crossing. In April, 1860, he came to Denver and camped on Cherry creek, but soon after went to Breckenridge, where he engaged in gold mining until the fall of 1861. He then enlisted in company L, 1st regiment, Colo. volunteers, in which he served three years and four months. He was appointed postmaster at Pueblo, March 22, 1866, and also followed stock raising and merchandising some ten years. In 1867 he was elected treasurer of Pueblo county. In 1878 he was elected to the House of the Second General Assembly of the state. In 1880 he went to Gunnison county, and named and assisted in establishing the town of White Pine. Feb. 3, 1883, he was appointed by President Arthur register of the U. S. land office at Gunnison. After four years and three months in this office, the last two under President Cleveland, he returned to Pueblo (1887) and helped

to organize and build the Pueblo artificial ice factory, of which he is now vice-president, treasurer and general manager, as well as the principal owner. In 1889 he was elected to the board of county commissioners, and during the succeeding three years these officers instituted more improvements in the way of grading and improving roads, and building fine iron and steel bridges, than had been done in the previous history of the county. Mr. Thomas takes a deep interest in the propagation of fish, and in 1887 established the large Pueblo fisheries. As will be seen by the foregoing hasty sketch, he has had an extremely active and somewhat adventurous life, and has also borne an important part in the development of useful industries in the city of his adoption, as well as in the government of the county and among the law makers of the commonwealth.

TABOR, Horace A. W., ex-Senator and prominent miner, was born in Orleans county, Vt., Nov. 26, 1830. The somewhat remarkable career of H. A. W. Tabor, the prominence to which he attained with sudden and great wealth, and the part assigned him by public opinion at home and abroad, have made him the most notable figure in the annals of the state. It is the object of this review to present, first, the material salient points of his life, and, second, a fair analysis of his character. His education was simply that which most boys in his condition received, all his parents could afford to give him—fair knowledge of the rudimental branches taught in a country school. Afterward he learned the trade of a stonecutter, which he followed until twenty-five years of age. In 1855, having married in the meantime, he moved with his family to the plains of Kansas, took up a tract of land and engaged in farming. Strongly imbued with principles antagonistic to the demands of the slave-holding propaganda, which undertook to implant its doctrines and institutions there, he unhesitatingly identified himself with the free soilers, and by them was elected to the Topeka legislature in 1857. As is well known, that body was dispersed by Federal troops, commanded by Col. E. V. Sumner, acting upon orders from the war department. In the fall of 1859 Mr. Tabor abandoned Kansas, where he could scarcely make a living, for the Rocky Mountains, passing the next winter in Denver. In the spring of 1860 the discovery of gold-bearing placers on the Upper Arkansas induced him to follow the multitude then rushing in that direction. Halting at the mouth of Cache creek, but not finding the object of his search in paying quantities, he located finally in California Gulch, when, securing a claim near the "Discovery," he worked it with satisfactory results until 1865. As his gains increased he purchased a stock of miner's supplies and opened a store, carrying on both pursuits. In 1865 he sold out the mine, and with a capital of about \$8,000 moved

across the Mosquito range to Buckskin Joe district, Park county, where he opened a supply store. In 1868 he moved the stock back to California Gulch and reopened the same at Oro City. After 1865 the placer mines of Park and Lake counties were only ordinarily productive, the richer deposits having been worked out. Therefore the respective populations dwindled away until only a few hundred remained. Mr. Tabor was a careful merchant, but generous hearted and helpful to the needy. His standing and credit were good among the wholesale merchants of Denver. Each year witnessed a decrease of settlers. This state of things prevailed until 1877, when the mineral deposits (carbonate of lead) previously discovered began to give promise of great extent and value. He then moved his merchandise and household to the present site of Leadville, and there established himself. The further history of this movement will be found in Volume II, pages 436-437. The almost bewildering success of his first engagement in mining, caused him to be known as the most remarkable exemplification of luck ever witnessed in the Rocky Mountains, for no man that ever lived here has made money so rapidly. Everything he touched turned to gold. He was the Midas of the camp, whose lead every one eagerly followed, deeming it the infallible road to fortune. He bought on his own account, and with others, a large number of valuable claims, which yielded very large returns. He bought interests, also, in the San Juan region, in New Mexico, Arizona and Old Mexico. His possessions of mining and other property were larger than those of any other man in the state. When the city of Leadville was organized he was chosen mayor and gave considerable attention to the institution of the government and needed public improvements. He built a fine opera house, established the Bank of Leadville, promoted the construction of water works and gas works; encouraged the formation of an efficient fire department, and of several military companies, in short, was associated with every movement of a public nature, and with almost numberless private corporations. So extensive was his popularity with all classes, so potential the influence of his name, it seemed as if no enterprise could be undertaken with hopes of success unless he were in some way connected with it. His wealth was estimated at millions. Riches poured in upon him from every direction. It was a spectacle wholly unprecedented in our annals. His fame spread over the world; no American was more widely renowned. Scores and hundreds of press reporters, correspondents and magazine writers told the story of his dazzling career. In 1878 he was elected lieutenant-governor of Colorado, and at the session of the General Assembly following presided over the Senate with unexpected dignity and knowledge of parliamentary prac-

tice. Feb. 1, 1879, desiring to make permanent investment of his capital in Denver, he purchased the Broadwell corner, at Sixteenth and Larimer streets, for \$39,000, then considered a large price, and simultaneously the block of ground and residence on Broadway, then occupied by H. C. Brown, paying \$40,000 therefor. The Tabor block, the first of its class (fine cut sandstone) and height built in Denver, was completed in the spring of 1880. The stone for this elegant structure was cut and fitted at Clough's quarries, near Amherst, Ohio, the sidewalk flagging at Joliet, Ill., and all transported by rail to Denver. The people of Colorado had not then learned to properly estimate the value of their own quarries, hence very few had been opened. As early as midsummer of 1879 he resolved to build an opera house, in compliance with the generally expressed desire of the people, and also that it should eclipse everything of its class in the country. March 8, 1880, he purchased for this purpose, through the real estate firm of J. M. Berkeley & Co., the corner at Sixteenth and Curtis streets, then the residence of Mr. A. B. Daniels, together with certain other lots owned and occupied by Mr. H. Z. Salomon and others. W. J. Edbrooke & Co., of Chicago, were employed to draft the plans and superintend the construction. They were enjoined to visit the best buildings of that class in the United States, study also the better models of Europe, and produce an edifice of superior design and finish. How well they succeeded the present Tabor Grand abundantly testifies. It was completed and formally opened to an audience that filled every part of the beautiful auditorium, Sept. 5, 1881, Emma Abbott's English opera company being the attraction. For this splendid amusement resort the people of Denver have been constantly grateful to the builder, and it is equally enjoyed by strangers from other states and lands. Up to the date when Mr. Tabor began to purchase eligible corners on Sixteenth street, the tendency of commerce was toward the north and south parallels, with Larimer street as the center. It was his action in building at the two points named, his subsequent purchase of the corner of Arapahoe and Sixteenth, and its offer to the government for the site of a post office (which after a long struggle with opposing interests was accepted), together with his purchase of the corner opposite the opera house on Curtis street, and the building of the county court house on Sixteenth and Tremont, that changed the course of trade and definitely settled the business center of the city. In April, 1882, when Senator Teller was appointed secretary of the interior, Mr. Tabor was strenuously urged by his friends for the senatorial succession, but Governor Pitkin appointed George M. Chilcott of Pueblo to the vacancy thus created. In the winter of 1883 he was elected to the Senate by the Gen-

eral Assembly to serve out the remainder of Senator Teller's unexpired term, a period of about 30 days. In 1886 he was made chairman of the republican state central committee, and conducted the campaign of that year with marked ability. In Jan., 1891, he was elected president of the Denver Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade. His adherence to and faith in the republican party, were intensified by his experiences in Kansas. After acquiring great wealth he became conspicuous in its councils, and a powerful factor in its conventions and campaigns. The tender to him of the lieutenant-governor's chair was spontaneous and hearty. He was admired for his honesty, generosity and unassuming manners to all men. He is frank, truthful and candid, kind hearted and bountifully charitable. There is so much good in him, he has done, when able, so much good to others, for the public, for individuals, for the poor, and has taken so active a part by his example in making Denver a well-built, substantial metropolis, and in a thousand ways rendered himself so useful, there is the kindest feeling and respect for him. The disappointment of his perhaps too ardent ambition for political honors has not shaken his standing as a citizen. Though countless extravagant reports concerning him have been scattered broadcast, those who know him in his true character give little heed to them, for all are extravagant and most of them false. All good citizens hold him in high regard for the good works he has accomplished, for what he has done toward the progress and development of the country. He has had the most extraordinary career of any man of his time. It is unquestioned that he was the first to erect the finer models of architecture in Denver, and the leading influence in determining the present channels of trade. While many of the sources from which his riches sprang have been exhausted, a large fortune remains in the massive income paying property he holds, if it can be extricated from present financial embarrassments, which his host of friends ardently hope may be accomplished.

TRUMBULL, Frank, railway manager, was born in Arcadia, Mo., Nov. 11, 1858, but when quite young the family removed to Pleasant Hill, in the same state. Here, at twelve years of age, young Trumbull engaged as a clerk in a book and stationery store, continuing two years, when he accepted a similar position for a like period in the post office at that place. At the expiration of that time he removed to Sedalia, where he became connected with the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad company, and continued in its service until 1880, beginning as a clerk, and finally becoming traveling auditor, which position he held until he located in St. Louis. In that city he engaged with the Missouri Pacific system, remaining five years, after which he became

auditor for the receivers of the Texas & Pacific railroad company, living at Dallas during the reorganization of that road, holding the office for a period of two years. In 1888 Mr. Trumbull moved to Denver, where for five and a half years he was engaged in the wholesale coal trade, building up, during that time, one of the most important enterprises of the kind in the city. At the time of the separation of the Fort Worth road from the jurisdiction of the Union Pacific management, he was appointed receiver. That the selection was a wise one is best evidenced by the record he has made for himself in the management of its affairs since taking charge of that office. He is quite a young man, and it may fairly be said that he is just entering upon a life of great usefulness to himself and to others.

TOLL, Charles Hanson, lawyer, was born in Onondaga county, N. Y., April 25, 1850. Soon after his birth his parents removed to Baldwinsville, a beautiful town situated on the line of the Syracuse & Oswego railroad, where they still reside. The author of this history spent a year or two of his early manhood there, and cherishes many interesting recollections of the place and its picturesque environs. But notwithstanding its lovely attractions, it is not a town for a young and aspiring man to spend his life in, for no matter what his capabilities, there are few opportunities for rapid or high advancement. Most of its people are wealthy, but not rapidly progressive. Hence the greater part of the younger generation is scattered over the states of the West, where many have won distinguished places in the professions, in politics and commerce. Young Toll attended the Baldwinsville academy, a fine institute, until 1867, and then entered Munro collegiate institute at Elbridge, N. Y. In 1868 he advanced to Hamilton college, from which he graduated in 1872. In connection with the regular curriculum he attended a course of law lectures, having previously decided to adopt the legal profession. His course of instruction being completed, he settled in Syracuse, and there was admitted to the bar, practicing with gratifying results until 1875, when he came to Colorado and located in the then new and prosperous town of Del Norte. While a resident of Rio Grande county, at the very threshold of his independent career, he was favored with numerous manifestations of the esteem and confidence of the people; wherefore, in 1876, within a year after his arrival, they elected him county judge. At that time he was but twenty-six years of age. Two years later he was elected to the House of Representatives of the Second General Assembly of Colorado, and during that session was one of its active members, efficient not only in legislative work, but in the election of Hon N. P. Hill to the Senate of the United States. In 1879 he was appointed assistant U. S. attorney for Colorado. In the fall of

1880 he was nominated by the republican state convention for the office of attorney-general, and in the election following received a very large majority of the popular vote. On assuming the duties of that position he fixed his residence in Denver, where he has since resided. During his incumbency a number of important legal matters arose for determination, among them the final adjustment of a suit pending before the supreme court of the United States involving title to the state capitol site. Oct. 11, 1881, he proceeded to Washington, argued the case, and finally obtained an opinion from that august tribunal confirming the state's title to the tract in question. Those interested in the subject may find much evidence of his fidelity to the interests of the commonwealth among the records of the attorney-general's office. His term expiring in Jan., 1883, he resumed the practice of his profession in Denver and soon acquired an extensive business. Nov. 25, 1880, he married Miss Katherine E. Wolcott of Cleveland, Ohio, a sister of Henry R. and Senator Edward O. Wolcott of Denver. Two sons have been born to them.

THOMAS, C. S. See Vol. III, page 71.

THOMAS, Theodore H., lawyer and ex-attorney-general of Colorado, was born in Augusta, Bracken county, Ky., Feb. 2, 1852. Four years later his father moved to the Ohio side of the river, where his sons grew to manhood. After a time in the public schools, Theodore entered Augusta college and was graduated in June, 1870, then went to New York and took a clerkship in a store. A year afterward he returned to his home in Ohio, and began reading law with London & Young, in Georgetown. In 1875 he was admitted to the bar. Immediately thereafter he and his twin brother, Thornton H., moved to St. Louis, Mo., and formed a law partnership, which continued until 1880, when they came to Colorado and settled in Gunnison, then a rapidly growing town, where they resumed practice under the name of Thomas, McDonga & Thomas, and also took an active part in politics. They were among the principal lawyers of the place, and became engaged on one side or the other of fully one half the cases instituted there. In 1884 Theodore was nominated by acclamation for the office of attorney-general by the republican state convention held at Colorado Springs, and was duly elected. Shortly after his induction to office he found it necessary in behalf of the state to meet in the supreme court at Washington a suit for the recovery of the state capitol site, brought by H. C. Brown, who had donated the ground to the territory in 1867, but had begun an action in the Colorado courts upon a deed of revocation. Mr. Thomas, assisted by his brother, finally succeeded in securing a confirmation of the title to the state (see Volume III, Chapter IV). He was the first attorney-general to decide

illegal the extra pay warrants issued by order of the General Assembly. Such warrants had been issued for years. His decision brought on a bitter contest between the legislative and executive departments. The Assembly had appointed some 175 clerks and other employes, and had increased their pay. Mr. Thomas advised the state auditor that the warrants issued to these employes were illegal and could not be paid. A lively discussion ensued, in which the public press took part. Eminent lawyers were engaged by the legislative employes and the matter was carried to the supreme court, where the attorney-general's opinion was sustained. This effected a saving to the treasury of nearly \$50,000. He was likewise the first attorney-general to decide that a tax levy in excess of four mills was illegal. Since 1882 levies had been made in excess of the constitutional limit, and some of the counties were drifting into bankruptcy by reason of their extravagance. The cause was taken to the supreme court, where the attorney-general's opinion was upheld and all excessive tax levies since 1882 were declared illegal. This decision created a profound sensation. Many intricate legal propositions were decided by this officer during his term, in every one of which he was sustained by the supreme court when appealed to that tribunal. He was an industrious, careful, painstaking attorney, and was kept constantly employed upon matters appertaining to his office. It is simple justice to say, as many citizens and some of the leading journals openly declared, that he was the most efficient officer who had held the office. Dec. 5, 1882, he was united in marriage to Miss Emma E. Fairchild of California. After the expiration of his term, the pre-existing law partnership with his brother was resumed, not in Gunnison, but in Denver, where they have acquired a lucrative practice. The twins resemble one another so closely it is difficult to identify one from the other. Theodore has taken a conspicuous part in the political affairs of the city, county and state during his residence in Denver.

THOMAS, William J., lawyer and jurist, only son of Edward Thomas, a prominent miner of Gilpin county, was born at Connor Downs, Gwinear Parish, England, July 31, 1864. His education began in the private school of Prof. Tregenza at Camborne, to which place his parents removed in order to afford him this advantage. In Dec., 1873, he, with his mother, left England for Colorado, whence his father had preceded them two years before. William entered the public school at Central City, then managed by Mr. John L. Jerome, now of Denver. He completed the course in June, 1879, and in the fall of the same year entered the state university at Boulder, remaining until the spring of 1884. Here he became a leader of its literary societies, was prominent also in oratory,

and assisted in founding Beta Kappa chapter of the Delta Tau Delta fraternity and was one of its charter members. In the fall of 1884 he went to Europe, and after a few weeks in England, visited Germany, where he entered the university at Bonn, there pursuing a course of philosophy and history. Returning to the United States in Oct., 1885, he settled in Central City and began the study of law in the office of ex-Judge Alvin Marsh. In Jan., 1886, he was appointed clerk of the 1st judicial district court by the late Judge C. C. Carpenter, and Nov. 2, following, was elected county superintendent of schools. In May, 1887, he married Miss Mary Sternberg of Boulder, who has since been admitted to the bar, the first woman to receive that honor in the state of Colorado. In Jan., 1889, he resigned the superintendency of schools to accept the appointment of county judge (to fill a vacancy caused by the election of Judge Clayton F. Becker to the district bench), and at the general election following, Nov. 11, 1889, was elected to that office for a term of three years, and was undoubtedly, the youngest judicial officer in the United States. He has taken a leading part in politics for the last ten years, on the stump and in party conventions. Being an excellent speaker, his talent is in frequent demand. He has taken a deep interest in the public school system, and when he resigned the superintendency of public schools in 1889 was at once elected a member of the school board of Central City, and was largely instrumental in establishing the present efficient high school and in formulating its course of study. In Nov., 1892, he was elected a member of the legislature on the populist ticket to represent Gilpin county, and during the session of that body, was recognized as one of the leaders of his party. He championed the cause of the educational institutions of the state, and it was through his efforts that the state university received an appropriation for the completion of its magnificent scientific building. During the session he was appointed assistant attorney-general, and served out the term, performing the duties with great industry and ability.

THOMAS, Wm. R. See Vol. III, page 139.

THOMPSON, Julius, lawyer, was born in Milwaukee county, Wis., June 5, 1839, and remained at the place of his nativity until twenty-two years of age, during which time his education was received in the public schools of that state, finishing with a course at the Lawrence university of Wisconsin. After a course of law he was admitted to practice at Milwaukee, in 1864, and subsequently located in Chicago, where he engaged in practice until 1871, at which time, his health having failed, he removed to Missouri, and for five years was engaged in lead and zinc smelting. Returning to Chicago, he renewed

his practice and continued it in that city until 1880, when the desire to try his fortune in the West induced him to come to Colorado and locate at Rico. Here he was one of the largest and most successful mining men in the state.

THOMPSON, J. H., mine operator, was born in New York City, Aug. 27, 1841. He was educated primarily at boarding schools until 1855, when he was sent to Europe for finishing courses. He passed through college in French at Vevey, Switzerland, in 1858, and from thence went to Hanover, Germany, where he was graduated from the Polytechnic school in 1860. During the same year he returned to New York and became foreign correspondent for A. T. Stewart & Co., remaining two years, then enlisted in the army, passed through the civil war and was mustered out in Oct., 1865. In December, that year, he left for California and Nevada, where he engaged in mining in Virginia City, Austin White Pine, Belmont and many other places. At White Pine, to use his own expression, he "went broke," remaining there six weeks and departed when the excitement was at its height, "selling everything I had for \$250,000 cash, but lost every dollar on the stock market in San Francisco." In 1869 he returned East, but, being accustomed to the manners, customs and ways of the wild but fascinating West, he soon became restive, and in 1870 again sought the Pacific slope. Renewing operations in mines and mining stocks, he soon made a second fortune of over \$500,000 during the excitement in Consolidated Virginia, but in about four years lost it all as in the first instance, by over indulgence in speculation. He remained in San Francisco most of the time until 1880. In November of that year he came to Colorado and almost immediately took up the old business, his first venture being in the Garfield county deposits, which then were supposed to be very rich and extensive. He went to Leadville and remained there seven years. Becoming interested in the Oro mine near Breckenridge, he subsequently purchased that property from the Syracuse company—then owning it. He endeavored to manage it from Denver, where he preferred to reside, but found it necessary to take personal supervision on the ground, and therefore became a resident of Breckenridge in charge of working operations, but later on resided in Denver. He is a member of the Denver Mining Exchange, of the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange of New York, of the California commandery of the Loyal Legion, U. S., and a visiting member of the Colorado commandery, his number being 1737, that is to say, amongst the first. Mr. Thompson has many warm friends wherever he is known, the result of his manliness and perennial good humor.

TOBEN, Tom. See Vol. II, page 254.

TWOMBLY, John C., county commissioner, was born in Stratton county, N. H., Feb. 1, 1853. In 1862 he went to Weston, Mo., but after a few months moved to St. Joseph in the same state, where he spent one winter. He lived in Kansas until the spring of 1864, when the family came to Fort Lupton, Colo. They remained there three years, when he settled in Denver, continuing there until 1871, when he engaged in the cattle business, which he followed nine years, being located at Brighton and Fort Lupton. He then returned to Denver and in Nov., 1880, became a citizen of Gunnison county, where he embarked in the hardware business. Two years later, his health becoming impaired, he returned to his ranch near Brighton. In the spring of 1883 he helped to organize the Brighton Creamery company. In the fall of 1884 he purchased an interest in a mercantile business at Brighton. In 1888 he was elected a county commissioner of Arapahoe county and re-elected in 1891, and has been chairman of the board ever since. His record as a commissioner has elicited the commendation of his fellow citizens.

TYNON, James, farmer was born near the city of Alexandria, Va., Nov. 2, 1835. He received a good common school education and being especially fond of history, has been a studious reader all his life. From 1851 to 1853 he directed his uncle's herring fishery and other commercial business on the Potomac, near Mt. Vernon. After this he went to Boston, Mass., and was connected with the grocery and jobbing business, selling out his interest in 1856. That year he removed to Florida where he was connected with the coast survey two years. In the summer of 1858 he passed up the Mississippi to the mouth of Swan river and located there for the winter, interested in buying and selling hides and furs. In the spring of 1859 he started across the plains for Pike's Peak, taking the Platte river trail, going as far as Beaver creek, near where the town of Fort Morgan now stands. Having had several hemorrhages from the lungs, he concluded to stay and freight on the Colorado plains. He crossed them forty-four times, from several points on the Missouri river to Denver, and had numerous skirmishes with hostile Indians. Regaining perfect health he engaged in the grocery business in Denver. The letter of credit he required from each new settler was that he should possess a wife, two children, one yoke of cattle or a span of horses. Upon these certificates of solvency and honesty he loaded their wagons with one year's provisions, thus giving them a chance to keep a few milk cows and their increase of calves. Once or twice a year they came to Denver to report progress. If the birth of a child in the family was reported he gave the happy parents a gallon of wine. The settlers all prospered for about six years, and Mr. Tynon does not think there were more honest

men or women in any country; their word was good if life lasted or the Indians left their scalps. He never took a mortgage on their farms for security or ever received an acre of land for debt or trade. In 1879 he closed out his grocery business, but still carried on the hide and wool business until 1882, when he closed out the latter and devoted his time to improving his farm, consisting of 640 acres nine miles west of Denver. He has planted an orchard in oblong shape, of 8,000 apple trees, with a fine graded gravel driveway fifty feet wide between orchard and lake, and has named it the "Jefferson County Farm." He has resided for the past twenty years at No. 1362 Tremont street, corner of Fourteenth, Denver.

TONGE, Thomas, secretary of the manufacturer's exchange, was born at Styal, near Manchester, England, March 31, 1848, in which neighborhood, successive generations of the Tonge family have been resident for 700 years, the first of the name being Gilbert de Tonge, who held land at Tonge, a few miles north of Manchester, in A. D. 1180. Mr. Tonge for a number of years held a responsible position in the office of one of the oldest and largest legal firms in Manchester, during which time also he was more or less connected with the great daily and other papers of that city. In 1883, as he was suffering from bronchial trouble caused by the damp climate of the north of England, he came to Colorado, and at once realizing that it was the country for him, located in Denver and took out his naturalization papers as an American citizen and subsequently his final papers when the law allowed. He is a member of the Colorado "State Editorial association" and of the Denver Chamber of Commerce. His skill and experience as a shorthand writer have resulted in his acting as official reporter of the many state, interstate and international conventions which have been held in Denver since 1883. Like many others, he has taken advantage of the exceptional opportunities offered during the past few years of investing to advantage in Denver real estate. He has also been the means of bringing considerable English capital to Colorado. He is best known, however, as a prominent and reliable journalist. In addition to his frequent contributions to the columns of influential English papers, which have done much to make the advantages of Colorado known in the United Kingdom, his letters in Denver dailies, notably the "Republican," have been especially valuable. Born and raised in the greatest manufacturing district of the north of England (which, in a radius of forty-five miles from Manchester, contains 7,000,000 people directly or indirectly engaged in or dependent on the manufacture of imported raw material), he was impressed, soon after his arrival in Denver, with the fact that Colorado possessed an enormous supply of varied raw materials and comparatively few manufac-

turing establishments. In the spring and summer of 1890 he carefully collected and compiled a large amount of interesting information and published the same in the form of a series of weekly letters in the Denver "Republican," showing the possibilities of that city as a manufacturing and mercantile center, urging the wisdom and policy of loyally supporting and patronizing existing home industries, and pointing out the undoubted openings for new factories in various lines. His effective handling of the subject was much appreciated by the community, and on the 18th of Dec., 1890, at a banquet at the Windsor hotel, he was publicly presented by the manufacturer's exchange of the Denver Chamber of Commerce with a handsome testimonial, "as a mark of appreciation of his literary work for the city."

TANQUARY, Nathan Q., was born Sept. 7, 1855, in Marshall county, Ill., where he was reared and educated, and there taught school for several years. Selecting law for his profession in life, after due preparation, he was admitted to the bar in 1882 in that county. In 1883 he removed to Livingston county, Ill., where he practiced until 1889, when he came to Denver, Colo. Continuing in his chosen profession, by the judicious exercise of his legal attainments, he commands a fair share of Denver's clientage. He is also interested in mining and other investments, in which he has been likewise successful.

TAYLOR, Alexander H., was born in Huntington, Pa., Dec. 25, 1840, son of Eliazor Taylor and Nancy Rogers who were of Scotch-Irish extraction. Alexander was the fifth of eleven children, being the issue of a second marriage. His father was a stonemason, a soldier in the war of 1812, and died at Huntington in 1862, his widow dying in 1884. Alexander attended the district schools of his native county until 1859, when he engaged in agricultural pursuits. Upon the breaking out of the civil war he enlisted in company C, 3rd Pa. vols. infantry, a militia company of which he had been previously a member, and was marched immediately to the front. Having been mustered in for only ninety days, he, at the expiration of that time, re-enlisted in October of the same year in company E, 84th Pa. He was promoted to 2nd lieutenant May 23, 1863, and to 1st lieutenant Jan. 1, 1864, and thereafter was in command of his company until it was mustered out of service. He was slightly wounded four different times while doing duty as a soldier. He returned home in 1864 and re-engaged in farming, and in 1866 came to Colorado and settled in Trinidad. In 1868 he was elected to the office of assessor of Las Animas county and the same year was appointed undersheriff. He located a farm seven miles east of Trinidad in 1871, but the grasshoppers destroyed his crop, and the next year he took another ranch eleven miles from that city. Selling out in

1873 he located another ranch in the same vicinity and began raising cattle. The same year he was elected to the lower house of the territorial legislature and was the author of the bill for removing the territorial capital from Denver to Pueblo. He was an active member of the democratic convention which nominated Hon. Thomas M. Patterson as a delegate to Congress. In the fall of 1874 he lost his wife, and his numerous misfortunes having ruined him financially he was compelled to begin life over again. He went to Pennsylvania and remained there until 1883, when he returned to Colorado, having in the meantime married again. He engaged in mining coal at Engleville until 1885 and served also as a justice of the peace. He located a ranch two miles east of Trinidad in the spring of 1884 where he has since lived. He was appointed chief deputy sheriff in Jan., 1886. His first wife was Miss Lizzie J. Bossler, to whom he was married in 1870. She left a daughter. His second wife was Miss Ria Shinkle. They were married Sept. 14, 1880, and have three children.

TAYLOR, John M., was born in Fulton county, Pa., March 5, 1847. He received a limited education in the common schools, and upon the death of his father, which occurred when John was fifteen years of age, he was compelled to begin the battle of life for himself. He worked for different farmers in the neighborhood of his home until the spring of 1864 when he joined the Union army, enlisting in company E, 84th regiment of Pa. volunteers and served as a private soldier until the close of the war. Returning home in 1865, he again resumed the occupation of a farmer and continued to follow the same until 1867, when at twenty years of age he came to Colorado and settled about twenty-two miles east of Trinidad where he kept the stage station on the old Santa Fé trail. The following year he located a hay ranch north of Trinidad and lived there until 1877, when he sold it and moved to another twenty-seven miles from Trinidad. At that time he had about 200 sheep and has been constantly engaged ever since in raising sheep. Although he has met with many misfortunes and suffered many losses he has now (1886) a flock of sheep numbering 5,000. After his flock had grown to be so large he opened another ranch, and now runs two, the latter being his home place. Mr. Taylor is a highly esteemed citizen of Las Animas county. He has never taken any especial interest in politics but has devoted his time to business.

THOMAS, J. L., was born March 13, 1861, in Rushville, Rush county, Ind., where he remained until the fall of 1866, when his parents moved to Clarendo, Iowa. In 1869 the family went to Humboldt, Kan., three years later to Woodson county, same state, and in the summer of 1877 came to Hinsdale county, Colo., and the following winter located in Leadville. In Aug., 1879, young

Thomas left home at the age of eighteen years and started business for himself, engaged in burning charcoal and in running a pack-train of burros. His pack-train, consisting of twenty animals, carried the first load of silver ore to Leadville that was taken from Aspen mountain. He secured a farm in Crystal river valley of 160 acres and the crop of oats, potatoes, watermelons, etc., planted by him was the initial attempt at farming in that valley. He was the first man to adopt the corrugating system for applying water in that section of the state. In 1887 he married Miss Cora Facet. He has been continuously engaged in farming in the Crystal valley for eleven years and is an industrious, upright man. "My ambition in life," said he, "is to own a good farm and to properly raise and educate my children." His place is one of the best improved in the valley, and so successful has he been that his family of growing children will be abundantly provided for.

TODD, William D. See Vol. III, page 194.

TRANKLE, Conrad, was born in Baden, Germany, in 1816, where he passed about thirty years of his life. He came to America during the progress of the war between the United States and Mexico and enlisted as a soldier in that war when at Belleville, Ill. He went immediately into active service and was wounded at the battle of Buena Vista, Feb. 22, 1847. This resulted in his being honorably discharged. He returned to Belleville, Ill., and remained there for nine years. In 1848 he married Justina Spitz, who was also a native of Baden and who came to America the preceding year. During their residence in Belleville they followed the hotel business until 1860 when they moved to Denver. Here they continued in the same line until the death of Mr. Trankle, Sr., which occurred Nov. 12, 1887. They constructed the Washington hotel on Fifteenth street and opened it to the public in June, 1866. Mrs. Trankle, in connection with her son, has conducted the hotel since her husband's death, and in 1880 she spent considerable money in rebuilding and repairs. She has succeeded in business and has reared her family of children, each of whom has acquired some wealth, and are useful and respected members of society.

TRITCH, George. See Vol. III, page 204.

TUCKER, Alfred, farmer, was born in Tennessee, Nov. 30, 1820. When thirteen years of age he moved to Illinois and lived there until 1842 when he went to California. He engaged in mining in the latter state for twenty-two months and then returned to Illinois by way of the Isthmus of Panama and followed farming and stock raising until 1859 when he settled in Colorado. Soon after his arrival in Denver he mined for a short time near Central City and Black Hawk, and in 1860 located on a ranch on Ralston creek, where he resided at the time of his death which occurred June 15,



1880. He was a good citizen and took an interest in everything that aided in the up-building of his adopted state.

TUCKER, T. F., farmer, was born in Jefferson county, Colo., in 1866, and received his education in the public schools. When fourteen years of age his father died and the cares and responsibilities incident to the development of a ranch fell almost entirely upon his young shoulders. His success is evidenced by the present condition of the estate. When he took charge of the property he at once began a systematic course of improvement, conducting it as a business enterprise. Under his wise and energetic supervision his landed estates have increased to 2,000 acres, 640 of which are now under cultivation, and the small bunch of cattle which was left at the death of his father has multiplied more than four-fold and consists of a herd of 600 head of the best breeds of Herefords. Sept. 10, 1892, he married Miss Mary Church. He is a K. of P. and takes an active interest in the welfare of that institution.

TOWLE, C. C., dairyman, was born in Massachusetts in 1853, where he acquired a collegiate education. He came to Colorado in 1876 and settled in Denver. The "Fairview Dairy," of which he is the proprietor, is one of the best paying institutions of the kind in the state. From a small beginning his business has increased to large proportions. His farm is located six miles east of Denver and the product of his dairy is disposed of in that city. He is married and owns a comfortable home.

TRUAX, J. W., farmer, was born in Canada in 1824 and resided there until he was twenty years of age, when he located in Lowell, Mass. Remaining there nine years he learned the trade of a mason, then moved to Illinois and subsequently to Michigan, where he lived fifteen years. He afterward went to Kansas, thence to New Mexico, and in 1862 he took up his residence in Denver. He has worked at his trade since coming to Colorado and also at civil engineering and the locating of lands, but is now a farmer and is devoting his time to raising small fruits.

ULMAN, William A., lawyer was born at Carrollton, Carroll county, Ohio, in 1867, where he remained until he was six years of age. In 1873 he parents moved to Massillon, same state. He was educated at Adelbert college, Western Reserve university. He was admitted to the practice of law in 1889 and during that year he came to Colorado and located in Pueblo. He lived there three years, and during that time was nominated for the legislature on the democratic ticket, but having no aspirations for political honors he declined the nomination. In 1890, however, he acted as assistant city attorney of Pueblo and filled the position in a satisfactory manner. He came to Denver in 1892 and has since

been actively engaged in the practice of his profession. He is a close student, prepares his cases with great care, and looks after the interests of his clients with an unyielding tenacity. He stands well with the members of the bar and enjoys the full confidence of his clients and the respect of the community.

UNDERHILL, Mrs. E. P., one of the pioneer women of Denver. Her maiden name was Eugenie Charplot. Her first husband's name was Joseph Putz, who was born and reared in France. He was in the Prussian army and was chief clerk to Gen. Eau Claire in the U. S. army. Mrs. Underhill was married in St. Louis, Mo., in June, 1859, and came over the plains in that year, being the third white woman to cross the Rocky Mountains. Mr. Putz was stationed at Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., and served in the army during the entire civil war. Mrs. Putz came to Denver in 1861 and engaged in the millinery business, continuing eleven years. She made the first costumes that were manufactured in the state. She made some very fortunate investments in land in the town of Swansea and in California and Lawrence street property; also in land near the Westminster university. She is a member of the Twenty-third Avenue Presbyterian church, and takes an earnest interest in its welfare.

VAN HORN, Marion D., ex-mayor of Denver, was born in Delaware county, Ohio, Jan. 12, 1837, and received his education in the Ohio Wesleyan university. He taught school and instrumental music in his native town. While at college in 1861 and in his junior year he enlisted in the 18th U. S. infantry and remained in the army until Jan. 31, 1866. He passed through all the gradations from a private up to major, including the ranks of sergeant, sergeant-major, adjutant, lieutenant, captain and was brevetted major of U. S. volunteers for gallant service during the war. In 1866 he became a cotton planter in Alabama but the following year he went to Topeka, Kan. He afterward returned to Alabama, lived at Huntsville and Stevenson, and finally located at Chattanooga, Tenn., where he remained until 1877. At each of these places he was in the hotel business, and during the year last named entered the U. S. treasury department as a special agent. His field of service embraced the southern and eastern states. In Feb., 1881, he was sent to Denver which he has since made his home. His territory in the West included Colorado, Kansas, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico, Wyoming, Idaho and Montana. He remained in government service until 1888 when he voluntarily resigned. While acting as a special agent he was instrumental in unearthing some of the most gigantic frauds with which the government had to contend, and because of his vigilant and valuable services he was rapidly promoted from one responsible position to another. He was elected a member of

the board of supervisors for Denver in April, 1891. His efficiency and fidelity to the interests of the city while serving as a supervisor brought him prominently before the republican party as a suitable candidate for the office of mayor. He was accordingly nominated in 1893 and elected by a handsome majority. His administration, taken as a whole, was characterized by safe, conservative measures which inured to the welfare of the city. He is an ardent Mason, a member of the G. A. R. and of the Loyal Legion. He has acquired much valuable property in the city, and is interested in fruit lands near Grand Junction.

VAUGHN, Harrison S., lawyer, was born on a farm in Niagara county, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1846, his earlier education being received in the public schools. In 1863, at the age of seventeen, moved by the patriotic spirit of the time, he was the last of four brothers to enter the Union army. He enlisted in company A, 8th N. Y. heavy artillery, then stationed at forts Federal Hill and McHenry. General Grant's advance upon Lee in 1864 called this command into active service in the field as infantry, with which Mr. Vaughn took part in all the great battles of that terrible campaign to the awful conflict at Cold Harbor, where he was twice severely wounded, resulting in the loss of his right arm and thereby terminating his career as a soldier. Nearly seven hundred men of his regiment were killed and wounded in that memorable engagement. Upon leaving the hospital he returned home, and soon afterward entered Medina academy, to prepare for a collegiate course, but was not permitted to continue. Broken health consequent upon his wounds compelled him to leave school and also that part of the country. Therefore, in the fall of 1866, he went to Chicago and found employment as cashier in the great packing house of A. E. Kent & Co. At the close of the packing season that year, having decided to complete his education, he declined an excellent offer to remain, and entered the state university of Wisconsin, at Madison. In 1870 he was graduated from the law department in the same class with Mr. Pettigrew, who, many years later, was elected United States Senator from South Dakota. Immediately thereafter he began the practice of law at Algona, Iowa, and was exceptionally successful. He was elected auditor of the county, serving two years; was president of the trustee of the M. E. church, and of the trustees of the northern Iowa normal school; also attorney for the B. C. R. & N. railway company. When Benjamin Harrison became president, Mr. Vaughn was a candidate for the office of commissioner of pensions but was defeated by Mr. James Tanner. In 1889 ill health caused his removal to Denver, where he resumed the practice of his profession, soon acquiring a large clientage. In April, 1893, he was elected to the board of supervisors

for the city of Denver. During the panic of that year, when a number of banks and many business houses were involved in ruin, among them the Flanders Dry Goods company, Mr. Vaughn was made assignee of this large establishment, managing its affairs so skillfully it was closed but one day, and its affairs were speedily adjusted without loss. Mr. Vaughn is a leading spirit in the G. A. R., has been commander of Meade post of Denver and is held in high esteem by his comrades; is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and largely engaged in mining. Firmly identified with the republican party, he takes an active part in its councils and campaigns. He is a fluent and pleasing speaker, talking to the subject in hand with energy and convincing argument. Tall, straight and slender, with a martial bearing, his face and figure attract even the casual observer.

VALLERY, George William, railway freight agent, was born at Plattsburgh, Neb., in 1861. He was educated in the public schools, supplemented by a course at the high school in his native city. In 1875 he entered the service of the Burlington & Missouri railway company as messenger and telegraph boy. Later he entered the machine shops of the company at Plattsburgh, as an apprentice, where he remained until 1878, when he was placed on the road as fireman, in which capacity he served two years, and was then transferred to Lincoln, Neb., in the freight department, as car accountant; also served in various other capacities until 1882, and then came to Denver as chief clerk in General Agent E. J. Sword's office—who was succeeded by Geo. H. Crosby in 1883, who retained Mr. Vallery as chief clerk—but afterward he was promoted to contracting agent and traveling freight agent, which positions he filled until 1887, when he was appointed general agent, with headquarters at Cheyenne, Wyo.; remained there one year, and was then transferred to Salt Lake City, Utah, as general agent. In 1891 he was transferred to Denver to fill the same official position, which he still retains, with credit to himself and satisfaction to the company. During his residence in Denver he has been identified with various public enterprises; is a member of several clubs, an active member of the Masonic order, an honorary member of the Chaffee light artillery, and in 1894 was a director of the Denver Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade. In 1891 he married Miss Martha E. Pickard, of Salt Lake City, Utah. They have one child, a daughter.

VANDERLIP, John S., farmer, was born in Manchester, Vt., in 1825, and is the son of a farmer. The family moved to the state of New York, and when John was sixteen years of age he began the battle of life for himself. About the year 1844 he went to Michigan and located in Wayne county, where he was em-

ployed by a lumber company. He subsequently lived in Iowa and southern Kansas. In 1862 came to Colorado, and from that time until 1864 was engaged in freighting across the plains. His permanent settlement was made in Colorado in 1865, and he has been out of the state but once since that time. He has lived on a ranch and has devoted the most of his time to raising cattle and horses. He invested in East Denver property and is now the possessor of considerable real estate.

VAN CAMP, John Manley, was born in the town of Tully, Onondaga county, N. Y., Nov. 25, 1829, where he grew to manhood, and where he attended the public schools. At the age of eighteen he left the farm and started out to try his fortune in some of the large cities. His first venture was in Syracuse, N. Y., where he engaged as a clerk in a large store, remaining two years. He then went to New York City, where he lived until the monetary panic of 1857. During that disastrous period he, like thousands of other deserving young men, was thrown out of employment, and spent the winter with some relatives who owned a large plantation near the city of New Orleans. The following spring he went to Michigan, and after engaging a short time in mercantile pursuits, embarked in the nursery business. He had accumulated a small fortune, but, on account of lung trouble, he went to Pennsylvania to try a change of climate. While there, and during the time when the oil excitement was at its highest, he invested his money in one of the new towns of that state, and in a short time lost all that he had made. Broken down in health and fortune, he returned to Michigan in 1870, and started once more in the nursery business. His health becoming again impaired, he sought recuperation in the healing and bracing air of Colorado. After a brief sojourn here, he became so favorably impressed with the climate and the state as a new and inviting field of industry, that he determined to make it his permanent home. Being a man of great energy, he began and completed the erection of a number of houses in different portions of Denver. He also engaged in the growth and culture of strawberries, on a small spot of land embracing the site of the present Ebert school house, and subsequently purchased eight acres, where he pursued his congenial labors on a much larger scale. Later he bought twenty acres, upon a portion of which the Van Camp block now stands, and continued raising small fruits and gardening, until he began the real estate business, which he followed to the time of his death, which occurred May 2, 1890. He was married in 1874, at Detroit, Mich., to Miss Sarah M. Johnson, who belonged to a class of teachers who had great influence in molding and shaping the minds and character of the youth of the country. The good fortune and prosperity with which Mr. Van Camp met were largely

due to the wise counsel and cheerful companionship of his estimable wife, who is a lady of much practical ability and business judgment. She has not only bravely shouldered the responsibilities which came to her at his death, but has gone forward with much of the same spirit of enterprise that characterized her husband, besides taking care of and properly raising and educating two boys.

WOLCOTT, Henry R., was born at Long Meadow, Mass., March 15, 1846. He was educated at Providence, R. I., and in Cleveland, Ohio, during the periods when his father ministered to Congregational churches in those cities. After leaving school he became a clerk in one of the banks of Cleveland (1862) and for four years held positions in two of the banks of that city. In 1864, when only eighteen years old, he enlisted in a regiment of young men recruited in Cleveland, for one hundred days' service on the defenses of Washington. When near the end of its term, the War department requested, since it could not command, that the regiment be sent to the front as a reinforcement to Grant's decimated army, then before Petersburg, but as most of the members objected, the scheme had to be abandoned. Nevertheless Mr. Wolcott, and four others, anxious to witness something of the more serious business of war, re-enlisted in the 143rd Ohio, and remained with it until the regiment was sent home and discharged. For a time thereafter he was engaged in business at Springfield, Mass., but had not adopted any distinct line or profession. In 1869, soon after the Union Pacific railway had been built across the Rocky Mountains, he came to Colorado, passed up to the Gilpin county gold mines and, after a brief experience in mining, was offered and accepted the position of book-keeper and general accountant in the office of the Boston & Colorado Smelting company at Black Hawk. Here his native qualifications for the conduct of business affairs, which have promoted his success in life, were signally developed. When Mr. Wm. A. Abbe retired from the company, Mr. Wolcott became a stockholder and simultaneously was appointed assistant manager. In 1878 he was elected to the state Senate from Gilpin county for a term of four years, and at the session of 1881 was elected president of that body. When Prof. N. P. Hill became a Senator of the United States, Mr. Wolcott was appointed acting manager of the smelting company. In 1888 he was made chairman of the Colorado delegation elected to the republican national convention, which met in Chicago, and nominated Benjamin Harrison for the presidency, and in the ensuing campaign wrought earnestly and effectively for his election. In 1881, in connection with Mr. S. N. Wood and others, he assisted in organizing the Merchants' National Bank of Denver, and was elected president of that institution. When, at the beginning of 1882,

its business was consolidated with the First National, he was chosen vice-president of that bank, which he retained until Aug., 1891, when his stock was sold and the connection severed. In 1882 he was brought prominently forward as a candidate for governor, as stated elsewhere, since which time he has taken no further part in politics than to aid to the fullest extent of his influence the advancement of his brother's election to the Senate. Retiring from the management of the Boston and Colorado Smelting works in 1887, he has since been continuously engaged in supervising the large real estate, smelting and other property interests he has acquired in Colorado and Montana. He was one of the organizers of the Denver club, and, with the exception of two years, has been its president since its organization in 1880. This is one of the finest institutions of its class west of New York, the owner of a magnificent building, richly and tastefully furnished and appointed. It is, moreover, by virtue of its executive management, the first successful effort of the many undertaken to establish a gentleman's club in the City of Denver. Mr. Wolcott's talents lie pre-eminently in the direction of large financial projects. He has never manifested the slightest inclination toward any of the great professions. His comprehensive mind has been thoroughly cultivated by more than twenty years of experience in the busy whirlpool of Colorado for corporate and co-operative work on a large scale. It was Mr. Arthur Helps who said that "consummate men of business are as rare almost as great poets, rarer, perhaps, than veritable saints and martyrs." While Mr. Wolcott is not, nor does he claim to be, a great leader, he is unquestionably an excellent financier, connecting his prestige and capital with many large enterprises, managing their affairs ably and well, with the usual result of well-directed skill. Had he been disposed to make a profession of politics, to which he was persistently urged by friends, he might have won the highest prizes. It involved no sacrifice on his part to resign all such aspirations in favor of his brother, for outside of that interest he has had no desire for political distinction. His candidacy for the governorship was not of his own seeking, but to serve others. His election to the state Senate was inspired by the same motive. He was a superior presiding officer, a serviceable legislator, universally esteemed and respected, and undoubtedly would have been a superior chief magistrate. He has a very large circle of attached friends, all the requisite qualifications for leadership, including genius for political combinations. He is methodical and orderly in all things. One of the more noticeable and admirable traits of his character is his helpfulness to worthy young men who only need a fair start to make rapid and commendable headway. Numerous instances of this nature

have been related. Damon and Pythias were not more fervently devoted to one another than are these brothers, Henry and Edward, a fact known of all men. There is nothing more tender and beautiful in human ties and relationships than is here exemplified.

WOLCOTT, Edward O., U. S. Senator, representing the state of Colorado, was born in Long Meadow, Mass., March 26, 1848, son of the Rev. Samuel Wolcott of that place. His ancestors were among the early Puritans, who left England under the reign of Charles I. The first of the family to emigrate was Henry Wolcott, progenitor of the name on this continent. He was the second son of John Wolcott of Tolland, Somersetshire. He, with one hundred and thirty-nine others of his creed, embarked March 20, 1630, in the ship Mary and John, which arrived at Nantasket May 30th following. They settled at Windsor, Conn., when the first independent church in that state was established. The father of our Senator was a famous theologian and preacher in the Congregational church, a graduate of Yale college and, during our late civil war, one of the most earnest and eloquent champions of the Union cause. In 1861 the family removed to Cleveland, Ohio, but prior to that event Edward had taken a course of instruction at Norwich (Conn.) academy. At Cleveland he was prepared for Yale, which he entered with the class of 1870, but was not graduated. Shortly afterward he entered Harvard law school, where he was fitted for his profession. His law studies were continued in the office of C. T. and T. H. Russell in Boston. At the age of sixteen, there being an urgent call for volunteers for the temporary defense of Washington, he enlisted in a company of young men recruited for that special duty. When the need passed these troops were discharged and Mr. Wolcott returned to his studies. In 1871 he came to Colorado, whence his elder brother had preceded him in 1869; taught school at Black Hawk, in Gilpin county, for a short time, and then opened an office in Georgetown, Clear Creek county. While awaiting clients, he contributed entertaining letters to the press of the territory and some of the prominent Eastern journals. For a few weeks he also edited the Georgetown "Miner." Mr. Wolcott acquired little prominence as a lawyer until 1876, when he was elected to the office of prosecuting attorney for the 1st judicial district, comprising the counties of Gilpin, Clear Creek, Jefferson and Boulder. Thenceforward his rise at the bar, and in the political affairs of the state as a member of the republican party, to which he was strongly attached, was almost phenomenally rapid. It was at this time that the better capabilities of the man became strikingly manifest to the public. Some time before the expiration of his term he had accomplished the unprecedented feat of clear-

ing the dockets of the district of all criminal causes that could be disposed of, and in a manner to compel the admiration of courts, lawyers and juries. It was then that he first established his reputation for eloquence and force in both civil and criminal causes. Some of the speeches then made were among the most effective he has ever delivered. It was the beginning of his celebrity as a speaker, the initial epoch as well of his political career. Having executed his mission as district attorney to the entire satisfaction of all save the class upon whom he had closed the doors of the state penitentiary, he resigned and in 1878 was nominated and elected to the high office of state Senator, and at once became the leading figure in the Senate of the General Assembly. Here, again, his renown as an orator, no less than as a law giver, became widely recognized through a number of masterly addresses upon the more important measures before that body. When, in June, 1879, Colonel L. C. Ellsworth was appointed receiver of the Denver & Rio Grande railway, under the circumstances set forth in Vol. II of our general history, Mr. Wolcott was made its attorney, which induced him to abandon his practice in Georgetown and to locate in Denver, where, in addition to railway business, a large general practice came to him. In Jan., 1884, when the Rio Grande company was reorganized and rehabilitated under the administration of President Moffat, he was by the directorate elected general counsel, a position which he still retains. His first active engagement in state politics, where his force as a speaker and director of combinations was eminently displayed, was in the legislative session of 1879, when he exerted great influence upon the election of Hon. Nathaniel P. Hill to the Senate of the United States. The next was as a member of the republican state convention, and in the preliminary canvass which led up to it in 1882, when his brother, Henry R. Wolcott, was brought forward as a candidate for the governorship of Colorado. This campaign has been epitomized in Chapter II, Volume III. From the inception to its close he wrought unremittingly for his brother's nomination, but in vain. But for the peculiar combinations of the period he would have been successful. We need not dwell upon the incidents which marked this canvass as an important and exciting political epoch, since they have been appropriately recorded in the volume already mentioned. In 1886 Mr. Wolcott resolved to be a candidate for the United States Senate at the next ensuing election. There was no concealment, no attempt to disguise his desires and purposes. They were boldly announced and as boldly executed. It was made the purpose also of the governing element of the republican party. To that end delegates to the state convention were selected and elected and the state ticket nominated. Mr. Wolcott ap-

peared before the convention and electrified it by one of his most brilliant forensic efforts. The main object was distinctly kept in view throughout the proceedings, and in the ultimate canvass events operated together with such exact precision of arrangement that a majority of legislators favorable to his aspiration was chosen. The General Assembly was largely republican in both branches. A caucus of that party was held Jan. 2, 1889, for the purpose of nominating a Senator. But one ballot was taken. When the Assembly met in joint convention, he was elected by a very large majority for the term of six years, beginning March 4, 1890. In personal appearance, manner and bearing, Senator Wolcott is one of the most fascinating of men. Young, fresh, vigorous, with an extremely attractive face, broadly informed, an ardent lover of literature and art, polished and refined, a royal entertainer, he has won as great admiration in the higher society of the national capital by these qualities, as by his brilliancy in oratory. A true analysis of his character will discover that he is a devoted friend and an implacable enemy, bold, fearless, impetuous to rashness when aroused, candid and outspoken in either case, employing no subterfuges, going direct to the point, acknowledging his faults and follies frankly, without the slightest effort to hide them, proceeding in all things upon a line of action that, whether right or wrong, he conceives to be the right course to pursue, and calmly accepting the consequences. In surveying the list of prominent men in Colorado, it is impossible to find a just comparison or parallel. In most of his ruling characteristics he is so unlike other men of our day as to be wholly exceptional, a figure standing by itself, an extraordinary exemplification of traits that exert a wonderful influence upon all with whom he may be associated. In dash and impulsive daring, when great odds are to be overcome, he may be likened to Sheridan and Custer. In popular oratory he is unexcelled. His delivery is so rapid, fervent and sweeping as to compel the applause of his auditors; so charming in rhetorical finish, so fascinating, as to enforce admiration, even among his stoutest opponents. As a lawyer his practice is very large and lucrative. The record thus far has been almost meteoric, filled with swiftly consummated aims that have led to fortune and eminent reputation. Only forty-seven at this writing, possessed of a strong physique, in perfect health, occupying a rank which only a few men of his years have reached, his better aspirations awakened by the dignities conferred, his faculties ripening with experience, we may distinctly predict for him a commanding future upon the predicate of events just recounted. In 1895 he was re-elected to the Senate for six years.

WARD, Jasper D., lawyer and jurist, was

born on a farm, the paternal homestead, Feb. 1, 1829, in Java, then Genesee county (now Wyoming), N. Y. During his childhood (1835) the family removed to Chicago, which was merely an Indian encampment without prestige or hope of renown, but shortly afterward returned to New York. He was first educated in the common schools and at Aurora and Springville academies and finally at Allegheny college in Meadville, Pa. To meet the cost of this course he taught school between terms. He remained at this institution two years, then began the study of law at Aurora, N. Y., in the office of Albert Sawin, which previously had been the office of Millard Fillmore, then president of the United States. Subsequently he moved with Sawin & Lockwood to Buffalo, where, in 1852, he was admitted to the bar. In the fall of that year he went to Chicago, then a city of less than 50,000 inhabitants, and there began the regular practice of his profession. In 1854 he was elected to the board of aldermen and for two years sat in the municipal council with Dr. John Evans, afterward governor of Colorado. In 1858 he was again elected to the board of aldermen, having in the meantime been appointed assistant city attorney. In 1860 he came to the Rocky Mountains, visited the Gregory mines and those of Buckskin Joe in Park county, being one of the locators of the Phillips lode, which gave the place its prestige in that and subsequent years; and also attended the miners' meeting which organized the district. Early in the fall of 1860 he returned to Chicago and at once entered the campaign for Lincoln and Hamlin. He made many speeches in different parts of the state and his heart and soul being thoroughly interested in that most memorable of all presidential contests of this republic, his addresses were extremely effective. It was here that he attained something of his celebrity as a stump orator. As the canvass progressed, and he was more and more awakened to the vast importance of the issues then pending, which foreshadowed the mightiest civil war in history, he became inspired with the deepest powers of eloquence and expounded the gospel of republicanism and of the Union to tens of thousands who flocked to hear him. In Aug., 1861, he enlisted in the army and soon after was promoted to 1st lieutenant and stationed in Missouri, then one of the more turbulent hotbeds of rebellion. In the spring of 1862 he resigned, returned to Chicago, and, in the fall was elected to the state Senate of Illinois, where he served two terms each of four years. Here he manifested his old zeal for the Union cause, forwarding it by every means in his power, advancing legislation to that end, encouraging the enlistment of volunteers, forwarding sanitary supplies, delivering numberless addresses, inspiring and cheering all movements for the good of the cause. In 1864 he became a candidate for Congress, but owing to certain political com-

plications he withdrew, and that year stumped the state with Richard Oglesby in the first candidacy of the latter for the governorship. In this exciting canvass his power to move the hearts of audiences, both in war meetings and political assemblies, gave him great fame all over the Northwest. He was called for by many committees to come and help them in their work, and whenever practicable he promptly responded, exerting himself to the utmost in every direction. So great was the demand that he rarely visited his home and family, and then only for a few hours at a time. In 1866 he made a great speech to 5,000 soldiers, boldly advocating the enfranchisement of the negroes, far in advance of any action by Congress to that end. In 1868 he came to Colorado on a visit, striking the territory in the midst of an exciting political campaign. Though here for rest and recuperation, which he could not get at home, the leaders of the republican party induced him to make one speech at the old Denver theater, which stood at the corner of Lawrence and Sixteenth streets. The house was packed with interested people. When called on for his speech he advanced to the footlights—kerosene lamps—his hands shoved deep into his pockets and began in a languid, hesitating way, the theme of his discourse: "The war and the principles of the republican party." At length he gave utterance to a statement which was loudly and coarsely resented by some one in sympathy with the Confederate cause who stood back in the densely crowded pit. In an instant both hands left the shelter of his trousers and were lifted on high, then came the answer in such a burst of splendid oratory as had never been heard within those walls. The audience became wild with the same spirit which inspired him, lifted off their feet by the tremendous sweep of words that burnt into their souls, and made themselves hoarse with cheering. Said a listener: "I have heard many eloquent speakers in my time, before, during and after the great struggle for the supremacy of the Union and its constitution, but never such a flood of oratory as fell from this man's lips." It is doubtful if in all the great round of campaigning he had done he ever made a more brilliant and moving address. He was in his prime, strong, robust and vigorous, in the fullest power of a splendid manhood, the compeer of Yates, Logan, Oglesby, Lyman Trumbull and all the great men of the West. In 1872 he was elected to Congress from Chicago, and James G. Blaine, then speaker, appointed him a member of the judiciary committee of which General Ben Butler was chairman; also of the committee on District of Columbia, public grounds and buildings, mines and mining. When the bill to enable the people of Colorado to form a state government was brought forward by Mr. Jerome B. Chaffee, Mr. Ward became a champion of that measure in the House, and helped the hosts on the floor until

its final passage, as related in our second volume. The people of Colorado owe him much gratitude for his fidelity to their interests on that occasion. He was chairman of the sub-committee which did the work of thoroughly investigating the condition of affairs in Arkansas during the reconstruction period in the political outbreak known as the "Brooks-Baxter war." In 1874 he was renominated for Congress by acclamation, but in the ensuing election was counted out by eight votes in favor of Carter Harrison, who controlled the election machinery of Chicago. Shortly after the expiration of his term he was appointed by President Grant U. S. district attorney for the northern district of Illinois, an office that he held for a little more than one year and then resigned to resume the practice of law. As we have seen, he possessed the qualities that command the earnest attention of men. He was equally effective as a lawyer and advocate before courts and juries. Notwithstanding the extent of his engagement in political affairs he acquired a very large practice. While fully cognizant of the value of preparation in advance, he has never delivered a set speech, that is to say, one written out and memorized. In Sept., 1854, he married Miss Emma J. Raworth, of Chicago. Four daughters have been born to them, all now living. In July, 1877, he came to Colorado, located at Leadville soon after the great discoveries of mineral there and engaged in mining. In 1881, when the new judicial district for that section was created by the legislature, Governor Pitkin appointed him judge of that court. It was one of the more important in the state because of the frequency of mining litigation. He served until the following January, declining an election. From that time to the present he has practiced law. In 1886 he removed to Denver, forming a partnership with Mr. Oscar Reuter, which still continues. He owns several large tracts of excellent farming land in Arapahoe county and several residence blocks in the city. In 1887, the first year of Mayor Wm. Scott Lee's administration, he was corporation counsel for the city. His portrait appears at page 278, Volume II.

WARD, William Shaw, D. Sc., was born May 25, 1844, at Madras, India, his parents being Americans. They removed to Geneseo, Livingston county, N. Y., where he received his early education in the Geneseo academy. At the breaking out of the war he enlisted in the United States navy, being appointed master's mate on the gunboat *Indianola*, then in course of construction at Cincinnati, Ohio. After an active campaign in which the *Indianola*, after running the Vicksburg batteries, was sunk in a ram fight below that city, he was taken prisoner and exchanged at City Point, and again joined the Mississippi squadron as an officer on the gunboat *Choctaw*. After the fall of Vicksburg and the

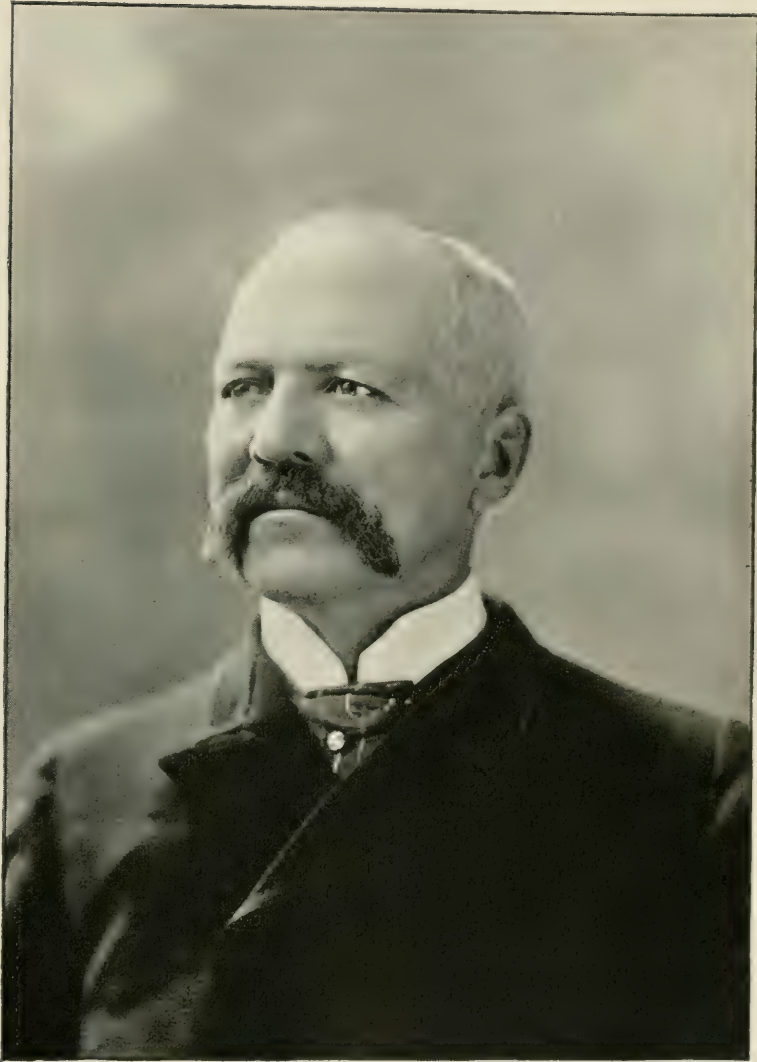
opening of the Mississippi he resigned his position and entered Williston seminary and afterwards Princeton college and the Columbia school of mines. He next passed ten years as assistant in the United States assay office in New York City, and while there acted as editor, or assistant editor, of several scientific journals and publications. He came to Colorado in 1879 as manager of the Evening Star mine at Leadville; also general manager of the Ward Consolidated and Farwell Consolidated and the Terrible mining companies; also the Adams Prospecting company and the Sterling company, of Gunnison county. In 1883 he removed to Denver, retaining his mining interests. In 1889 he was appointed by Governor Cooper commissioner from Colorado to the Paris exposition and was there made vice-president of jury 49. The year 1890 was passed at Oxford university, England, where he was engaged in preparing a "Life of Cato of Utica." Returning to the United States, he was appointed chief of the mining department of Colorado at the Chicago World's Fair; prior to this Princeton conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Science. He is one of the oldest members of the Denver Chamber of Commerce; was the first president of the Denver Art league and an early member of the Colorado Scientific society, being also a member of the Oxford Scientific society and of the Society of mining engineers. Mr. Ward has also been appointed a commissioner to represent Colorado at the exposition to be held in Paris, France, in 1900, A. D.

WESTON, William, mining engineer, is the eldest son (by his second wife) of the late Henry Weston, Esq., a magistrate for the county of Surrey, England, and for thirty years a private banker in the Borough, London the establishment being known as "The Borough Bank." Mr. Weston, Sr., in the latter years of his life, lost the greater part of his large capital in unfortunate investments, and at the early age of fourteen his son, William, was sent out into the world to play leap-frog with its cares and troubles. He was first sent to Toronto, Canada, where he lived for some fifteen years, part of the time as assistant cashier of the "Globe" newspaper, then as proofreader, commercial editor and finally city editor of the "Leader," both Toronto dailies. Then for three years he held an appointment in the Canadian civil service, and, resigning that through love of out-door life, for five years shot wild fowl, fished and trapped on the northern lakes of Canada, becoming well known as one of the crack shots of that country. He was an officer of artillery volunteers during the Fenian troubles in Canada and served six months in the regular school of artillery established by the English government for the instruction of volunteer officers, and obtained and holds a first-class certificate as an instructor of artillery, signed by John R. Anderson, colonel in the royal ar-

illery, then commandant of the school. In 1870, attracted by an advertisement of the land department of the Kansas Pacific railroad and the promises of sport on the frontier, he came West and first obtained a position in the land department of that road. From this he drifted into the passenger department, rising rapidly to the position of general traveling agent of the line. One of his most effective methods of advertising Colorado in the East is remembered by many, as a large circular shield, with the stuffed head of a bison handsomely mounted in the center, and lettering round the outside of the shield, calling attention to the advantages of Colorado. Bison then roamed the plains in millions, and Mr. Weston kept a London taxidermist in his department mounting these heads as above mentioned, and seventy-six of them were put up in prominent places in eastern cities. He also wrote his first book, viz.: "A Guide to the Kansas Pacific Railway," a work of 208 pages, 10,000 copies of which were published and sold. In 1875 he was sent to his native city, London, as general European agent of that road, and while there, learning by letter from a chum of his (who was on a sporting trip at Del Norte) of the marvelous gold and silver ores of the San Juan region near by, he, in Oct., 1876, resigned his appointment and obtained admission to the Royal school of mines, of London. He studied there for six months at lectures in the museum and three months of the time in the metallurgical laboratory, assaying ores of gold, silver and lead, and obtained his certificate as assayer from Dr. Percy, then head of the school. In Feb., 1877, he again sailed from London, a month later arrived in Del Norte, and from thence struck out for the Snefels district, 120 miles distant, packing his assay outfit on burros, via Stony Pass, Silverton, Red Mountain, and so on into Imogene basin. There he formed a partnership with George Barber, also an Englishman, and a good miner, and staked six claims, Weston selling his mule, saddle and bridle to furnish enough bacon, flour and powder and fuse for the first winter's work. For the next four years the two lived in their cabin at 11,200 feet above sea level and drove tunnels over a hundred feet in length on each of their claims, a total of 850 feet of solid rock work, and did their own blacksmithing, cooking, etc. Weston also put up a small drum muffle furnace in his cabin and tested his own ores, as well as those of his mining neighbors, at the same time keeping up a steady series of letters to the "Engineering and Mining Journal" of New York, of which paper he was special correspondent for years. There were no mountain roads in those days and in winter no trails, but being an expert snowshoer, he was able to make weekly trips to Ouray all through the severest winters, thus keeping up correspondence with the outside world. In Feb., 1881, Governor Frederick W. Pitkin ap-

pointed him state commissioner of mines. An appropriation to pay the commissioner then passed the House, but was defeated in the Senate, and the House retaliated by repealing the law creating the office. But the honor was conferred nevertheless. In the same year a New York company purchased Mr. Weston's claims for \$50,000, giving him a start, and he then identified himself with all the prospects and enterprises which have made Ouray what it is to-day. He was one of three who put in an electric light plant to light the town; was the largest subscriber to the building of the Beaumont hotel and brought great sums of foreign capital into the Ouray district. It was he who first sold in London the Guston mine, the ultimate success of which brought the Red Mountain district into such favor there and resulted in an immense amount of British funds being invested near Ouray and in the state generally. In 1882 he wrote a pamphlet on the San Juan mines, which was widely circulated and extensively quoted in most subsequent writings and newspaper articles on the San Juan region. He has also been a regular contributor to the daily and scientific press of the state. In April, 1883, Mr. Weston was married at St. Mark's church, St. Heliers, in the Island of Jersey, England, to Emily Eliza Sterling, youngest daughter of Thomas Sterling Begbie, Esq., ship builder and ship owner, of London, and they lived in Ouray until 1888, when they moved to Denver, as it was a more central, and therefore more advantageous, location from which to follow his profession as a mining engineer. He has been an ardent sportsman all his life and is well known as a fine horseman, a dead shot and a scientific fly fisherman. Commencing April 10, 1875, he wrote a long series of articles to the English "Field," over the nom de plume of "Will of the West," the series being headed "Field Sports of Kansas and Colorado." The articles treated of grouse and quail shooting, bison hunting, antelope hunting on horseback with greyhounds, coursing, etc. In Dec., 1877, he wrote another series to the same paper entitled "Silver San Juan," which treated principally of duck shooting and fly fishing, and the above letters have been the means of bringing hundreds of British sportsmen to Colorado.

WATKINS, Leonard A., merchant, was born in the great manufacturing city of Birmingham, England, Oct. 2, 1831. He received a liberal middle class education, and at fourteen years of age entered his father's tannery and there received a thorough education in the hide and leather business, in which his ancestors for three generations had been engaged. Having mastered the details in all its various branches, from tanning and manufacturing to buying and selling, when still quite young, and being of a roaming disposition, he emigrated to America in 1852, and



GEO. G. DARROW

after spending a year in visiting the different large cities he established himself in St. Louis. He commenced in his own business at the lowest rung of the ladder and in 1870 bought out his partner and took in his brother, Fred Watkins, establishing the firm of L. A. Watkins & Bro. The head of the firm was a well-known member of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce for ten years. Being a sufferer from asthma he came to Denver and here found so great relief he decided to remain. A man of tireless energy, of large experience and thoroughly devoted to business, he soon re-entered the trade in which he had been trained, opened a house at his present location and began dealing in leather, hides, wool, furs, butchers' and wool-growers' supplies of all kinds, in which business he is still engaged. His traffic in these lines is the largest in Colorado, the natural result of his qualifications and his popularity with the people. His store at the corner of Fifteenth and Wazee streets being the central resort and general headquarters of cattle and sheep owners, he soon began to take a deep interest in the improvement of breeds, by the importation of fine stock. From 1878 to 1880 he was president of the Rocky Mountain Woolgrowers' association and one of the most useful of its members. In 1876 he was elected alderman from the 3rd ward, re-elected in 1877 and again in 1882-83. He was an active member of the Denver Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade, and besides taking a lively interest in its movements for the welfare of the city, became a large contributor to its mercantile library. The Watkins cabinet of rare old books, curiosities of ancient literature, is one of the most interesting features of that now great institution. In the course of his later travels in Old Mexico he purchased for the library and museum a number of rare and curious old paintings and relics of the older civilization in that country, which have attracted the attention of thousands of visitors. In 1888 Mr. Watkins built a large and fine business house on his property at Wazee and Fifteenth streets and filled it with various stocks associated with the trade. He is a staunch supporter of Colorado manufactures, and his success may be largely attributed to the fact that he has always made it a point to buy for cash.

WALPOLE, N. S., state superintendent of insurance, was born in Roseville, Ohio, May 3, 1858, and it was at that place his earlier education was received. At an age when the thoughts of most boys were far from anything savoring of business, young Walpole was attending a business college at night with the idea of perfecting himself in telegraphy and railroad affairs. Following his earlier intentions, he, at the age of eighteen, engaged in the railroad business as freight and ticket agent of the C. & M. V. railway, being stationed at Williamsport, Ohio, where he re-

mained until ill health compelled him to renounce railroad work. He then engaged in the mercantile business at New Lexington, Ohio, and coal mining at Roseville which he continued until 1880. When twenty-two years of age he engaged as freight and passenger agent for the C. & M. V. Ry. and the T. & O. Ry. at Junction City, Ohio, at the same time representing the Adams Express company at that point. At the expiration of two years he was promoted to the position of freight and passenger agent of the C. & M. V. Ry. at Lancaster and two years later secured the appointment of general agent of the Z. & O., C. & M. V. and C. & E. Rys. and Star Union Line at Zanesville, Ohio. In 1887 he was compelled to come to Colorado on account of failing health. He located in Pueblo, where in 1889 he embarked in the real estate and banking business. He continued that in connection with his duties as assessor of Pueblo county, to which office he was elected in 1889, until Jan., 1895, when he was appointed to the office of state superintendent of insurance for Colorado under the administration of Gov. McIntire.

WIGHT, Frederick Dearborn, was born in Windsor, Me., June 18, 1837, fifth son of Joseph Wight, who was born in Monmouth, Me., March 9, 1787, the seventh son of Timothy Wight, who was born in Wrentham, Mass., Nov. 10, 1741, and was the fifth son of Jonathan Wight, born in the same place, Jan. 6, 1700. The latter was the fifth child and only son of Jonathan, Sr., who was born at Dedham, Mass., July 2, 1662, the youngest of a family of five sons of Henry Wight, who was the elder of the two brothers, who came with their father Thomas and mother Elsie from the Isle of Wight about 1630 and was named first on the list. He, with eleven others, was given authority to found Dedham, Mass. "The twelve having been duly certified by the magistrates, and having subscribed unto the covenant on ye 18th of ye 5th month, 1637," became freeholders among the original settlers of Dedham. Nov. 14, 1649, Ralph Wheelock, Thomas Wight and others founded the town of Medfield, Mass., from a portion of Dedham, Henry retaining the old Dedham homestead. Thomas and his sons were among the first contributors to the founding of Harvard college; the first to assist in levying a tax for and contributing to the first free school in Dedham. They held office many years in the town, and Henry was a magistrate under the general court. He was also the first municipal officer of Dedham, and died in that office Feb. 27, 1680. This was the great-great-grandfather of the subject of our sketch. Henry Wight married Jane Goodenow of Sudbury, Mass.; Jonathan 1st married Elizabeth Haws of Wrentham; Jonathan 2nd married Jemima Whiting of Wrentham; Timothy, son of the latter, married Sarah Fisher of the same place; Joseph, son of Timothy and father of

Mr. F. D. Wight, married Mary Merrill of Lewiston, Me. Joseph Wight was a soldier in the war of 1812; Timothy in the war of the revolution, and the older Wights took part in the Indian wars of King Philip. The subject of this review received a fair education in the common schools; worked on a farm, saved money and attended the Maine liberal institute at Litchfield three terms, afterward taught country schools and clerked in stores until he attained man's estate, when he entered the employ of a large Boston house as commercial traveler in Canada. While there the civil war broke out. Unable and unwilling to abandon his business, but desirous of assisting the Union cause, he hired a substitute in the provinces, brought him over, enlisted and sent him to the front. One of his brothers enlisted and was slain at Petersburg. About the same time F. D., who had in 1863 married Sarah A. Millikin of Lewiston, Me., lost his wife by death. Suffering under this double affliction, although having a representative in the field, in July, 1864, he enlisted and served to the close of the war, being commissioned 1st lieutenant and commander of company A, 1st battalion, Me. sharpshooters. He took part in many of the later battles in Virginia and was a witness of Lee's surrender. Soon after the war he resumed his connection with the Boston house and traveled over the United States and Canada until 1873. In the latter year, having acquired considerable means from his savings, he located the Travesia ranch in Colfax county, N. M., and stocked it with sheep. Meanwhile (1872) he had married at Lawmoor, Iowa, Miss Mary A. Briggs, also a native of Maine. In 1874 he moved his family to Trinidad, where they have since resided. Shortly afterward, in company with George R. Swallow, he established the First National Bank of that place. Mr. Wight being the principal stockholder was elected president, which office he retained until 1882 when his ranch interests claiming his undivided attention, he disposed of his bank stock. While at its head, having much surplus capital, he was enabled to do much toward aiding many worthy enterprises and individuals. He was one of the organizers and principal stockholders in the Trinidad Gas & Coke company, and also became a large stockholder in the City Water company. He now manages the two systems of arc and incandescent lights, having built the works at large expense and wholly with his own capital, but subsequently incorporated as the Trinidad Electric Light, Heat & Power company. He owns and has graded and improved to some extent a 40-acre addition, three-fourths of a mile from the center of the town. The Travesia ranch, which he still owns, comprises 2,500 acres of patented lands, covering water rights and controlling an extensive grazing range which he has stocked with 24,000 sheep and 10,000 cattle. He has taken an earnest interest in

politics, but has not been a candidate for office except on one occasion in 1888, when his friends in the republican party brought him forward for the office of governor.

WILSON, Adair, lawyer and legislator, was born in Saline county, Mo., Nov. 16, 1841, and educated in Masonic college at Lexington, whence he was graduated in 1858. His father, William Adair Wilson, was a native of Virginia, a lawyer by profession. He subsequently became a resident of Missouri, where he died in 1865. The mother was a daughter of Col. Benjamin Reeves of Kentucky. At the age of eighteen Adair began the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1860. In the spring of 1861 he came to Colorado, but remaining only a short time, proceeded in the same year to California and continued his studies in San Francisco until 1863, then settled, temporarily, in Virginia City, Nev., where, instead of practicing, he became one of the editors of the Daily "Union." Inclined to follow up new mining excitements, that were numerous at that time, he proceeded to Austin and there became editor of the Reese River "Reveille." A few months later he returned to San Francisco. In 1866 he left the coast and returned to his native place, practiced law there and also took an active part in politics. Being a facile writer and an eloquent speaker, he made rapid progress toward renown. In the fall of 1872 he came to Colorado and settled in South Pueblo, practiced law there for a year, and then changed his residence to Del Norte, in Rio Grande county. In 1875 he was elected to the council of the 11th and last territorial legislature, and in its organization was elected president. Though an active democratic politician, his force has been felt rather as a powerful and extremely attractive speaker than as a place seeker. Undoubtedly Mr. Wilson is one of the most effective orators of his party, but he is even more thoroughly admired for his legal ability, his honesty, and courteous manners to all with whom he comes in contact. In 1876 he was a delegate from Colorado to the national democratic convention. In 1880, at the state convention of his party, held in Leadville, he was unanimously nominated for governor, but declined the honor. In 1886 he was elected to the state Senate from the 21st senatorial district, comprising the counties of Rio Grande, Saguache, Hinsdale, Ouray, San Miguel, San Juan, Dolores and La Plata.

WEST, George, soldier and journalist, was born on a farm in the town of Claremont, N. H., Nov. 6, 1826. He had no opportunity for schooling, except a few months each year, until he was fourteen years of age, when, in 1840, he entered as an apprentice to the printing business in the National "Eagle" office, a weekly paper published in his native town and still issued there. During this period he attended a local seminary for a few months. This and the limited advantages

offered at country schools comprised the sum of his early education. When about seventeen he went to Boston, Mass., and continued at the printer's trade in various capacities, as compositor, pressman, reporter, etc. While in the latter city he took profound interest in military matters and joined a company of Mass. volunteer militia. For several years he was captain of H company, 1st M. V. M. In March, 1859, he started for the Pike's Peak gold region, crossing the Missouri river at St. Joseph, April 1, with ox teams, his party consisting of fifteen men, known as the Boston company. Before reaching Fort Kearney they met many stampeders coming back from the mines. Eight of his party, discouraged by the unfavorable reports, decided to return to the states, but West, with six others, determined to persevere, and on June 12 reached the present site of Golden, and there the Boston company built the first house in that now beautiful town. In the fall of that year Mr. West began publishing the Western "Mountaineer," on material rented from Thomas Gibson. In the spring of 1860 he went East and brought out a plant of his own, continuing the "Mountaineer" until the fall of 1861, when he sold it to Matt Riddlebarger, and engaged in freighting on the plains. May 13, 1862, he entered the army as captain of H company, 2nd Colo. volunteers, served throughout the civil war, in Kansas and Missouri, and was mustered out at Fort Riley, Kan., June 15, 1865. Sept. 20, 1863, he married Miss Eliza M., daughter of Judge J. P. Boyd, another pioneer of Golden. In the winter of 1863-64 Mrs. West joined her husband at the front, and all through the campaign of 1864-65, in Missouri, rendered great service to the sick and wounded soldiers in hospital and field. After the close of the war he returned to Colorado and immediately became city editor of the Rocky Mountain "News," continuing in that capacity until the fall of 1866, when he purchased a plant, and, Nov. 24, that year, began publishing the Colorado "Transcript," at Golden, which has ever since remained in his ownership, making his by far the longest period of continuous journalistic service in Colorado. Always an active partisan, he has never sought or accepted a political office. In 1887 he was appointed adjutant-general of the Colorado National Guard, by Governor Adams, and conducted its affairs with fine ability for two years.

WELCH, Charles Clark, business man, was born in Pamela, four miles from Watertown, Jefferson county, N. Y., June 14, 1830, son of Charles Welch, Jr. He is of Scotch, English and French extraction. His father was a well-to-do farmer, and was the first white male child born north of the Black river in the state of New York. The subject of this sketch spent his early boyhood on a farm, and attended the public schools. At the age of fifteen he entered an academy to prepare him-

self for the vocation of teacher, which pursuit he subsequently entered and followed advantageously until 1850, when he started for California by way of the Isthmus, leaving New York in March, and after a voyage of 70 days arrived in San Francisco. He then began placer mining at Auburn, in Placer county, and followed the same in that vicinity, in the Sierra Nevada mountains and in other parts of California with fair success for the succeeding two years. He was a stockholder and part owner of one of the first quartz mills near Nevada, Cal. In June, 1852, he sailed for Australia via the Sandwich Islands, visiting the different islands of the group, and after a voyage of 70 days arrived in Sidney. After remaining one year in successful mining operations and gaining some valuable experience, he left Melbourne, sailing by way of Cape Horn, and arrived in New York at the end of a 90 days' voyage. In Dec., 1855, he located in Chicago, and embarked in a general real estate and brokerage business. The favorable condition of business and the stimulated state of real estate securities afforded him a profitable field for his operations, which business he continued to follow for the succeeding five years. In the spring of 1860 he left Chicago for Colorado, and arrived in Denver the latter part of March, traveling across the plains by way of Fort Kearney, on the first tri-weekly coach established on that line. Shortly afterward he located in Gilpin county and began placer mining in that district, chiefly in Nevada and Russell gulches, where he employed a large number of men, and subsequently extended his operations to quartz mining, building and operating quartz and saw mills in Gilpin, Boulder and Clear Creek counties. He was superintendent of various mining companies and is still interested in gold and silver properties in Gilpin, Clear Creek, Park and Summit counties, Colo. In 1870 he became one of the leaders in originating measures for the extension of Colorado's railway system from Golden to Denver, and held the position of auditor of the road until its completion to Golden in 1870. He then became a director and for a time vice-president of the road. In May, 1872, a construction company was formed, of which Mr. Welch was one of the trustees, to complete the Colorado Central railroad from Golden to Julesburg. After building the road from Golden to Longmont, and grading nearly the entire length, 220 miles, work was suspended, but subsequently resumed and the road completed. In the fall of 1874 he contracted with the Pueblo & Salt Lake R. R. (now part of the Santa Fe system) to grade, tie and bridge their road from Pueblo to West Las Animas, a distance of 85 miles, and took his pay for the entire contract in Pueblo county bonds and first mortgage bonds of the railroad company. He cut two hundred and fifty thousand ties for this road, on and near the present site of Lead-

ville, and floated them down the Arkansas river, through the celebrated Grand Cañon to West Las Animas, a distance of about two hundred and fifty miles. He completed his contract in Feb., 1876. In July, 1877, he was placed in charge of the construction of the Colorado Central railroad from Longmont via Ft. Collins to Cheyenne, a distance of seventy-six miles, and completed the same the first of November. He was vice-president during its construction. He was president of the Denver & Santa Fé railroad during its construction, and for some years after, and is still a director of the company. In 1877 he became extensively engaged in coal mining on Coal creek, Boulder county, opening the Welch coal mine. The mine is now owned by the Louisville Coal Mining company, of which Mr. Welch is one of the principal stockholders. In 1878 he was one of the organizers of the Handy Ditch company, and was made its president. He irrigates from this ditch about two thousand acres of his own land. In Jan., 1880, he was elected president of the Cambria Fire Brick company of Golden, Colo. In 1872 he was elected to the territorial legislature from Jefferson county, and filled that position creditably and honorably during his term of office. He was married May 22, 1878, to R. Jeanette, daughter of H. S. Darrow of Michigan. He has two children, one son, Charles C., Jr., and one daughter, Jeanette L. V. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having taken the thirty-second degree. In 1885 he, in connection with others, organized the Golden Ditch and Flume company, and was made its president. This is one of the most expensive ditches for its capacity in the state, and irrigates a large tract of land lying between Golden and Denver. He was president and one of the principal promoters of the Denver, Lakewood & Golden railroad, and in 1885 was made its vice-president. Mr. Welch owned a large tract of improved land on which he raised, one season, over thirty thousand bushels of wheat. He gave the ground on which the first building of the State school of mines at Golden was erected. He took great interest in and worked for the passage of the bill to establish this school, believing it to be of greater importance to the state than any other institution that could be established. The improvement of this school has been a source of great satisfaction to him.

WELLS, A. T., general freight agent of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad, was born in Memphis, Tenn., in 1854, and received a very thorough business training. In 1862 he came to Colorado and settled in Denver. From 1875 to 1876 he was engaged in the purchase and sale of real estate, and in the year last mentioned entered the auditor's office of the Denver Pacific railroad as a clerk. In 1877 he was employed in the local office of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad, continuing until the

spring of 1878, then went to Leadville and established a business house on his own account. In 1881 he returned to Denver and re-engaged with the Denver & Rio Grande railroad as clerk in the freight department. In 1884 he was made chief clerk and held that position until Oct., 1887, then was appointed freight agent in the freight department. Feb. 20, 1890, he was appointed assistant general agent, and in June, 1893, general freight agent, which he still retains.

WAITE, Davis Hanson, ex-governor of Colorado, was born at Jamestown, N. Y., April 9, 1825. Here he remained until twenty-one years of age, attending the common schools and the Jamestown academy, and teaching, after he was eighteen years of age, in the district schools during the winter months. The elder Waite intended that he should take a collegiate course at Dartmouth college, but owing to ill health the plan failed. Mr. Waite entered the law office of his father and elder brother, but soon after attaining his majority he was called to Russel, Warren county, Pa., to act, temporarily, as a clerk in a store kept by his cousin, who was at the time sick. His cousin died, and his death resulted in a complete change in Mr. Waite's purposes. While residing at Russel he was quite active politically, and in 1848 was among the few in Pennsylvania who supported Van Buren and Adams upon the free soil ticket. In 1850 he moved to Fon du Lac, Wis., and for about a year was engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1851 he removed to Princeton (now in Green Lake county), in the same state, and continued to follow mercantile pursuits for eight years. In 1856 he shipped a cargo of wheat in bags from Princeton to New York, and while absent from home on this trip was nominated and elected to the state legislature for East district, Marquette county, upon the Fremont ticket. In 1859 he moved to St. Louis, Mo., and later to Houston, in the same state, where he taught a high school. Political excitement at the presidential election reached high-water mark in Missouri, and Mr. Waite, with a wife and two small children, thought it prudent to leave the state, and he left none too soon, as the next week the people were hunting for Yankee school masters with shot guns. He went East, stopping in 1861 and part of 1862 at Warren, Pa., where he became a clerk in the recorder's office, and in the winter of 1861-62 was principal of the Union school in Warren. During the rebel invasion of the state he volunteered as a soldier for three months, and went with a company raised in Warren, to Harrisburg, in defense of the state. The U. S. government, however, refused to receive three months' volunteers. About Aug., 1862, he returned to Jamestown, N. Y., and edited the Chautauqua "Democrat," a republican paper. He sold his interest in the paper in 1864, and commenced the practice of law, but in 1868 purchased a half

interest in the Jamestown Daily "Journal." In 1875 he had become sole proprietor of the paper, and the following year disposed of it, and moved to Larned, Kan. Here he spent a short time on a ranch and in 1878 was elected to the legislature from Pawnee county. He also practiced law in Kansas. In the summer of 1879 he removed to Leadville and there practiced law, but went to Aspen in May, 1881, where he made his home. He was a republican in politics up to 1891. He supported the independent movement organized at Cincinnati, and was a delegate Feb. 22, 1892, to the St. Louis conference, and July 4, 1892, a delegate to the Omaha convention. July 27, 1892, he was nominated for governor of Colorado by the people's party convention, held at Denver, and with the remainder of the state ticket was indorsed, July 29, by the Colorado state silver league. At the ensuing election Mr. Waite and the entire state ticket of his party were elected by a majority of 4,500. His administration was exceedingly tempestuous and stormy. Toward its close in 1894 he was renominated, but failed of election. Mr. Waite was twice married. His first wife was Miss Frances E. Russel of Russelberg, Warren county, Pa., and the second Mrs. Celia O. Maltby of Sanquoit, N. Y.

WHEELER, Charles, railway accountant, was born in New York City, June 29, 1883. In 1854 he turned his face westward, and until 1860 was engaged in commercial pursuits in Dunleith, Ill., and Dubuque, Iowa. In the spring of the year last named he came to Colorado and became a miner in Lake Gulch district, Gilpin county, where he remained until the fall of 1861. He then enlisted in the 1st regiment, Colo., volunteers, then forming for service in New Mexico, being assigned to company C. He participated in all the engagements with the Texan forces, and on the return of the regiment to Colorado was assigned to special duty at department headquarters in Denver. Subsequently he was promoted to sergeant-major, then to 1st lieutenant and adjutant and also A. A. A. general of this military district. He remained with the 1st during its existence as a veteran battalion, and was mustered out with it in Nov., 1865. In 1866 he took a clerical position in the Third National Bank in Chicago, Ill., and in 1868 entered the service of the Union Pacific railroad company at Omaha. In 1870 he resigned and returned to Colorado, where he was engaged in stock raising until 1872, when he came to Denver, and when the Denver & South Park railway company was organized became its auditor, serving in that capacity until that road passed into the hands of the Union Pacific. In 1881 he was appointed secretary and auditor of the Denver & New Orleans railroad company and retained that position through the various changes that occurred. In 1889 he resigned the auditorship

of the Denver, Texas & Fort Worth railroad and assumed the duties of its local treasurer. April 1, 1890, the consolidation of the Fort Worth system with the Colorado Central system, comprising eleven companies in all, was effected, when the office of local treasurer was discontinued. He was then appointed assistant comptroller of the Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf railway company, with headquarters at Denver, and still occupies that important position. Mr. Wheeler is regarded by railway men as one of the most accomplished, accurate and efficient accountants in the service. By the people of Denver, among whom he has so long resided, he is estimated as one of its most valuable citizens. He has a fine home in North Denver, and has by thrift accumulated a moderate share of wealth.

WHITEMORE, Oliver A., real estate operator, was born in Spencer, Mass., March 2, 1828, and educated in the public schools. At the age of nineteen he became a clerk in a dry-goods store, where he remained about five years. In the fall of 1851 he went to Vicksburg, Miss., and there found employment in a hardware store. In 1853 he went to East Brookfield, Mass., and with his brother engaged in the manufacture of carriage wheels. Two years later he removed to Elizabethport, N. J., following the same business there about two years. In the fall of 1858 he moved West to Kansas Territory and there negotiated land warrants, continuing until the spring of 1860, then came to Colorado and first located in Breckenridge as a miner and trader. In 1861 he was elected to the 1st territorial legislature from Summit county. In the fall of 1862 he built a flouring mill at Colorado City. In the autumn of that year he moved to Denver and was appointed to a clerkship in the military quartermaster's office, where he remained two years. In 1864 he was elected to the constitutional convention called by authority of an act of Congress adopted that year to enable the people of Colorado to form a state government, and was made president of that body. In 1865 he built a flouring mill in West Denver, which was conducted in the name of Whittemore & Co., until the spring of 1868. In the spring of 1869 he was elected city clerk of Denver and in the fall of the same was appointed clerk of the district court, holding that office until the spring of 1871, when he removed to Boulder, and, in company with Capt. Loudin Mullen, a prominent contractor, graded, bridged and furnished the ties for the Denver & Boulder Valley railroad from Erie to Boulder. In the fall of 1872 he returned to Denver, and in 1873 was elected secretary of the Colorado Industrial association, with which he remained until the fall of 1875, when he was elected a justice of the peace. In the fall of 1877 he was appointed police magistrate; acted in that capacity and as a justice of the peace until Jan., 1882, since which time, excepting 1885 to 1887, when he was

deputy city clerk, he has been in the real estate business. Mr. Whittemore has been one of the more zealous members and organizers of the Masonic order in Colorado, whose records contain much of his handiwork. He was grand secretary of the original grand lodge from Aug., 1861, to 1865. In 1867 he was elected deputy grand master. Excepting Mr. E. C. Parmelee, the present incumbent, he has been the only grand secretary of that body. He was one of the charter members of Union lodge No. 7, chartered in Nov., 1863; was secretary of that lodge in 1863-64, and continuously from 1872 to 1887, inclusive; was its senior warden in 1865 and master in 1866. In the order of Royal Arch Masons he was chosen scribe of Denver chapter No. 2 in 1879; king in 1880; high priest in 1881 and was its secretary from 1884 to 1887, inclusive. He was also elected secretary of Colorado Commandery Knights Templar for 1870-71 and served as such continuously from 1877 to 1887. Whereby it is seen that by virtue of his long experience in the several responsible offices he has filled in the three great orders mentioned, he is thoroughly conversant with its history. A resident of Colorado from the legitimate beginning of its annals, connected with a number of important enterprises, it is natural that he should be familiar with the general current of events transpiring in the first three decades. Colorado has no better citizen than Mr. Whittemore.

WILLIAMS, Frederick A., lawyer and present attorney of the city of Denver, was born in Feeding Hills, a suburb of Springfield, Mass. He is the son of a Presbyterian clergyman, Rev. Dillon Williams, and received his education in the public schools of Connecticut and New York, and in his father's study. He removed from Cleveland, N. Y., to Dover, Del., where he was principal of the public schools for several years, and, while teaching school, commenced the study of law under the tutelage of Hon. Nathaniel Smithers, one of the most eminent and scholarly attorneys in the East. In 1882 he came to Denver and for three years was associated with the law firm of Wells, Smith & Macon, and in April, 1891, was elected city attorney, serving in that position for two years. Mr. Williams has been prominent in social and political circles, was a member of the committee of the Chamber of Commerce which prepared the Denver city charter passed in 1893. He considers that bill—all of which was from his pen—as his best work in the interests of that city. He is an active Mason and an enthusiastic believer in the teachings and precepts of that order. He was a member of the board of trustees of the Masonic Temple association of Denver during the construction of the temple, and during the triennial encampment of the Knights Templar held in Denver in Aug., 1892 was Eminent Commander of the Chicago Commandery No. 1, and

an active member of the committee under whose management the triennial conclave was made the largest and most distinguished gathering ever held in the city of his adoption. In April, 1895, he was again elected to the office of city attorney by a large majority.

WHITFORD, Greeley W., lawyer, was born in Rockville, Ind., in 1856. Two years later his father died and he was then placed with relatives on a farm where he lived until fifteen years of age, then moved to Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, where he learned the printer's trade under Frank Hatton (who afterward became postmaster-general). After working at his trade for some time he entered the Iowa Wesleyan university at Mt. Pleasant, after which he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1882. He then went to Dakota during the boom in the Northwest, remained there one year, then journeyed on to Washington territory, where he practiced law for three years, when he was appointed postmaster at Whatcom by his old friend, Postmaster-General Hatton. At the close of his term, Mr. Whitford came to Colorado in 1887 and located in Denver, forming a partnership with his brother, Clay B. Whitford, and subsequently with Rogers & Shafroth. During the partnership he was appointed deputy city attorney under Mr. Shafroth in 1889, and in 1891 he formed a partnership with Mr. F. A. Williams, which still exists; and during the latter's term as city attorney, Mr. Whitford was again appointed deputy. In November, 1894, he was elected district attorney on the republican ticket. In 1890 he married Miss Ida Spaulding of the Iowa Wesleyan university, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa. They have two children, one son and one daughter.

WILD, Fred Jr., railway freight agent, son of Fred and Elizabeth M. Wild, was born in Kenosha, Wis., Oct. 13, 1859. He was educated at Williams college, Massachusetts, and entered the service of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad company in 1879 as office boy and clerk. Since that time he has been consecutively clerk, rate and claim clerk, chief clerk to assistant general freight agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad at Racine and Milwaukee, Wis.; chief clerk to division superintendent and division freight agent of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific railway at Des Moines, Iowa; general freight agent of the Des Moines & Northwestern road at Des Moines; chief clerk to general freight agent of the Denver, Texas & Fort Worth road; assistant general freight agent of same road at Denver; general freight agent of the Gulf division of the Union Pacific railroad; assistant general freight agent of the Union Pacific system. Dec. 18, 1893, he was appointed general freight agent of the Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf railway and in addition to the above, he was (Aug. 8, 1894) appointed general freight agent of the Denver, Leadville & Gun-

nison railway. He was married May 6, 1891, to Miss Jennie E. Hadley of Denver. His twenty-five years' experience in the railway service makes him a very efficient officer, especially in the freight department.

WILLIAMS, Andrew J., the first merchant located on the town site of Denver, was born in Franklin county, N. Y., Nov. 22, 1833. He was one of the original pioneer settlers, and undoubtedly the first regular merchant of Denver, or more properly, of Auraria, for Denver had not even a name when he arrived on the scene with his train load of merchandise. His father was descended from Roger Williams, the founder of Rhode Island. Our subject was raised on a farm and educated in the public schools, but subsequently took a course in the Franklin academy. In 1851 he removed to Council Bluffs, Iowa, then called Kaneshville. Here he learned the printer's trade in the "Bugle" office. In 1853 he was appointed clerk to Col. A. W. Babbitt, who had been appointed secretary of Utah territory, and, with him and a man named M. V. Brewer, left for Salt Lake city. Mr. Williams was the only one of the party that left Utah alive. Brewer was killed by the Mormons and Col. Babbitt by Indians in 1856. In 1855 Williams returned to Council Bluffs and there was engaged in the milling business until 1858. The financial crash of 1857 and the reported discovery of gold in the Rocky Mountains induced him to emigrate. Therefore, in October, 1858, accompanied by Charles H. Blake (for whom Blake street was named) he crossed the plains with four ox-wagons loaded with merchandise, the first assorted stock brought to Denver. They arrived at Cherry creek November 1, and had built the first store in Auraria (now West Denver). In December the first survey of East Denver was begun, in which Mr. Williams and General Larimer carried the first chain laid on the Denver town site. The next spring Blake & Williams moved their establishment to the East side and erected the first hotel thereon, "The Denver House." It was a log structure 110x32 feet with a canvas roof made of wagon sheets. It stood on Blake street near 15th, and was destroyed by fire in 1863. During 1859 the firm discontinued their store and engaged in freighting and contracting in Colorado and New Mexico until 1865. Mr. Williams then went into the cattle trade, buying large herds in Texas and driving them to Colorado. This business grew to large dimensions and was very profitable. In 1869 he resumed merchandising in Denver, continuing until 1880. He was one of the incorporators and directors of the Exchange Bank founded in January 1876, and a year later was elected president. He has engaged in mining, farming and other pursuits at various times; was one of the builders of the Union block at 15th and Blake streets. In 1874-75 he was a member of the city council. In 1874

he was elected a county commissioner and served three years. In political faith a democrat, he was chosen a delegate to the national convention of that party in 1876, held in St. Louis, Mo., and which nominated Tilden for president and Hendricks for the vice-presidency. During the past ten years Mr. Williams has taken little part in public affairs, being virtually retired from active pursuits, devoting his time to his property interests in the city and county. From this hasty resumé it will be seen that he was an essential feature of the history of Colorado, one who established the original base of the city of Denver, and from whose counters sprang all that has been of commercial development and growth in all things from the beginning to the present epoch. Mr. Williams died at his home in Denver, May 30, 1895.

WINNE, Peter, was born in Mayfield, Fulton county, N. Y., April 19, 1838. Of all the emigrants who have from time to time landed upon her shores, America probably owes to none more than to the Puritans of England and the Huguenots of France. Each alike driven from their homes by religious persecution, they came to America seeking that freedom to worship God in their own manner which had been denied them in their native land; civil and religious liberty was the very cornerstone of the communities they established, and the effect of their action in this particular on the subsequent history and destinies of the country cannot be overestimated. An industrious and intelligent people, strongly impressed with religious feeling, and deeply imbued with the strength of their convictions, they have left the imprint of their character not only upon their descendants but upon the country as well. Among a party of Huguenot refugees from the city of Ghent, was Peter Winne, the founder of the family of that name in this country. He settled in what was then known as Bethlehem, now Albany, N. Y., where he died in 1694. Fifth in descent from him was Alexander Winne, father of the subject of this sketch. The father, Alexander Winne, moved to Wisconsin in 1846, where he died in 1854, the son remaining there until 1863, acquiring in the meantime such an education as enabled him to teach school. The rigorous winters of Wisconsin, however, compelled a change of residence and in 1863 Mr. Winne came to Colorado. He spent a few weeks in Denver and then took up his residence where Greeley is now located. He lived there until 1866, when, on account of Indian depredations, he returned to Denver where he has since made his home. In 1863 he was appointed superintendent of schools of Weld county. The present system of public schools in that county was organized by Mr. Winne at that time. In the spring of 1864 he was elected a delegate from Weld and Larimer counties to the constitutional convention held at Golden in that

year for the purpose of framing a constitution for the proposed state of Colorado, but was prevented from attending by the hostilities of the Indians. In the fall of 1866 he was elected by the people of Weld and Larimer counties to represent them in the territorial legislature which met at Golden. He faithfully served his constituents, securing the passage of such local measures as were needed, meanwhile, with others, strenuously advocating statehood for Colorado, but without success. From 1871 to 1873 he represented the 4th ward of the city of Denver in the city council. There were many questions of importance up for discussion then concerning water, gas and irrigation, and the disposing of many valuable franchises not already granted. The matter of the title to a large amount of property in what is known as the congressional grant was also agitating the public mind. The title to this property had been vested by congress at one time in the then acting probate judge of Arapahoe county and his successors in office, to be deeded to bona fide owners and residents under certain restrictions. After a while, through changes in said office, and frauds, a large number of lots were deeded wrongfully to improper persons. How to remedy these fraudulent conveyances was a subject of much heated discussion. Mr. Winne was one of the committee that investigated these frauds, the report of which gave a complete history of the nefarious business. He also proposed the plan which Judge Belden incorporated in the bill which afterward became a law, by which the title to nearly all of these lots was settled. Later on Mr. Winne was elected a member of the board of county commissioners to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Hon. F. B. Crocker. For this office he received, unsolicited, the nomination from both political parties. He was chairman of the building committee that had charge of the erection of Arapahoe county's magnificent court house, and served until the same was nearly ready for occupancy. Owing to the press of private business, he refused a renomination at the expiration of his term of office. Upon finally establishing his residence in Denver he entered into the real estate and insurance business, which he successfully prosecuted until recent years, when ill health caused him to sever his connection with his partners in this business. While thus engaged, however, he made a close study of the law of fire insurance. Because of his success in this line of study and investigation he was invited to write a paper to be read before the Pacific board of underwriters, upon the subject of waiver and estoppel, as applied to fire insurance contracts. This paper has become quite noted as an authority, having secured favorable commendation from the insurance press and leading underwriters of the United States and some of our ablest jurists. About this time, also, he was admitted to

practice law in the supreme court of Colorado. He wrote a history of Trinity M. E. church of Denver, the result of years of patient fact-gathering concerning Methodism in Colorado from its first establishment to the present day. From the earliest days of Trinity to the present time he has been a prominent factor in all its undertakings and has seen it grow from a handful of worshipers gathered together in the old log church to the splendid congregations which assemble every Sunday in the stately edifice recently erected. This work will be an authority upon the subject, a credit in every way to the author, and a valuable church memorial as well.

WITTER, Daniel, the first land lawyer of the state, was born in Franklin county, Ind., April 13, 1827. In the years between 1860 and until about the beginning of the last decade Mr. Witter was a leading influence in Denver, one of its larger property owners and associated with a number of prominent enterprises. After the usual course in the public schools he took an academic course at South Bend, Ind. He began his experiences in life as a school teacher, being connected with the Northern Indiana and Southern Michigan teachers' institute. His next venture was as proprietor of a retail book and stationery store in South Bend. In 1855 he married Miss Clara V. Matthews, a half-sister to Hon. Schuyler Colfax. Up to 1859 he maintained his interest in educational matters and also studied law. In the year last mentioned he left for the Pike's Peak gold region, drifted into the South Park, bought a placer claim in the Tarryall diggings and began mining, which he pursued until the claim was worked out. Meanwhile he was elected judge of the miners' court. When the territory came to be organized, in 1861, he was elected to the House of Representatives from that district, and in the continuation of the first session of the legislative Assembly, convened at Colorado City in 1862, was brought forward as a candidate for speaker, but after a long and spirited contest was defeated by Charles F. Holley. In 1862 he was appointed postmaster of Hamilton, the commercial center, so to speak, and the general rendezvous of miners in the South Park. Shortly afterward, President Lincoln appointed him assessor of internal revenue, with headquarters in Denver, which office he retained until the system was abolished by act of Congress. An active politician, he was chairman of the territorial republican central committee for several years, and the Colorado member of the national republican committee for four years. After the adjournment of the first session of the legislature in 1861 he went East for his family and, with his wife and two children occupying a light wagon, he drove from Ottumwa, Iowa, across the plains to Hamilton, where they resided until 1862, then moved to Denver, where he opened the office to which he had been appointed. In



1865 associated with Mr. Court C. Clements, he began the practice of law in cases pertaining to the public lands, having been admitted before the territorial courts in 1862. Recognizing the fact that the base of all values is in land, he purchased lots in the city and large tracts in the agricultural sections, and until about the year 1875 he was one of the heavy owners of such property. He made the first set of abstract books for the county of Arapahoe (now owned by Anthony, Landon & Curry); was engaged in cattle and sheep raising; a stockholder in the Denver street railway company; the originator, builder and treasurer of the Denver Safe Deposit and Savings Bank, on which the present Union National Bank was founded; was vice-president of the original Denver water company, and supervised the construction of its reservoir, water power and present plant. His connection with the first movement for building a state house forms a part of the history of that subject, as related in Volume III, Chapter IV. In 1864 Congress passed an act to enable the people of Colorado to form a state government. After a constitution had been framed the republican state convention nominated for governor Henry D. Towne, of Gilpin county, but, he declining, the central committee met and by unanimous vote placed Daniel Witter's name at the head of their ticket. But the constitution being defeated at the polls, the ticket fell by the same vote. Mr. Witter was one of the originators and president of the first mining exchange organized in Denver, as related in the history of Denver, this volume. The great financial depression of 1877 found him overloaded with real estate which he was unable to carry through it and he was obliged to surrender property to his creditors that is now worth millions. He is still practicing his profession in this city.

WOODBURY, R. W. See Vol. III, page 196.

WILLIAMSON, George R., miner and banker, was born in Mercer county, Pa., July 14, 1824, of Scottish descent, his ancestors being among the colonial settlers of Pennsylvania. His grandfather was a soldier in the American revolution. The Williamsons were highly honored in Scotland. His father was a farmer, with whom he remained until he attained his majority, then was made superintendent of the Davidson coal banks in Beaver county, Pa., owned by his uncle, William Frait. He was thus occupied about four years. In the summer of 1855 he went to Dakota county, Neb., and shortly afterward was elected sheriff. Removing to Colorado in 1859, he engaged in prospecting for gold in Gilpin county. That year was spent in Spring Gulch, near Central City, and the following year in California Gulch, near the present city of Leadville. The ensuing fifteen years were devoted to mining in Gilpin and Boulder counties, with varying success. In 1877 he discovered the basis of his present

large fortune in the Yellow Pine silver mine in the mountains above Boulder, which proved, on development, to be very extensive and very rich. He owns several other valuable mines in the same vicinity. Mr. Williamson is, at present writing, president of the Boulder National Bank, a sound and prosperous institution, and universally honored for his progressive and honorable citizenship.

WOODWARD, Benjamin Franklin, was born in Newark, Ohio, June 25, 1834, of New England origin. His father was born in Massachusetts, where the family had taken an important part in public affairs since 1634, in the organization and development of the colonies and in establishing and maintaining American independence. He received a common school education in Rochester, N. Y., whence the family had removed shortly after his birth. His father, Thomas H. Woodward, was a manufacturer, and the inventor of several valuable improvements to the cast-iron plow of that period. Benjamin removed to Pittsburg in 1847 where he obtained a position with the Atlantic and Ohio Telegraph company, one of the first telegraph systems in this country, subsequently merged into the Western Union. In his eighteenth year he became manager of the latter's office in Pittsburg. In the spring of 1856 he was offered a copartnership with William McCutcheon, a wealthy wholesale grocer. Accepting it, he removed to the West and established himself in the then promising town of Fulton, Ill., where he remained until 1862. In 1861 he married Helen S., daughter of Dr. William Bassett. Failing health compelled him to abandon a profitable business and seek a more favorable climate. Through the influence of his friend, General Thomas T. Eckert, he obtained a position with the army, in the South, as cipher operator at General Peck's headquarters at Suffolk, Va. In the spring of 1863 he resigned with the intention of trying the climate of California, but on his way to the Pacific he was tendered the position of manager of the Denver office of the Pacific Telegraph company which was then building a branch line from Julesburg to Denver. Mr. Woodward took charge of the construction of the line and opened an office in that city Oct. 10, 1863. The Pacific Telegraph company was absorbed by the Western Union in 1865, Mr. Woodward continuing as manager. In the fall of 1867 he organized the United States and Mexico Telegraph company. Associated with him were Henry M. Porter, Wm. N. Byers, D. H. Moffat, Jr., F. Z. Salomon, L. B. Maxwell, John Dodd and E. Spiegelberg. He completed a line to Santa Fé, N. M., in the spring of 1868, and in the fall of that year a line from Denver to Cheyenne, Wyo. The Western Union bought a controlling interest in 1870. In 1875 Mr. Woodward resigned his position with the Western Union to accept the superintendency of telegraph of the Denver and Rio Grande railroad. He negotiated

an important contract between these two companies in the following year. He founded Riverside cemetery in 1876 and became its first president. He was a director of the City National Bank for a number of years and vice-president of the Denver Insurance company. Since the severance of his connection with the Rio Grande, Mr. Woodward has been engaged in acquiring, selling and improving real estate properties in Denver. Finding in the climate a radical cure for asthma, he has taken a deep interest in making the discovery known to sufferers by that distressing ailment. He has made several trips to Europe with his family. As a director of the first Young Men's association of Denver, of which Mr. Henry Leach was president, he was instrumental in bringing George Francis Train to the city to lecture for its benefit. The result of Mr. Train's visit was the organization of the Denver Pacific railway and telegraph company. Mr. Woodward has been associated with most of the public enterprises of the city, but has neither sought nor held official position.

WYGANT, Thomas H., Jr., county treasurer, was born in Albany, N. Y., Jan. 1, 1859, and remained at the place of his nativity until 1876, during which time his education was received, finishing with an academical course. In that year the desire to try his fortune in the West became too strong to be resisted and, after carefully canvassing the situation, he decided that Colorado offered the greatest inducements for the expenditure of his capabilities and he accordingly came to Denver, where he lived until 1881, when he returned to New York. Upon his return to his native state, he engaged with the West Shore railroad, and subsequently with the Delaware and Hudson, after which he again came to Colorado and engaged in the real estate business in Denver, in which, in connection with mining and insurance, he has since been engaged with marked success. Mr. Wygant has been alderman of the city of Highlands and served three terms as treasurer of that city. In the fall of 1893 he was elected county treasurer of Arapahoe on the republican ticket in the face of the united opposition of all the other political parties.

WOOD, Samuel N. See Vol. III, page, 179.

WOLFF, John B., pioneer, was born in Martinsburg, W. Va., July 7, 1816, and passed all the early years of his life on a farm, meanwhile obtaining a fair education in the district schools. At the age of twenty-two he became a preacher in the Methodist church, and about that time also published the first temperance paper in the United States, entitled "The Lifeboat." He was one of the instigators and prime movers in the organization of the Sons of Temperance, and throughout his life was a strong advocate of total abstinence. In 1843 he married Caroline J. Hedges, at West Lib-

erty, Ohio county, W. Va. Ten children were born to them, six of whom are living, and all residents of Colorado. In 1848 he became the owner and publisher of the Wheeling "Argus." Always fond of investigating every new subject, with the advent of the Hoopes brothers, he took up spiritualism and for a time pursued it with almost furious vigor. A bitter opponent of slavery, he devoted his paper to caustic exposures of its debasing influences, expressing his opinions of the institution boldly, regardless of consequences. Being a fierce writer and speaker, he naturally suffered from the attacks of the orthodox church of the South and the virulent antagonism of the slave-holding plutocracy, hence his journalistic venture resulting disastrously. He was instrumental in outfitting one of the earlier expeditions to California in 1850, and this also ended in serious financial loss to himself. He then engaged in market-gardening at Marshalltown, twelve miles below Wheeling, and from the proceeds in the ensuing five years paid all his debts. In 1857 he emigrated to Kansas, just in time to throw himself body and soul into the savage struggle between the free-soil and pro-slavery forces, and again suffered acutely from the consequences, but remained an earnest fighter in the field until Kansas was admitted as a state. In 1859 he came to the Rocky Mountains, and in 1860 began gardening, which he followed with excellent results for nine years. In the meantime he became interested in several mining and milling enterprises, not one of which brought satisfactory results. At one time he owned several farms on Clear creek in Jefferson county. In 1865 he was an independent candidate for Congress, but was defeated by Allen A. Bradford. He took a lively interest in politics and about everything else that gave rise to public meetings, because being an eloquent and highly entertaining speaker, probably the finest of his time, he invariably created strong impressions, no matter what the subject under discussion. Mr. Wolff always aimed to be right, but, unfortunately for him, always advocating the losing side. He was the champion of the poor and oppressed, standing by them manfully, even at the sacrifice of his personal interests. In 1869 he went to Washington to prosecute certain claims against the government for stock stolen during the Indian raids of 1864-65. About that time he resided in New York and engaged in journalism. In 1876 he took up his residence in Washington and remained there until his death, which occurred in October, 1889.

WOLFF, Hiram G., pioneer horticulturist, was born in West Liberty, Ohio county, W. Va., Oct. 23, 1845, of old Virginia stock, and was educated in the public schools. He emigrated to Kansas in 1858, at about the close of the political disturbances in that territory, journeying down the Ohio river in

an old stern-wheel boat to St. Louis, and thence up the Missouri river to Leavenworth, long anterior to the building of railroads in that direction, consuming three weeks on the trip. He came to Colorado in May, 1862, with his mother and seven younger brothers and sisters, crossing the plains with ox teams. They joined the father (John B. Wolff) who had established a ranch on Clear creek a few miles from Denver. Mr. Wolff has been engaged in horticulture and gardening for nearly forty years, and was the first to bring fruit trees to Colorado, having transported the original consignment from Des Moines, Iowa, a distance of 800 miles by wagon during the winter of 1864-65 one of the coldest ever known, and perhaps the most disastrous to stock and people. Entire trains were left without teams or means to move them, the cattle and horses having all perished or been stolen. This stock of trees died either from want of knowledge of proper cultivation after transplanting in the soil of this country, from climatic influences not then well understood, or from the ravages of grasshoppers. Nevertheless, with earnest faith in the final outcome, Mr. Wolff procured another stock and continued his experiments until 1872, when a fair measure of success was attained. The next year vast clouds of locusts came from the northwest and from Kansas, and settling down upon the land soon swept everything their appetites craved out of existence, including Mr. Wolff's carefully nurtured orchards. The next four years with him was a struggle for bare subsistence, as each recurring season brought fresh incursions of the scourge. It came to be understood among horticulturists generally, that all attempts to raise fruit in Colorado would prove abortive, and might as well be abandoned. Notwithstanding the universal dejection however, Mr. Wolff resolved upon a third undertaking in that line, and this time won a comfortable fortune from the enterprise. He established very extensive nurseries, and from previous experience made fruit trees grow and bring forth abundant crops. He has distributed hundreds of thousands of trees in this state, and from the depressing failures of early efforts has achieved greater triumphs than he dreamed of when the primary stage began. He invented an ingenious and entirely practicable device for destroying young grasshoppers, and with it extirpated countless millions of the pests. Between 1885 and the present date he became wealthy through this and various other enterprises; went into large projects for irrigating lands, into banking, mining, real estate, etc. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and Real Estate Exchange, and took conspicuous part in the settlement and improvement of the town of Highlands. Much of the existing efficient system of electric street railways there is due to his effective aid. He is a vigorous and highly progressive

citizen, extremely fond of his adopted city and state, and always eager to advance their welfare.

WALSH, Thomas F., miner and smelter, was born in Tipperary county, Ireland, April 2, 1851, and received his education in the schools of his native country, after which he learned the millwright trade, serving the full apprenticeship of seven years, as required there. At the age of nineteen he emigrated to America and located at Worcester, Mass., where he worked at his trade for one year, and in the spring of 1871, came to Colorado and engaged with the Colorado Central railroad, at Golden, as bridge builder. In 1873 he became interested in the San Juan region when it was thrown open to settlement, and engaged in mining at Del Norte during the winter, then came to Denver in the spring, and in 1874 removed to Central City, where he superintended the erection of the principal buildings of that city, and at the same time became interested in mines. In 1876 he removed to the Black Hills, Dakota, to engage in mining, owning and operating a number, some of which he sold in 1878, then removed to Leadville, and in connection with two associates—Messrs. Leavick and Daly—purchased the Grand hotel, enlarged and operated it. They were also the first parties that purchased any large amount of property in that camp. At the same time, Mr. Walsh was actively engaged in mining, which he still continues. In co-partnership with Du Bois Bros., he bought the New York mine in 1879, and worked it extensively. Since then, he has owned, operated and sold the Shields, Dinero and St. Kevin in Independence district. In addition to his Leadville properties, he is largely interested in the Dean-Ham group of mines at Cripple Creek. In the spring of 1891, through his efforts and the liberality of Hon. D. S. Wegg of Chicago, Mr. Walsh introduced in Colorado the Austin process—then in use in Montana—for treating ores, equipping the La Plata smelter at Leadville for operation on that plan, the rights of which for Lake county were sold to Messrs. Moffat, Smith & Ballou. He is manager of a company organized to control these patents. A sub-company was also organized—of which he is general manager—that purchased the rights for Summit county, and to operate smelters at Kokomo. In addition, he has smelters in course of erection at three other points in the state. This process takes up a class of ores that was of no value prior to its introduction in Colorado, and through being able to treat them at a very low cost, they are made valuable. He is also general manager of the Ironclad mining company at Ouray, and of a number of other mines in Colorado and Montana. During his residence in Denver, he has invested quite extensively in real estate, and acquired considerable valuable property.

WEIR, J. A., one of the pioneers of Colorado was born about fifty miles from New York city, in New Jersey, March 4, 1840. His father was a merchant and a manufacturer of agricultural implements. The son attended a private school, when he was eight years old, in Philadelphia. The family soon afterward located in Allegheny City, where he attended the common schools one winter, when his parents located in Peoria, Ill. Six months later they settled in Nauvoo, arriving there soon after the expulsion of Joe Smith and his Mormon followers from that place. While there, an application was made to the managers of Girard college, Philadelphia, for admission to that institution of Mr. Weir and his brother, but the latter being too old for matriculation, and his mother opposing their separation, the idea of sending him alone was abandoned. His father died at Nauvoo and Mrs. Weir moved then with her family to Moline, in 1848. From Moline she went to Keithsburg, Ill., but after a short time returned to Moline. Here Mr. Weir attended the public schools, and then obtained work in the mills where he became familiar with the lumber business. In 1861, in company with a small party of men, he started for Pike's Peak. The trip consumed about six weeks. Mr. Weir went to California Gulch where he obtained work on a mining claim. H. A. W. Tabor was keeping a small store at the time, and his wife boarded the miners, being assisted by her sister. Mr. Weir was to receive \$2.50 per day, but unfortunately he did not receive anything, and, after three weeks hard labor, went to Buffalo flats near Breckenridge, where he was employed by Bond & Altman. Remaining there until the following fall, he returned home, and the next spring, in company with his brother, two cousins, and one other, he started again for Colorado. After they had reached a point within seventy miles of Denver, they observed a camp of Indians about a mile distant. Two of the Indians, one of them a powerful fellow six feet two inches in height, came to their camp, the large one acting as if crazy—eating grass and rolling in the dust. Suspecting some evil design upon the part of the Indians, they decided to move at once, but while attempting to put the yoke on their oxen, the large Indian threw his blanket over his head and so frightened the teams they could not be yoked. Mr. Weir, possessing great strength, slipped up behind the Indian, and after a short struggle, succeeded in holding him until the teams were yoked and they were ready to start. When they began to move, about thirty mounted Indians armed with bows and arrows bore down upon the party, yelling like demons. They discharged their arrows, and frightened the oxen into a run, and after continuing their antics for some time, Mr. Weir took the only gun the party had and leveled it upon the pursuers, who at once

ceased their attack and came up begging for mercy. After this, they were not molested again by this band who had been out on a thieving expedition. After two or three days rest at Denver, Mr. Weir went to Breckenridge and spent the summer in mining. In January, 1863, he camped at Cañon City, and from there went to Little Butte where he worked as a carpenter. Leaving that place, he obtained employment at a sawmill on the Little Fountain creek. While en route to the mill, and traveling on foot and alone, he was thought to be Espinosa, a Mexican desperado who had a day or two before murdered one of the employees of the mill. Mr. Weir was followed by several men, and one of these named Jack Olinger, a well-known Coloradoan, drew up his gun several times to shoot him. Mr. Weir did not know they were after him, but had he at any time left the road, or acted as if he was trying to evade the men, they would have shot him. The man killed by Espinosa was a Mr. Harkness, and the place where he fell was thereafter called "Dead Man's Cañon." The mill was burned in August and Mr. Weir lost his wages for his summer's work. The company rented a mill on the Divide, about fifteen miles north of Colorado Springs. One of the partners quitting the business, Mr. Weir purchased his interest, and finally secured entire control of the enterprise. It was one of the first that had been brought to the territory and was known as "Weir's mill." It is now (1889) being operated near Lake City. He did business at the point mentioned for three years, and then built a flouring mill near Colorado City, but soon disposed of it and went to Rule Creek and engaged in the lumber trade. In 1868, he built and conducted a mill on the Divide, on Squirrel creek. During that year he discovered the body of Charley Everhart near the present site of the Colorado college and saw the band of Indians who had murdered and scalped him. In the spring of 1869, he moved his mill to Easton. One day, on going out of his mill, he was surprised to find it surrounded by about seventy-five Indians in war-paint. They dismounted from their ponies and demanded something to eat. He was advised by the people living there to give up everything, but he flatly refused to give them anything. They shot and killed some pigeons and chickens, committed some small depredations and prepared to camp there for the night, but just at this time, one of their scouts brought the news that a party from Bijou Basin was on their trail. This frightened them and they left. Mr. Weir left the Divide in 1882, and located near Montrose, where he sawed lumber for the D. & R. G. railroad company. He lost the mill however, in 1883, and has not since that time been engaged in active work. In 1865 he married Miss Cina A. Judd, who died Aug. 24, 1886, leaving two daughters. He was the postmaster at Weir's

mill, and although elected a justice of the peace a number of times, he refused to qualify. He has real estate interests in Colorado Springs, Glenwood Springs, and in Dakota. He is an enterprising citizen, and is always ready to assist any good cause in behalf of his fellowmen, or in the interest of his county and state.

WEIR, J. W. This gentleman came to Colorado in 1860, and located on his present farm of one hundred and sixty acres, where he engaged in the dairy business. He continued this until the spring of 1887, when he sold his enterprise. He was born in New Wilmington, Lawrence county, Pa., Jan. 28, 1826, and remained there until he was twenty-seven years of age. He followed carpentering for a few years, and then opened a livery stable in New Wilmington, and also one, later on, at New Castle. He took two lots of horses to Chicago, in 1856-57, and came to Colorado, as above stated, in 1860. He is highly respected as one of the older pioneers of the state.

WATSON, Charles S., was born in the town of Thorald, Canada, April 21, 1845. He was educated in the public schools at Corunna, Mich., graduating therefrom in 1865. The next eight years were employed in teaching among the public schools of that state. In 1873 he married Mysel E. McClellan of Traverse City, Mich. In the same year he was elected to the board of supervisors of Shiawassee county and was re-elected for five successive years. In 1875 he was elected superintendent of the public schools in the same county. In June, 1881, he came to Colorado and settled in Telluride, San Miguel county. In 1883 he was elected mayor of that city, and was appointed clerk of the district court, a position which he still retains. In 1889 he was elected clerk and recorder of the county, and re-elected in 1891, thus serving two terms. Mr. Watson was one of the organizers and effective promoters of the Western Slope Mining congress held at Gunnison in 1891, where a large body of representative men was assembled for the purpose of unitedly promoting the higher interests of that section of the commonwealth. He is a member of the Masonic order and a charter member of Telluride lodge, No. 56.

WOODS, M. Y., was born in Coles county, Ill., Feb. 7, 1853, raised on a farm and educated in the public schools. At the age of twenty-one years, he left that state for Colorado. Arriving in the spring of 1876 he proceeded to San Juan county, settled at Mineral Point and engaged in mining. The ensuing fall he passed over the range to Ouray, secured some towns lots there, and also invested in a ranch below that place, where he remained during the winter, returning to his mining prospects the following summer. In 1877-78 he was engaged in the provision trade at Mineral

Point. Closing out late in the fall, he opened a meat market in Ouray. For a year or more he corresponded for the Mattoon (Ill.) Daily "Journal," and in the spring of 1881 became local editor of the Ouray "Times." Soon afterward he purchased an interest in the paper, and assumed the editorial chair. For some months he was police magistrate of Ouray. July 6, 1881, he married Miss Mary Ballinger. In the fall of that year he was elected county assessor on the republican ticket. In the spring of 1882, he left the "Times" and moved to Telluride, where he leased the Columbia house and was engaged in hotel keeping until the winter of 1883, when he accepted the editorship of the San Miguel "Journal." In the organization of San Miguel county he was appointed assessor, and served one term as a member of the Telluride city council. He also served two terms as coroner. In the fall of 1884 he was nominated for clerk and recorder, but was defeated by three votes after one of the liveliest campaigns in the history of the county. Since then he has served four terms as chairman of the republican central committee. In politics, as in every responsible position he has assumed, Mr. Woods has given his better energies to the business before him. For some years past he has been in the meat and produce trade in Telluride. In the sixteen years of his residence there he has not once left the San Juan region. Having aided in blazing the trails, he has witnessed, and to the extent of his ability forwarded, its destiny, now being definitely moulded by the help of railways and the rapid introduction of other great enterprises. We are in hearty accord with his enthusiastic predictions of its future, for he regards it as the richest treasure land of the state.

WHITE, Lou N., ex-senator from the eighteenth district, was born in Belmont county Ohio, in April, 1860. His parents moved to Iowa when he was four years old, subsequently to Missouri, and finally to Kansas where he was reared on a farm. At the age of 18 he began his career as a school teacher. In 1881 he came to Colorado and settled in Pueblo. He was one of the incorporators of Central Pueblo, and was its first recorder and treasurer. In 1883 he removed to Ouray and there engaged in mining. For two years he was editor and owner of the Ouray "Plainsdealer." Attached to the republican party, he was elected to the state senate for the term expiring in 1894. He was noted as an active business man and a wise legislator.

WELLS, Leonard W., was born in Ohio, Sept. 12, 1837, raised on a farm and educated in the public schools of the day. When sixteen years of age he was apprenticed to the carriage-maker's trade at Wooster, Wayne county, in his native state. Taking an interest in politics as he grew to manhood, he was an ardent supporter of John C. Fremont,

in 1856, and a staunch republican since the organization of that party. He drove an ox team across the plains in 1860, reaching the Continental Divide in June. In 1862 he enlisted in the 3d Colorado regiment. After being mustered out of service, his career was somewhat varied with mining, freighting and working at his trade, until 1868, when he settled down to farming and stock raising in Douglas county, Colo., and was married the same year. They have had three children; only one survives, the eldest, a son now twenty-three years of age. In 1870 Mr. Wells was elected county commissioner of Douglas county. In 1880 he was elected state senator from the same county, and in 1884 re-elected as a float senator between Douglas and Arapahoe counties. In 1888 he sold his farm of 2,500 acres and traveled a year for the benefit of Mrs. Wells' health. Returning, he settled in Highlands and engaged in the real estate business. In 1892 he was elected alderman from the 3d ward, and the following year was elected county commissioner for Arapahoe county. During his residence in Douglas county he was secretary of the school board for many years, and is filling the same office in Highlands.

WHEELER, M. C., was born in Rochester, N. Y., May 2, 1850, and remained there until six years of age when the family removed to Illinois, where he remained until twenty-one years of age and then came to Colorado and in connection with George H. Graham engaged in the meat business, at the corner of Twelfth and Larimer streets, which they conducted for twelve years, when Mr. Wheeler bought his partner out, and since that time has conducted the business successfully on his own responsibility. At the expiration of two years they purchased the ground on which the present business house stands, and at once erected a substantial building and in which he is still doing business. In 1893 he received the republican nomination for county commissioner, and was elected by a handsome majority.

WELSH, Martin, hotel keeper, was born in county Galway, Ireland, Nov. 11, 1842. The following year the family emigrated to America, settling in Baltimore, Md. In 1863 Martin took charge of a government wagon train and accompanied it through Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee and Virginia. In 1864, at Woodbury, Tenn., he was taken prisoner by the Confederates, held seven months and then exchanged. In 1865 he was transferred to Ft. Leavenworth, Kan. Soon afterward, he was appointed locomotive dispatcher for the Kansas Pacific railroad. Nine months later he came to Denver, was married, and in Jan., 1870, opened the Bon Ton restaurant on 15th street. This venture proved very profitable. In 1881 he removed the Bon Ton to the Brunswick hotel on 16th street, which he conducted for

three years, then in company with Mr. B. M. Slack leased and opened the Markham hotel which he has conducted to the present time. Mr. Welsh possesses a natural genius for the business in which he is engaged. Uniformly courteous and polite, industrious and painstaking, universally esteemed, apparently without an enemy in the world, a careful financier and an excellent caterer, he has won an enviable place in public regard. His surplus gains have been invested in valuable real estate, so that, in the twenty-five years of his residence in Denver, he has gathered a very comfortable fortune. He has also been an ardent and liberal promoter of charitable work, indeed is one of the most generous of men to the deserving poor, aiding individuals and all organizations, regardless of religious denomination or creed.

WHITAKER, Albert S., secretary Atlantic & Pacific Tunnel Co., was born at Waverly, Tioga county, N. Y., Aug. 22, 1844. His primary education was received in the common schools, but he was afterward graduated from the academy of his native town. After leaving school he embarked in mercantile pursuits, continuing the same two years. In Oct., 1861, he enlisted in the 10th New York cavalry, and was ordered immediately to the front. He was at the second battle of Bull Run, where he was captured, paroled on the field and sent to Annapolis, Md. He returned to his regiment in May following and then participated in numerous engagements. Among these were Little Aldie, Bristoe Station, Sheperdstown, Hay Market, Ground Squirrel Church, Salem and Mary's Church, Mechanicsville, Cold Harbor, and the battles in front of Petersburg. In fact, his regiment was with the intrepid Sheridan throughout his campaigns when moving on Richmond. During the engagement at Cold Harbor he was struck on the forearm by a piece of shell and knocked from his horse, but declined to go to the hospital, and continued in active service with his regiment. He was mustered out in front of Petersburg in the fall of 1864, and went to Scranton, Pa., where his people had moved from New York. He there engaged with the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad company, and was the chief clerk of the Passenger department of the company until 1868, when he went to La Crosse in the capacity of private secretary to "Brick" Pomeroy. He accompanied Mr. Pomeroy to New York and became the manager of the New York Daily "Democrat." He moved to Chicago in 1875 and aided in starting Pomeroy's "Democrat." In 1879 he returned to La Crosse, and then came to Denver, arriving here March 17, 1880. He located in Highlands where he built a fine residence where he still lives. Although a democrat, he has been thrice elected mayor of that city, and also a member of the school board a number of times. During the period

of his residence in Colorado, he has been the secretary of the Atlantic Pacific Railway Tunnel company. Mr. Whitaker has been twice married; the first time to Mary F. Frink of Scranton, Pa., who died in 1885. To them was born one son. In Aug., 1886, he married Mrs. Clara S. McDonnaugh of Denver. He is a member of the G. A. R. and also of the A. O. U. W. He is socially and politically one of the prominent citizens of Highlands.

WOODBURY, Frank Stillman, banker, was born in Manchester, N. H., Aug. 4, 1860, and is the only son of Roger W. Woodbury, one of the most substantial and best known citizens of Denver. Mr. Woodbury arrived in Denver, by wagon from Julesburg, Oct. 19, 1867. In 1873 he attended the military academy of Cheshire, Conn. Later he learned the printer's trade during his boyhood, and obtained a working card in the Denver Typographical union. In June, 1877, he was graduated from the Denver high school, and by his merits was awarded the salutatory, this being the first class that was graduated from that institution. During the next five years, he worked on the Evening "Times," filling every position, at various times, in the mechanical, editorial, and business departments. In May, 1882, he purchased a one-third interest in the "Times" plant. Subsequently, he increased his interest to a one-half, and, later, purchased the entire business, and conducted the same until July, 1888, when he disposed of it at a handsome profit. He spent the ensuing two and one-half years in travel, taking in nearly the whole of the United States, the better to inform himself on the country in which he lived ere he should venture on a foreign tour. In 1891 he organized the Rocky Mountain Savings Bank, becoming president, in which capacity he is still serving, and by his careful business methods carried the bank safely through the financial panic of 1893-94. In 1884 he married Miss Mary Jessie Cooper, daughter of Kemp G. Cooper of Denver.

WRIGHT, E. P. See Vol. III, page 207.

WYATT, John J., was born in Bethany, Mo., in 1860. Six months later his father died, when his mother removed to Chillicothe, Mo., where he attended school. In 1870 the family moved to Georgetown, Colo., where John J. attended the high school. After leaving school, he studied dentistry under Dr. R. B. Weiser of that city. Subsequently, he accepted the position of manager for two large mining properties in Summit county, Colo. In 1881 he came to Denver, and engaged in the real estate business with Mr. S. Dingee, laying out and platting the first subdivision to the city of Denver, known as Harmon, and afterward the Villa Park or Barnum subdivision, and continued in this line of business until 1886, then entered the secretary of state's office under James Rice, and was afterward appointed deputy secretary of state, serving

in this capacity for the balance of the term, some three years. In 1890, he was appointed general agent for this district, of the Manhattan Mutual Life Insurance company of New York, which he held until he resigned, to accept the office of commissioner of inspections of the city of Denver. He is thoroughly republican in politics, and served four years as secretary of the republican city central committee, and subsequently, four years as chairman of the same, with great success to the party. In 1886 he married Mrs. Bessie Mathews of Warsaw, Ind.; they have three children, two sons and one daughter.

WAGNER, Herman, was a native of Germany and came to America with his parents when he was nine years of age and settled in Tiffin, Ohio, and thence moved to Cleveland in the same state, where he learned the trade of a shoemaker. He then located in Decatur, Ill., where he remained until 1859, when he came to Colorado. He pursued his occupation until the time of his death, which occurred in 1872. During his residence in Denver, he pre-empted 320 acres of land, which has since his death been platted and divided into lots, by his widow, and made a part of the city, being known as "Wagner's Addition." While in Decatur, he married Miss Anna Raymond, and to them nine children were born. Mr. Wagner was an honest, industrious workman, and did much toward advancing the interests of the city in which he has made his home.

WARD, Major Henry. See Vol. III, page 150.

WHITE, Jonathan E., was born in Huntingdon, Pa., Feb. 25, 1833. When he was three years of age his parents removed to Ohio and located at Tylerville where they remained five years, then became citizens of Richland county. Here he grew to manhood and while attending the public schools, and between the ages of fourteen and twenty years, he spent his vacations in his father's blacksmith shop. In 1854, by consent of his parents he started to California. Upon reaching Monroeville, Ohio, however, he decided to defer his trip for a short time and went to Cedar county, Iowa, where he spent the following summer. In the fall of that year, he went to Mills county, the same state, intending to start on his western trip from that point, but just as he was ready to go with a party of friends, the governor of Iowa issued a proclamation to the effect that, unless the party numbered one hundred persons, well armed and equipped, they should not cross the plains, as the Sioux Indians were on the warpath at that time. Mr. White went to Calhoun, Neb., and from that place to DeSoto in the same state, where he remained four years. In 1856 he took a contract to superintend the building of some farm houses, a blacksmith shop, and the

breaking of two hundred acres of land on the Omaha Indian reservation, but before the contract could be completed, he and his men were ordered into the service of the state, by Governor Cummings, on account of trouble with the Indians. Returning to DeSoto in 1857, he engaged in the mercantile business, and continued until 1859, being, in the meantime, appointed a deputy city marshal, and was afterward elected to the same office. March 31, 1859, he started for Pike's Peak, arriving in May of that year. The first three or four months of his stay in Colorado were spent in South Clear Creek, where he worked a claim and then came to Denver and settled on a ranch, one mile south of town, which he purchased in 1865. From that time until 1889 his entire time and energies were given to the development of this ranch, which he sold, and afterward moved to Denver, where he is at present living.

WILLIAMS, Leander A., was born Oct. 4, 1834, in Moncton, Addison county, Vt. Immediately upon attaining his majority he began to make arrangements to come west, and, in 1857, he with a friend came to Sioux City, and, after working in a sawmill until 1859, he crossed the plains with a company of men for Pike's Peak. The company arrived in Denver March 20, and April 12 cut the first lumber that was sawed by a mill in the territory. Mr. Williams was engaged in this business five years, and then homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres of land on Cherry creek, where he lived until 1864, when he sold out and followed the freighting business for some time. In 1868 he became a stock raiser on a ranch about twenty miles from Denver. In 1879 he purchased eighty acres of land lying near the city on Cherry creek, and the following year sold a portion of it at a handsome profit, and the remainder, upon which he resided at the time of his death in 1884, was bought and platted into town lots and made an addition to Denver. Mr. Williams was a plain, unostentatious man, but firm in his convictions of duty. He married Miss Mary E. Hocker in 1872. Three children are the result of this union—Lulu M., Percy W. and Jessie A.

WILSON, D. B., city commissioner of highways, was born in Lewiston, Me., in 1848. During the civil war he joined General B. F. Butler at New Orleans. After the general surrender of the Confederate armies he returned to his birthplace, attended school and in due time was graduated. He then went South, and for a time was engaged in constructing the Mobile and Montgomery railroad. In 1882 he came to Colorado and engaged as architect and builder. In April, 1895, he was appointed commissioner of highways by the board of public works of the city of Denver.

WILSON, George W., contractor, was born near Lancaster, Ohio, in Dec., 1851, and was

educated in that city. He has resided in Colorado since about the year 1871. He has been a contractor and railroad grader, executing contracts for different roads. He has also engaged in the coal trade a number of years, from 1878 to 1884, in Denver. Oct. 8, 1879, he married Mary S. Miller of Denver. They have four children, George W. Jr., Mary A., Clara, and Smith. He has been a member of the Masonic order two years.

WILSON, J. H., was born in Indiana but reared in Illinois, where he resided until 1877, when he came to Colorado. He made the trip in the interest of the Cincinnati Carriage company, his territory extending from Denver to the Pacific coast, and has since made it his home. In 1884 he entered the harness business on Larimer street, where he continued until he moved to his present location in 1891. He made a small beginning, but by carefully managing his affairs, and judicious buying, he has been very successful. His trade now covers a large scope of country embracing Colorado and contiguous territory. The volume of his wholesale business, already large, is constantly increasing, and Mr. Wilson is rapidly pushing his way to the top of the commercial ladder.

WOOTEN, Richard. See Vol. II, page 233.

WORTMANN, Herman, was born in Germany, March 7, 1846, and came to America in 1866. He landed in New York, but after making a brief stay in that city he came to Denver the same year. Soon afterward he joined his brother (E. Wortmann who had been living here since 1861) in a general confection business. He subsequently erected the Atlantic hall on Blake street, where he did business for many years. In 1889, he sold his interest in the establishment and retired to private life. He is a stockholder in the German National bank, a member of the Masonic fraternity, and also a charter member of Schiller lodge, No. 4, of which he is treasurer. He is an honorary member of the East Denver Turner society. He was married in 1873 to Marcille Codrey. They have one son—Herman.

WALTERS, John, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 14, 1853, came to Colorado in 1870 and started in business alone, working, however, during the day for others and at night for himself. He commenced the sheep and pork business in 1871. He leased some ground on Cherry creek and built a slaughter house thereon, where he killed cattle, hogs and sheep, for the butchers of Denver, four or five years. He then changed his location to where the stockyards are now located and continued in the same employment until 1888, when he managed the slaughter house in the exclusive interest of Walters, Aicher & Walters, composing the Standard Meat and Live Stock company. They now do an extensive business and have about 50,000 sheep in Wyoming, Utah, New Mexico and Colo-

rado. Mr. Walter's life in Denver has been one of almost ceaseless activity. His hard and constant labors, however, have brought him to the front, where he is recognized as one of the substantial business men of the city.

WALTERS, Charles W., superintendent Rio Grande Express company, was born in Lancaster, Pa., July 2, 1857. Later, the family removed to Cairo, Ill., where his boyhood days were spent, and his mind trained in the public schools, afterward supplemented by a course at Dickinson college, Carlisle, Pa., in the class of '78. He entered the express business Nov. 20, 1878, as secretary to Capt. J. M. Thatcher, general agent, in charge of all lines operated by the Adams Express company west of the Mississippi river, where he remained nearly two years, when he resigned to accept a similar position with Mr. S. A. Fuller, general superintendent of the Pacific Express company at St. Louis, Mo., and remained with this company from Feb. 13, 1880, to March 17, 1891, filling the positions of auditor of non-reporting accounts; route agent on the Wabash, Missouri Pacific, Missouri, Kansas & Texas, and Louisville, New Orleans & Texas railways; auditor of the Pacific Express company, Kansas and Texas department; chief clerk to general superintendent, etc. Mr. Walters resigned from the Pacific Express company, March 10, 1891, to accept the position of assistant to president Jno. Springer, of the Springer Lithographing company of New York, but resigned Oct. 1, the same year, to enter the service of the Denver & Rio Grande Express company at Denver, Colo., and on Jan. 15, 1894, was appointed superintendent of the company.

WATSON, F. P., farmer and stock grower, was born in Massachusetts, and received his education in the public schools of that state. He came to Colorado in 1886, and purchased his present farm, which is situated about four miles north of Denver. It is one of the best improved tracts of land in that portion of Jefferson county. Mr. Watson is principally engaged in raising blooded stock, horses and cattle, a business which he understands and which is entirely congenial to his taste. He is also, to some extent, interested in mining claims. He married Miss Alice Dennison in 1887, and together they enjoy the comforts of their attractive home.

WATROUS, M. H., was born in Hayton, Wis., April 19, 1859. Until about sixteen years of age he worked on a farm, and then learned the carpenter's trade. In 1877 he came to Colorado and located at Fort Collins, where for a year he worked at his trade, then removed to Denver, continuing his avocation there for the ensuing six months. About this time he was appointed superintendent of the South Park railroad, and with a large force of men erected the snow sheds and fences of that line in the mountains.

About 1880 he went to Breckenridge and engaged in mining for a year or so, but, being unsuccessful, he returned to Denver and again resumed his trade. He was soon after appointed on the merchants' police by Captain Williams, remaining until called to the city police force Aug. 18, 1882, at the opening of the Exposition that year. He continued on patrol duty about a year, when he was promoted to the detective department and soon became its chief. While thus engaged he performed some of the best detective work ever known in the city. He retired from the department July 6, 1887, and engaged in business. July 18, 1888, he was married at Waco, Nebraska.

WEAVER, T. F., farmer, was born in Ohio, Oct. 22, 1831. He has been a pioneer, a soldier, and is at the present time engaged in agricultural pursuits. In the fall of 1858 he moved to Kansas City, Mo., where he remained until the following January, when he went to Texas. The next spring he became a citizen of Colorado and tried his fortune at mining until 1862, when he enlisted in the 2nd Colorado regiment. He served faithfully for the term of three years in the civil war, and after being honorably mustered out of service settled in Kansas. In 1879 he returned to Colorado and engaged in farming, which he has since followed.

WRIGHT, V. S., dairyman, was born in Virginia in 1839, and eleven years afterward moved to Indiana, thence to Iowa, and in 1857 he became a citizen of Kansas. In 1861 he entered the Confederate army and served until the surrender at Shreveport, La. He experienced much active service and suffered many hardships while in the army. In 1867 he came to Colorado, purchased a ranch of 175 acres a few miles below Denver on the Platte river, where he remained about seven years, then came to Denver, engaged in business for a short time and then returned to his ranch and re-established his dairy, in which he has since been engaged.

WORTH, Peter, was born in England and is the proprietor of the Cheshire dairy which he established in 1883. During that year he came to Colorado and at once began his labors as a dairyman, ranchman and stock raiser, and is building up a growing and prosperous trade. His wife and six children are all natives of England and reside in Colorado.

WILLIAMSON, J. A., dairyman, was born in Clermont county, Ohio, 1858, and where he received a good practical education. He became a citizen of Denver in 1880, and, having followed the hotel business, he at once took the management of the Planter's hotel, which he conducted for three years. In 1887, he established a dairy in the town of Harmon, to which he has since given his exclusive attention.

WHITE, Torrence, farmer, was born in Pennsylvania in 1843 and moved with his

parents to Ohio, where he remained until 1860. He went to Michigan and in 1861 enlisted in the 13th Mich. infantry, company H, and served until August, 1865, when he was discharged and immediately returned to Michigan. He resided there until 1869, when he came to Denver and located on Ralston creek. He now resides in Jefferson county and is the possessor of a large and well improved farm, comprising 420 acres of land.

WILMORE, Charles T., fruit grower, was born in Toronto, Can., in 1856, but spent his boyhood in the state of Maryland, where he received his education. In 1872 he came to Colorado and settled on the Platte river two miles above Denver, adjoining Barnum, where he was engaged in the business of gardening. In March, 1880, he entered upon the business of raising fruit for the Denver market and has been very successful. His home place has about eleven acres, well stocked with all kinds of fruit, with commodious buildings, including a beautiful home. He has another tract of about ten acres in Norwood, nearly all improved with fruit, and also 160 acres, eleven miles north of Denver, near Church's ranch, with ten acres of apple trees and the balance in grain and hay. He married, in Aug., 1879, Lelia Bradway. He is an attendant of the Trinity M. E. church, a supporter of the same and of the public schools. Is a director in the Denver Fruit Growers' association. He has thirty acres northwest of Denver eleven miles, and also two houses and lots on Logan street, South Denver.

WOLPART, David, was born in Muskegon county, Ohio., Nov. 23, 1823, and received his education in the common schools of his county, which were at that time generally taught in log cabins. He moved to Iowa and subsequently to Illinois. He came to the Rocky Mountains in May, 1859, via New Mexico, and his was the first wagon that was taken into South Park. He attempted to go over the range but after reaching a rocky cañon returned to Fairplay. He, in company with seventeen others, went with pack animals to French Gulch, and while claims were being staked he was appointed a pilot to take the teams through the country, but owing to the reported uprising of the Indians, he returned to Fairplay and, coming to Denver, took up a quarter section of land. While his partner held the claim, Mr. Wolpart assisted in building the Clayton block on Larimer street. The following spring he erected a log cabin on his place, where he had about one hundred horses and three hundred cattle.

WHITE, Otis, was born in the town of Sugar Grove, Warren county, Pa., in 1841. He received his education in the common schools of his native county, and remained at home until 1864, when he started for the West. After spending about a year in Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Kansas, he

came to Colorado, arriving in Denver in 1865. He first went into Arkansas valley, but in the fall of 1866 located near Salida and engaged in farming and stock raising, and still follows the same occupation. In the summer of 1868 the Ute Indians were camped in large numbers near his present residence, and the chief of the tribe made serious objection to Mr. White remaining there as a settler, but after some delay the matter was amicably arranged. Mr. White is deeply interested in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the community where he has so long resided.

WEISENHORN, Frank, became a citizen of Colorado in 1862, and started in the mercantile business, and at the same time kept a boarding house. He was also engaged in other enterprises until 1875, when he established a brewery at Boulder. Beginning in a small way, he has increased the capacity of his plant until the annual volume of his business is very large. He owns a ranch of 360 acres of well-improved land, and some valuable real estate in the town of Boulder. Mr. Weisenhorn is one of the prosperous, stirring men of this county.

WESTON, P. M., was one of the earliest pioneers to Colorado. He came to Boulder county in 1859, and courageously endured all the hardships and privations incident to life at that period on the extreme frontier of civilization. After spending a year in Boulder county, and the same time in Denver, he went to Colorado City, where, after a brief sojourn, he moved to Park county, remaining there until 1867. During that year he took up his residence at Twin Lakes, but the following year became a citizen of Granite. In 1871 he purchased the ranch where he now lives. He built the first house that was erected in Granite, and has, since coming to Colorado, spent much time in prospecting.

WILSON, R. C., was born in Union county, Ky., Dec. 11, 1847, and remained there until he was eight years old. He was then sent to Louisville in the same state, where he attended school, and later to La Grange college. In 1862 he left school and enlisted in the Confederate army. He was one of nine dispatch carriers under Gen. Hood at Nashville, Tenn., and was also with Gen. John Morgan in his raid through Indiana and Ohio. He returned home in 1865, and in the spring of 1866 left Louisville on the steamboat Rose Hyat and went to Fort Benton on the Missouri river. From that time until the present he has been on the western frontier engaged in mining. He came to Colorado in 1874, and located in California Gulch. In the summer of 1879 he went to Aspen and became interested in three paying mines. He was one of the first aldermen of Aspen and assisted in drawing up the ordinances of the town. He is now settled upon a ranch in Garfield county on the Roaring Fork river, twenty-eight miles

below Aspen, and is engaged in fish culture and stock raising.

WRIGHT, H. E., was born in Lanark county, Can., June 19, 1849, but soon afterward went with his parents to Gray county, where he was educated in the common schools, and where he remained until he was twenty-one years of age. In 1870 he emigrated to Puget Sound, Oregon, and lived at Seattle, Olympia and Tacoma until 1874, when he came to Colorado. In the fall of that year he prospected the San Juan country, going to Howardsville and Silverton. He was among the pioneer miners in the Mount Sneffels district, now in Ouray county, where he located the Wheel of Fortune group of mines. He has owned and disposed of some of the more important mines in that county, and is still actively engaged in mining operations. He is a charter member of the A. O. U. W. lodge at Ouray, and at one time was a county commissioner of that county. He is largely interested in well-improved real estate in the county, and does much for the advancement of the material interests of the little city where he resides.

WIGHT, Joseph B., was born at Andover, Ohio, Sept. 17, 1832, and remained at his birth place until twenty-three years of age, in the meantime attending the common schools and the Kingsville academy. His early years were spent on a farm, and before leaving home he learned the cabinetmaker's and joiner's trade. He moved to Colorado in 1860, and was by turns a carpenter, merchant and stage station keeper. He resided for a brief period in Salt Lake City, where, in company, with his brother, he conducted a freight line between that place and Virginia City. He returned to Colorado in 1867 and wrought at his trade until 1872, and then moved to the farm where he now lives, four miles from Denver. The farm is well improved and in addition to general crops he raises fruits and berries. He was married in 1859 to Samantha Robinson of Wisconsin. They have two children—Clara Pickett and Lucy.

WILSON, W. H., was born in Virginia in 1827. At twenty-two years of age he went to St. Louis, taught school two years and then removed to Kansas, remaining until 1857, when he returned to Missouri, and two years later came to Colorado, where for a like period he was engaged in mining and as storekeeper at Hamilton, in Park county. He was elected probate judge and served two years. The next seven years were spent in ranching. In 1878 he returned to his native state and a year afterwards came back to Colorado, and, again settling in Park county, located a ranch of 280 acres.

WILEY, O. L., real estate broker, was born in Albion, Orleans county, N. Y., Aug. 22, 1859, and at an early age removed with his parents to Bellevue, Neb., where he remained about four years, then settled in Paw-Paw,

Mich., remaining some fifteen years, and meanwhile was graduated from the high school in that place. Thereafter he engaged for a time in the wholesale and retail boot and shoe trade with his father. In 1881 he came to Denver, and for two and a half years was city passenger agent for the Denver and Rio Grande railway; afterward for two years assistant ticket agent in the Union depot at Pueblo, to which place he removed in 1883. In the spring of 1887 he was the democratic candidate for city treasurer, but was defeated. In the spring of 1887 he engaged in the real estate business, in which he has since been employed with material success. He is an active and enterprising young man, alive to the importance of building up the better interests of his adopted city, and has contributed of his means to charitable objects and institutions.

WESTON, Eugene, a pioneer of southern Colorado, was born in Bloomfield (now Skowhegan), Maine, Sept. 24, 1835. A remote ancestor came from Normandy with William the Conqueror, in 1065, and at this date our subject still has the ancient Weston coat-of-arms and crest. A nearer ancestor was Thomas Weston of London, who bought and outfitted the good ship Mayflower in 1620 at his own expense. The family organized a colony and settled in Salem, Mass., in 1644. His grandfather was one of the first settlers in the wilds of Maine in 1774. He was a merchant, land surveyor and magistrate. The father of Eugene settled in West Springfield, Mass., in 1847, but in 1850 purchased a farm near Henry, Ill., which Eugene and his brothers tilled, attending the common school a part of each winter. In the winter of 1857-58 Eugene taught a school. In June of the latter year he went to St. Louis; thence in August to Kansas near Atchison, where he clerked in a store. The following spring of 1859 he joined a party for Pike's Peak, but in due course met a big stampede of more than 3,000 wagons returning from the alleged gold fields, which caused his company to turn back. On reaching the Missouri river, Weston joined a trading outfit bound to New Mexico. In the winter of '59-60 he taught school. In the spring of 1860 he drove an ox-team to California Gulch, worked in the mines and prospected until the ensuing fall; then located in Cañon City. In 1861 he farmed a tract of land on the St. Charles in Pueblo county. The next year he engaged in the same pursuit near the town of Pueblo, where he promoted the erection of the first flouring mill built in southern Colorado, for which service he was granted an eighth individual interest in the Pueblo town site. In the fall of 1862 he was elected constable, and for nearly two years thereafter was the only executive officer in the county, which embraced all the territory between Beaver Creek, twenty-two miles west of Pueblo, to the east line of the state, includ-

ing a part of Huerfano. When a sheriff was elected Weston became his deputy. During the summer of 1864 he was an active partner in building a swing ferry-boat across the Arkansas river. In August, 1864, he enlisted in company G., 3d Colorado cavalry, and with it served in the memorable battle of Sand Creek. He built and filled the first ice-house in Pueblo. In the spring of 1865 he was appointed deputy county clerk. There was no court house, no county or court seals, no books of record save a three folio ruled day-book. The county and court records and papers were jumbled together in a candle-box. He was also appointed deputy clerk of the United States court, 3d judicial district, and on taking possession found the papers of the court in the same condition. Later he was made clerk of the county court; secured a license to practice as claim agent to procure discharges and pay for the enlisted men of the 3d cavalry. Mr. Weston was the first notary public in all the region south of Denver. When he entered the service of Pueblo county, its warrants were worth only 15 cents on the dollar; there was no money in the treasury; no county commissioners, no assessor. The public debt amounted to \$5,000. No assessment had been made for two years. In the fall of 1865 he was elected county clerk, and soon afterward drafted a bill authorizing a special assessment, which was passed by the territorial legislature with an emergency clause. The commissioners appointed an assessor, and in the spring of 1866 the country was assessed for a special tax to pay its indebtedness and for current expenses. He caused the collection of a forfeited criminal bond, with the proceeds of which a building for court uses was purchased. He designed the county and court seals, and secured from Philadelphia a full set of record books at a cost of \$600. He was appointed assessor, and also census taker, finding in the latter capacity a total population of 800 in the county which then embraced 40 by 160 square miles. There were only five marriageable girls, three of whom were of Mexican birth. In 1866 he pre-empted the tract which is now covered by the court house and some of the more costly residences of the city, but lost it by a contest. In the fall of 1867 he was a candidate for county clerk, but was defeated. During the winter of 1867-68 he freighted merchandise between Pueblo, Fort Lyon, Trinidad and Denver. In the spring of 1868, as deputy United States marshal, he was given charge of a band of robbers and outlaws, led by the notorious Elias Coe, alias "Tex," then being tried in the United States court. In the summer of 1868, as a contractor and builder, he built St. Peter's church. The next winter he took a contract to subdivide public lands in and near the present town of La Junta, and during that season secured a charter, and, with Mr. Lewis Conley, organized the first

Odd Fellows' lodge instituted south of the Divide. The season of 1870 was passed in contracting and building. In the spring of 1871, he settled in Cañon City, and the ensuing fall organized Christ church at that place. In 1876 he made a collection of the minerals of Fremont County for the Centennial Exposition, but it was not forwarded. In 1878 he engaged in the real estate business, and in 1881 organized the Colorado Pioneers' society of Fremont county, being elected secretary thereof, which position he has held continuously to date. In 1882 he was appointed a commissioner to collect the minerals of that county for exhibition at Denver. Feb. 25, 1884, he married Miss Nellie Pearson of Manchester, N. H. He was one of the promoters of the county Horticultural society and has ever since been its secretary. In 1890 he was chief organizer and is vice-president of the Grand Cañon Plaster & Cement company, to utilize the immense deposit of gypsum and alabaster east of Cañon City, spending the summer in developing this the most wonderful deposit of alabaster in the world. In 1891 he collected the minerals of Fremont county for the Mineral Palace of Pueblo. He has a family of two daughters and one son. The foregoing rapid epitome indicates an extremely active, useful and eventful life, his connection with the primary stages of Pueblo history being especially interesting.

WELLS, Reuben C., manufacturer, has the distinction of being the first white child born on the site of the present beautiful city of Moline, Ill. His father, Huntington Wells, was a native of Vermont, but settled in Rock Island county at a very early period, some time before the Black Hawk war, in which Generals Scott and Taylor commanded, and in which Abraham Lincoln commanded a company. He was one of the founders of Moline, which was laid out on his farm. Reuben was born on this farm Sept. 26, 1833. In 1850 his father and himself made the overland trip to California. Soon after their arrival his father died. Reuben remained until 1853 engaged in mining, then returned to Illinois and entered the employ of Mr. John Deere—a noted manufacturer of plows—as assistant bookkeeper, continuing until 1859. In the spring of that year with A. Mansur and others he came to Colorado, but returned east in the fall with hundreds of others who failed to discover the golden fleece. Thereafter until 1869 he was engaged in various business enterprises in Illinois. In the year last mentioned he came back to the Rocky Mountains and settled in the picturesque town of Golden, purchased a paper mill, the first ever established in our state, and conducted it continuously for many years. It was only a crude affair when he took it and was built up by him. Many predicted failure. He not only did not fail but made it a profit-

able business despite all opposition, though oftentimes in hard struggle. For many years he supplied the newspapers of Denver and some of the mountain towns with printing paper, and from the beginning furnished the larger part of the cheaper grades of wrapping material to merchants and others. About 1874 he opened a large wholesale paper house, the first in Denver, from which a part of his manufactured stock was marketed.

WELLS, Joseph H., stock grower, was born in Bedford, England, Jan. 30, 1842. He emigrated to New York in 1853, and a year later to the territory of Kansas, where he remained all through the free soil and pro-slavery contest until 1860, then came to Colorado. He enlisted in the 2d regiment Colorado cavalry, and served therein until the close of the war. Since that period he has been a resident of this state, much of the time engaged in mining. He was clerk of the district court for Lake county some years, and from 1875 to 1882 was clerk and recorder of that county. For several years, also, he was chairman of the republican county committee. Since 1882 he has resided on his fine ranch at Villa Grove in Saguache county, engaged in raising horses and cattle.

WARREN, Alan I., was born in Wheeling, W. Va., March 15, 1868, of an old New England family. For the past fifty years his father has been engaged in the oil and chemical trade in Pennsylvania and West Virginia. The son was graduated from the public schools at the age of fifteen, then attended Lindsley institute, and at nineteen was graduated therefrom. He attended college at De Paw University, in Greencastle, Ind., then took a two years' course in law at Boston University. He came to Denver in Feb., 1892, and entered the law office of Teller & Orahood, remaining eighteen months. In 1894 he was elected to the House of the General Assembly from Arapahoe county.

WARRANT, Mrs. Lena A., was born in Woodbury county, Iowa, Oct. 8, 1854, and came with her parents to Colorado in 1860. The family settled on Cherry creek, nine miles above Denver, and two years afterward moved to Pueblo, where Mrs. Warrant received her education in the public schools. After her marriage with John J. Warrant, they resided in Colfax county, N. M., seven years, where he was engaged in stock raising. Disposing of their property, they went to Minnesota in 1883, but returned to Colorado the same year. Her husband died four years afterward, and since that time she has carried on the farm, which they had purchased, and with the help of a small pension has supported herself and six children.

WADDINGTON, Richard B., was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1859, and remained at the place of his nativity until 1882, during which time his education was received in the public schools of that country and the foun-

dation laid for the successful career he has since pursued. He came to Colorado in 1882 and settled in Denver. Eighteen months later he entered the South Park railroad shops, continuing there a year and a half, when, deciding to engage in business on his own behalf, he opened a market in West Denver. Success attending the effort, in due time he was enabled to erect a handsome two-story brick business block, 50 by 75 feet, in which his trade is now carried on.

WOODSON, Frederick A., lawyer, was born in Buckingham county, Va., Aug. 18, 1824. His ancestors settled on the James river, in 1624, and from them have come a numerous offspring. His grandfather was an officer in the Revolutionary army, and suffered many of the hardships and privations of that heroic and memorable struggle. In those days the most authentic news of the war was often conveyed by private letters. Mr. Woodson's grandfather's letters, written while in the army and sent back to his affianced bride, were read aloud at a country church as being the latest tidings from the front. In this way the people of the neighborhood where he lived were irregularly informed of the progress of the war. Frederick A. remained there for twenty-three years. He attended Yale college and was graduated in 1844, at the age of twenty years. After qualifying himself for the practice of law, he soon left that pursuit to engage in other business. He taught school in Mississippi twelve months and in Alabama a year and a half. He went to California and spent six years in mining, and was subsequently engaged in the same business in Alabama, where he lived until 1880. He purchased a farm in that state, for the iron ore that was on it, and founded the city of Anniston, where he built the first blast furnace that was put up at that place. During a period of financial depression, this property passed out of his hands. He married a great-granddaughter of General Pickens, of Revolutionary fame, and to them have been born five children, all of whom are now grown. On account of overwork, his health became impaired, when he came to Colorado. The climate of this state has exerted its recuperative influence upon him to such an extent that he now enjoys his usual strength and vigor. He was appointed police magistrate in South Denver in 1893, and during the same year was elected a justice of the peace. He is a man of excellent education, possessing good legal attainments, as well as long years of practical experience.

YEAMAN, Caldwell, lawyer and jurist, was born in Hardin county, Ky., near the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln, May 14, 1849. His father, Stephen M. Yeaman, was a distinguished lawyer, and both parents were descended from English families of high repute. Caldwell was mainly educated at home under the tuition of two accomplished and

cultured brothers, Harvey and Malcolm. He is not a graduate of any academic institute or college, yet when launched upon the busy sea of life was well versed in literature and law. Having adopted the legal profession, this became the basis of his studies and the bent of his career. From 1871 to 1876 he pursued the lines just indicated in Kansas City, Mo., having been admitted to practice in his native state. In 1876 his brother Harvey, a brilliant attorney of Louisville, Ky., was, by failing health, obliged to seek the climate of Colorado, where soon afterward Caldwell joined him. They settled in the thriving city of Trinidad and opened an office there. A few months later, just at the dawn of flattering success, Harvey died, after which Caldwell continued the business alone. Naturally industrious and painstaking, patiently and skillfully searching the depths of every proposition submitted to him, by winning a number of complicated suits he rose rapidly in his profession and soon was regarded as a fit antagonist for the older and more experienced attorneys of the state. He was distinguished for cool and ready dexterity in the management of his cases, and also, when occasion presented, for wide acquaintance with political economy. Bred a democrat, in 1878 he was nominated by the state convention of his party at Pueblo for the office of attorney-general, but was not elected owing to the large preponderance of republican sentiment. Throughout Las Animas and neighboring counties he was universally respected for his extensive information upon public questions, his honorable character, courteous address and legal ability. On the platform he was an excellent debater, clear, concise and forcible. In 1882 he was elected judge of the judicial district which comprised the counties of Custer, Bent, Fremont, Las Animas, Huerfano and Pueblo. He performed his duties for six years, enjoying a high reputation as a jurist both among the people and the bar. His profound knowledge of law, his moral courage, the uprightness as well as the independence of his character, secured for him great confidence and esteem. At the close of his term he declined the proffer of a renomination made by both democrats and republicans and resumed his practice in Trinidad. Subsequently his party tendered him the nomination for justice of the supreme court, but this he also declined. In the Eighth General Assembly, the democrats in both houses, though in the minority, cast their votes for him for United States senator against Henry M. Teller. In 1890 he was nominated for governor but was unsuccessful. He then removed from Trinidad and settled in Denver, forming a partnership with Hon. Charles C. Parsons. In this wider arena, his well-grounded reputation for ability in handling important cases was greatly increased and within a year he became one of the foremost lawyers of the city. His arguments before

the district, supreme and United States courts raised him to the highest rank. In October, 1879 he married Miss Adelaide Roberts, of Independence, Mo., a lady of superb beauty and fine accomplishments.

YOUNG, Frank C. See Vol. III, page 230.

YANKEE, William H., miner, was born in Sedalia, Mo., in July, 1840, and was educated in the common schools. When but nineteen years of age, he severed his connection with home and friends, and started for the Pike's Peak country, whither he arrived in 1859. He immediately engaged in mining and continued until 1861, when, in answer to the call of his country for volunteers to fight for the old flag, he returned to Sedalia and enlisted as 2d lieutenant in the 33d Missouri volunteer infantry, and served eighteen months. In 1863 he returned to Colorado and resumed his old employment of mining. He has followed that occupation extensively in Gilpin, Clear Creek, Park, Hinsdale, Lake, and Pitkin counties, and also in New and Old Mexico. He has been interested in the London, Queen of the Hills in Park county, the Chieftain in Leadville, Express at Aspen, Golden Fleece in Hinsdale county, and is manager of the Homestake mine in New Mexico. The average value of the ore in this mine is \$180 per ton, and the vein is about twelve inches thick. There is now blocked out in sight about \$300,000 worth of ore. There are few better paying properties in the entire Rocky Mountain region than the Homestake. Col. Yankee was in the cattle business a short time in Wyoming, and also in the banking business a brief period. During the war he was twice wounded. The first time in the third finger of his right hand and the second time in his right foot, the latter disabling him to such an extent he was compelled to resign his commission and quit the army. He was married Dec. 24, 1860, to Miss Sara E. Bourn of Sedalia, who died Nov. 16, 1888, leaving three children born of this marriage. They are, Elgin S., now of Salt Lake; Mary Ann, the wife of H. E. Demorest of Denver; Evalina, wife of Geo. B. Anderson of Lewiston, N. C. Col. Yankee's second marriage occurred in Denver Oct. 21, 1891, when he was united to Mrs. Mary Boyer. In politics he is a democrat, and in religion a "Christian Scientist." He has a palatial residence in Highlands, surrounded by an extensive lawn made attractive by flowers, shade trees and shrubbery. It is one of the most perfect of the many ideal homes for which Denver and its environs are justly noted. It stands upon the most elevated spot of ground in that vicinity, and from its dome may be seen much of the city, and a wide scope of country diversified by mountain, hill and plain. Here the colonel, when not engaged in forwarding the numerous enterprises with which he is connected, enjoys the

society of his family and greets his legion of friends with a hearty welcome.

YOUNG, W. H., was born in Brown county, Ohio, but raised in Adams county. He came of Revolutionary stock, his grandfather serving throughout that entire struggle together with two sons. Mr. Young's father enlisted in the war of 1812, and did duty as a faithful and gallant soldier under General William Henry Harrison. The subject of this sketch remained at home until 1848, when he engaged as a clerk on a steamboat, one of a line of packets plying between Cincinnati and Pittsburg. In 1851 he ran on another line which plied between St. Louis and New Orleans, but, taking the cholera during the summer of that year, he returned home. After recuperating and spending some months in eastern cities, he went to St. Louis and engaged as a wharf broker. In July, 1852, he assisted in grading the railroad from St. Louis to Belleville, Ill., and also the first division of the railroad from Hannibal to Palmyra, Mo., completing the same in 1853. About this time, hearing glowing accounts of the gold mines in California, he, in company with Joseph Evans and Wm. Godfrey, went to Sacramento and visited a number of mining districts. Mr. Young's first venture was to purchase a river mining claim at Oroville for which he paid \$10,000. This was as complete a fraud as was ever perpetrated, he losing all that he had paid. He then embarked in the sawmill business, in Placer county, where he made some money. Returning to St. Louis, to arrange some land sales, he went home on a short visit, and from there to Washington, being present at the inauguration of President Buchanan, and from there to New York, where he intended taking ship for California. Meeting, however, with some friends from that state, he accompanied them to Independence, Mo., for the purpose of purchasing cattle for the California market, but found upon their arrival, that the prices were too high, so abandoned the enterprise and went to Kansas, where he operated a mail line between Fort Scott and Kansas City, having A. B. Squires as a partner. After successfully running the business for some time, he, on account of impaired health, sold his interest in the mail route and started for Pike's Peak, arriving on the present town site of Pueblo, April 17, 1859. He began to farm in 1859 and the spring of 1860, and continued to follow agricultural pursuits until 1877, when he turned his attention to mining. This he followed some years, but is now living quietly at his home and enjoying the fruits of his long years of industry and the companionship of his family. Mr. Young is a man of good practical judgment, and has done much to build

up the material prosperity of his adopted state.

YULE, George, was born in Banffshire, Scotland, June 20, 1838. In 1840 he was brought by his parents to the United States. The family settled in Ashland county, Ohio. In 1854 they moved to Keokuk county, Iowa. In the meantime George was educated in the public schools. In 1862 he enlisted in the 40th Iowa infantry, and served throughout the war, being discharged as a second lieutenant. In August, 1865, he was mustered out of the service, and soon afterward came to Colorado, arriving in Denver in November that year. He located a ranch near that city, and resided thereon until 1874, when he went to Gunnison county on a prospecting trip. After the organization of the county, he became a resident; in 1878 was elected sheriff, and in 1880 was re-elected. After the expiration of this term in 1882 he located a ranch on Garfield creek, where he has since resided. This ranch is stocked with cattle. He is also interested in mines in Gunnison county. Yule Creek, where the now somewhat celebrated marble beds are being opened in Gunnison county, bears his name. Mr. Yule is a member of the G. A. R. and present commander of Gen. Shields post, No. 78, of New-castle.

ZANG, Phillip, brewer, was born in Bavaria, Germany, Feb. 15, 1826, and was educated in the common schools of that country. He learned the brewing trade and lived there until 1853, when he came to America, arriving in Philadelphia June 26 of that year. December 26 following he went to Louisville, Ky., where he remained until Feb. 25, 1869, engaged in the brewery business. During this time he lost all that he had made, and concluded to come to Colorado. He arrived in Denver Sept. 5, 1869, and entered the employment of John Good to superintend the Rocky Mountain brewery, which was the pioneer establishment of its kind in Denver. In 1871 he became the proprietor of that enterprise and continued to operate it until June, 1889, when he sold his interest to an English syndicate. He built up a large trade and increased the capacity of his plant to the output of from three to four thousand barrels of beer per annum to the annual production of 120,000 barrels. Mr. Zang served one term in the city council. Mr. Zang has been financially successful, his interests alone in his brewery amounting to \$150,000; besides he owns considerable real estate in Denver. He is a healthy, well-preserved gentleman, and one would not suspect from his appearance that he had passed his sixty-eighth year. He is not now engaged in any active business, but passes the time quietly, enjoying the fruits of his labor.

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THE MANITOU GRAND CAVERNS.

This really wonderful combination of attractions, mysteriously created in nature's laboratory, through how many centuries of time only experienced geologists can determine, was discovered in the winter of 1880-81 by Mr. George W. Snider, under circumstances which have been related in our biographical department. They are situated near the apex of a foothill of the lower Rocky Mountain Range, a short distance from the base of Pike's Peak, one and a half miles above Manitou. At the entrance stands the office building, where guests are registered, lamps prepared and guides to the labyrinthine depths furnished. The first chamber, the Rotunda, or vestibule, is entered by a narrow tunnel, the ceiling of which is adorned with sparkling stalactites and strange formations, the floor studded with stalagmites. In this chamber the admirers of General Ulysses S. Grant have formed a pyramid to his memory, composed of fragments of rock. Passing through the Narrows, visitors are ushered into "Concert Hall," a room nearly five hundred feet long, where high up toward the dome is a formation of large stalactites, resembling the pipes of an organ, where sits the organist. A flaming torch beside him lights up a scene as weird and spectral as that revealed to our dear old friend, Rip Van Winkle, in the ghostly solitudes of the Kaatskills, on that memorable night when Gretchen drove him out into the storm. Though the nodding spectres are not visible, you instinctively feel their presence, and eagerly look for them in the neighboring crags. The musician flourishes his baton and the recital begins. The tones are like tinkling silver bells, soft, sweet and entrancing to the ear. Round about you in the great hall are groups that resemble statuary, not like figures chiseled by modern artists, but in designs altogether new and strange. As the imagination runs riot here, you may fancy them to be phantoms conjured by sprites, fairies, gnomes or brownies that lived upon air and amused themselves by indulgence in all sorts of pranks according to their constantly changing humors, leaving works completed or incomplete, of a quaint fashioning, that are at once a puzzle and bewilderment to the beholders of our time. The scene is so wild and fantastic, you may indulge your fancy to the uttermost, but the cause cannot be fathomed unless you comprehend the secrets of nature. The next vision presented is the "Jewel Casket," not so large nor so attractive as the wonders just mentioned, nevertheless extremely interesting from the fact that it contains beautiful specimens of crystal, stalactites, stalagmites and other natural creations of the centuries, which you are permitted to see but not to take away. Next you enter "Alabaster Hall," terminating in a picturesque and highly ornamented alcove called "Stalactite Hall," where are found fossils, petrified teeth and bones of wild animals that long ago took refuge and perished there. On all sides are stalactitic and stalagmitic creations jutting up from the floor, and pendant from the vaulted ceiling and sides in vast profusion, beautiful and grotesque shapes, intermingled, as if an attempt had been made to fashion an audience chamber by gnomes and fairies, but, before the plan could be completed, some great convulsion had swept away the builders and stopped the design.

The next scene is the "Opera House," still more marvelous than anything previously witnessed in these subterranean chasms. It is amphitheatrical in form, with a concave ceiling fifty to sixty feet in height; the galleries in semicircles, as if great audiences were to be seated there, in full view of the dramatic stage and its fantastic players. The floor or parquet is comparatively level, beautified by quaint pictures of cauliflowers, lilies, etc., while the walls seem to be draped with curtains of crystal, the ceilings gorgeously brilliant with jewels. Next, you enter and pass through "Lover's Lane." The nomenclature of these

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caverns, it will be seen, has been selected and applied with a clever artistic appreciation, at once romantic, and in each instance appropriate, so that you really imagine yourself for the time being in the homes of genii, hobgoblins and spirits of a long buried past, and you instinctively recall the stories of the Arabian Nights. If you are blessed with little ones who are constantly teasing you to tell them stories, by fishing out the old oft-told tales and fitting them into these wierd chambers, you can be quite as deeply interested as your wee listeners in the recital. Beyond "Lover's Lane" is "Grandma's Churn," and near by something that reminds you of a flock of crystallized sheep and lambs that some fairy had turned to stone and left them, silent and motionless, for countless ages, to delight the children of our day. There are so many queer figures in these various halls, lanes and galleries, we cannot undertake to enumerate them all. Having feasted your eyes upon them, the guide leads you back to the first vestibule, whence you are taken by a new route through the "Denver and Rio Grande Tunnel" into a chamber where a petrified cascade is pointed out, a sheet of crystal so formed as to resemble a sheet of water falling over a declivity, that by some sort of magic was arrested and turned into translucent alabaster. Then you pass into the "Bridal Chamber," where the sprites may have held their wedding festivals, when the good are crowned with blessings and happiness forever after. It is a veritable museum of marvels, just as it should be, lavishly decorated, bejeweled and otherwise fitted to the purpose of such joyous consummations; a dazzling array that only needs red and blue and yellow lights to form grand transformation splendors, which in spectacular plays of the present day precede the fall of the curtain.

The student of geology, however wide and varied his experience and knowledge, finds in these caverns some extremely interesting revelations of nature's handiwork, many of them not set down in the books. To the unscientific mind, it is a succession of wonders; to young children a never ending delight, incomprehensible, but on that account all the more fascinating, for it shows them where the giants that dwelt in caves and caverns might have lived, and thousands of brownies danced and sang, thus imparting new value and pleasure to their story books and to Grandma's fairy tales.

THE SEVEN-THIRTY AND STEVENS MINES.

Located above Georgetown, Clear Creek county, the Seven-Thirty Mine was discovered in 1867, and has been a constant producer of high grade ore for the past twenty years. It is impossible to ascertain the total output during these years, but H. M. Griffin, the present owner, has on file receipts for over 1,000,000 ounces in silver, besides some gold and much lead.

Various adjoining mines, owned by companies or individuals, have gradually been absorbed by Mr. Griffin until the Seven-Thirty group now numbers between fifty and sixty separate mines held by deed from the United States government.

A central system of development is being carried out by sinking a main shaft in Brown Gulch, from which drifts or galleries have been run on the different veins.

This shaft has attained a depth of five hundred feet, and is constantly being pushed down. The drifts from it aggregate several miles in length.

The surface workings on the main vein extend a distance of a mile. The length on known veins covered by the patents is between fifteen and twenty miles. It is intended to sink the main shaft down to connect with a lower tunnel, which will materially aid the development of the mines, giving, as it would, ample natural ventilation, immense water power, and connection with the Colorado Central Division of the Union Pacific railway at the mouth of the tunnel.

The sinking of the main shaft to the level of the railroad will open up stopeing ground on the main vein 1,500 to 2,500 feet high, and on some of the other veins a much greater depth. It is estimated by competent engineers that on the vein chiefly opened there are (between the present workings and the lower tunnel level) nineteen times as much ground as has already been stoped. If this is no richer than that now being worked it would yield \$19,000,000.

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It is also estimated that the present stopes contain 1,000,000 ounces of silver ready for concentrating, and the dump a like amount.

Mines immediately adjoining this property have produced \$10,000,000, all of which came from a depth lower than the present depth of the main shaft on the Seven-Thirty.

A limited force of one hundred men is at present employed upon the property. As the shaft progresses the force will no doubt be largely increased.

The ore is mainly galena, carrying gray copper, native silver, sulphide of silver and ruby; and frequently runs from 500 to 1,000 ounces per ton.

The Stevens Mine was discovered in 1865, and has thus been yielding ore for nearly a quarter of a century.

The present property embraces thirty claims, held by government patent, and is a consolidation of the properties of three companies and a number of individual claims in one ownership, with underground workings a mile or two in length.

The vein chiefly opened crops out on the precipitous sides of McClellan mountain, near Gray's Peak, at an altitude of 12,000 feet, and it was here the first work was done, the ore being rolled down the mountain in raw hide sacks and shipped by ox teams 500 miles across the Great American Desert, which was then covered with buffaloes and hostile Indians. An aerial wire tramway now connects these upper workings with the wagon-road.

The middle workings are opened by a tunnel 400 feet long, connected with the road by a trestle tramway 1,050 feet long, and still lower down this vein has been cut by a tunnel a thousand feet long on a level with the road, where compressed air drills are now opening up large bodies of ore at a depth of 1,000 feet below the surface.

The production of this one vein has been continuous and large, but no accounts of it are now obtainable. The present owner has, however, certificates of \$250,000 worth of ore sold, showing gold, silver and lead, free from refractory substances, and of very desirable grade for smelting.

THE DELAWARE BLOCK, LEADVILLE, COLO.

Built in 1885 by the Callaway Brothers, who were leading queensware merchants in Denver and Leadville. It is a fine three-story building of brick, of good architectural design, 50x150, on the corner of Seventh street and Harrison avenue, opposite the Vendome Hotel. The first floor is occupied by a large and fine dry-goods store, the upper stories by offices and sleeping apartments. Its cost was \$50,000, and is one of the finest buildings in the city. Callaway Brothers were large merchants in Denver, owning the finest store of its class in the state. They established a branch in Leadville in 1880; the Denver house was opened in 1878; W. F. came in 1866; George F. in 1875; and have ever since resided in Denver. They retired from business in 1890, having made a fortune in legitimate business and by profitable investments in real estate. They also built the Callaway block, on Harrison-avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets, occupied by their china store. ✓

